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CAMERON STATION, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA



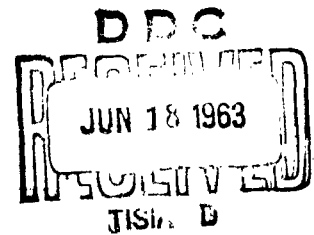
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Appendix D

GOBACK

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Section I

INTRODUCTION

There are three programs in the set of computer programs called GOBACK. The purpose of these programs is to accept the coefficients of a curve or surface equation as produced by the linear programming formulation, and from these to calculate the basic loft information to produce the ship. The use of each of the three programs is given below.

GOBACK 1 - Calculates information from a surface equation which contains no profile requirements

GOBACK 2 - Calculates information from a surface equation containing profile requirements

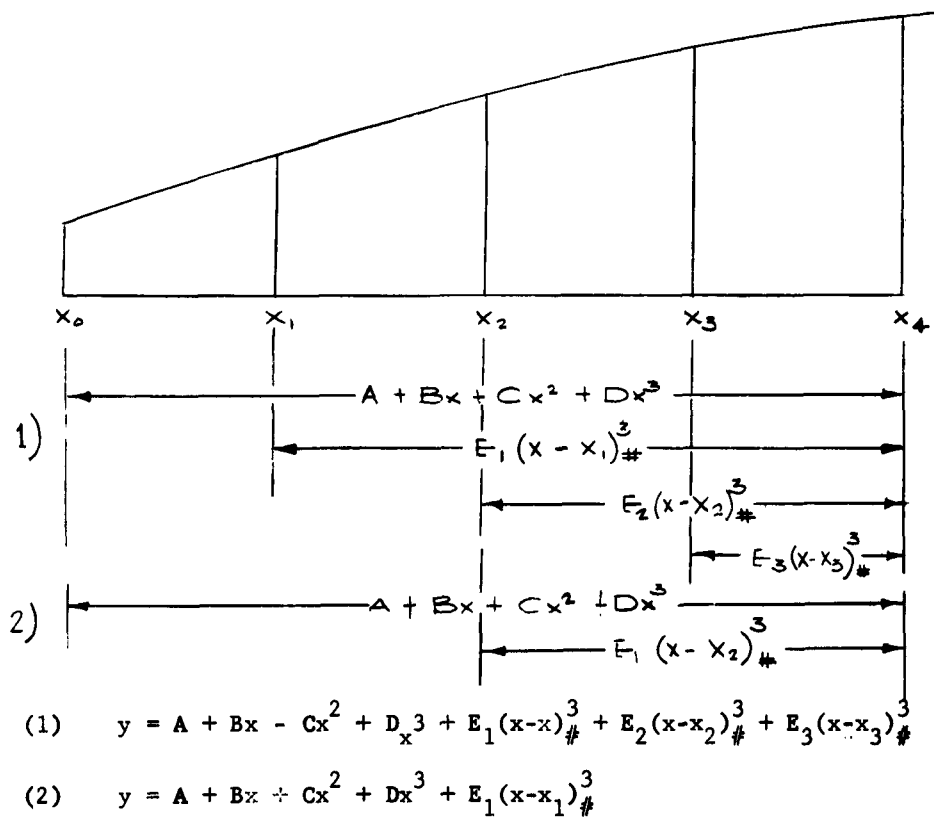
GOBACK 3 - Calculates information from an equation describing a curve, and can plot the curve at the same time

Sections II and III of this Appendix describe the application of these programs. Section II describes the two-dimensional case handled by GOBACK 3, and Section III extends this to the three-dimensional case handled by GOBACK 1 and GOBACK 2 .

Section II

TWO DIMENSIONAL CASE

A typical curve which may require analysis is shown in Fig. D-1. The equations that may be used to describe the curve are also shown.



See text ("Mathematical Ship Lofting - Part 1. Theory," Technical Report 1.0.0-1) for explanation of this notation.

Fig. D-1

Lines (1) describe the order and range of influence of the coefficients for a single splined equation. Lines (2) provide similar information for a double-splined equation. Note that the offset at x_0 equals A and the equation goes exactly through that offset. GOBACK 3 is capable of providing offsets, first and second derivatives from these equations

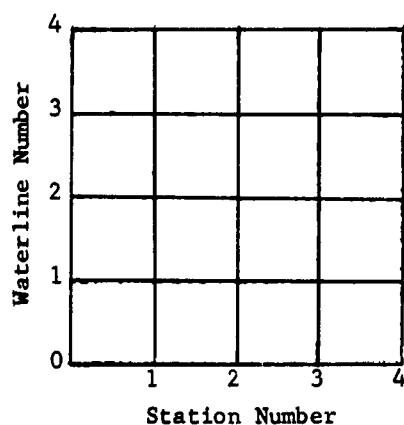
Section III

SURFACE EQUATIONS

GOBACK 1 performs calculations from a three-dimensional surface equation such as that shown in Fig. D-2. This surface equation is an extension of the two-dimensional case. The surface equation is always double splined in the x direction (lengthwise on the ship). It may be either single or double splined in the z direction (vertical direction on the ship). The resulting equation for either representation is shown for a five-station by five-waterline surface in Fig. D-2.

The program has the ability to extract the following information from the surface equation:

- (1) The offset, and first and second derivatives, at any point on the surface
- (2) The offsets, and first and second derivatives, along any waterline or station at any given increment or at an exact interval, such that straight lines joining the offsets will have its greatest deviation from the surface equal to a given tolerance.
- (3) The Theilheimer equation, or the standard cubic equations for each interval, along any waterline or station.
- (4) Heights and offsets at any interval along the intersection of the surface with any given spline curve.
- (5) Heights and offsets at any increment along buttocks and diagonal planes.



Surface Equation (Double splined in x and z direction)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y = & A_{00} + A_{01}x + A_{02}x^2 + A_{03}x^3 + A_{04}(x-x_2)^3_{\#} \\
 & + \left(A_{10} + A_{11}x + A_{12}x^2 + A_{13}x^3 + A_{14}(x-x_2)^3_{\#} \right) z \\
 & + \left(A_{20} + A_{21}x + A_{22}x^2 + A_{23}x^3 + A_{24}(x-x_2)^3_{\#} \right) z^2 \\
 & + \left(A_{30} + A_{31}x + A_{32}x^2 + A_{33}x^3 + A_{34}(x-x_2)^3_{\#} \right) z^3 \\
 & + \left(A_{40} + A_{41}x + A_{42}x^2 + A_{43}x^3 + A_{44}(x-x_2)^3_{\#} \right) (z-z_2)^3_{\#}
 \end{aligned}$$

Surface Equation (Double splined in x , single splined in z direction)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y = & A_{00} + A_{01}x + A_{02}x^2 + A_{03}x^3 + A_{04}(x-x_2)^3_{\#} \\
 & + \left(A_{10} + A_{11}x + A_{12}x^2 + A_{13}x^3 + A_{14}(x-x_2)^3_{\#} \right) z \\
 & + \left(A_{20} + A_{21}x + A_{22}x^2 + A_{23}x^3 + A_{24}(x-x_2)^3_{\#} \right) z^2 \\
 & + \left(A_{30} + A_{31}x + A_{32}x^2 + A_{33}x^3 + A_{34}(x-x_2)^3_{\#} \right) z^3 \\
 & + \left(A_{40} + A_{41}x + A_{42}x^2 + A_{43}x^3 + A_{44}(x-x_2)^3_{\#} \right) (z-z_1)^3_{\#} \\
 & + \left(A_{50} + A_{51}x + A_{52}x^2 + A_{53}x^3 + A_{54}(x-x_2)^3_{\#} \right) (z-z_2)^3_{\#} \\
 & + \left(A_{60} + A_{61}x + A_{62}x^2 + A_{63}x^3 + A_{64}(x-x_2)^3_{\#} \right) (z-z_3)^3_{\#}
 \end{aligned}$$

Fig. D-2

A. WATERLINE AND STATION EQUATIONS

The equations for waterlines and stations may be extracted from the surface equation by setting x (for stations) or z (for waterlines) constant and summing coefficients. Using coefficients from equation (2), Fig. D-2, the equation for waterline 3 is found as follows by summing vertically with $z = 3$.

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 &= A_{00} + A_{10}(3) + A_{20}(3)^2 + A_{30}(3)^3 + A_{40}(3-2)^3 \\ B_2 &= A_{01} + A_{11}(3) + A_{21}(3)^2 + A_{31}(3)^3 + A_{41}(3-2)^3 \\ B_3 &= A_{02} + A_{12}(3) + A_{22}(3)^2 + A_{32}(3)^3 + A_{42}(3-2)^3 \\ B_4 &= A_{03} + A_{13}(3) + A_{23}(3)^2 + A_{33}(3)^3 + A_{43}(3-2)^3 \\ B_5 &= A_{04} + A_{14}(3) + A_{24}(3)^2 + A_{34}(3)^3 + A_{44}(3-2)^3 \\ B_6 &= A_{05} + A_{15}(3) + A_{25}(3)^2 + A_{35}(3)^3 + A_{45}(3-2)^3 \end{aligned}$$

The equation for the waterline is:

$$y = B_1 + B_2x + B_3x^2 + B_4x^3 + B_5(x-x_2)^3$$

The equation for a station is found by summing across in Equation 2, Fig. D-2. The equation for Station 2 is found as follows:

Set $x = 2$, then:

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 &= A_{00} + A_{01}(2) + A_{02}(2)^2 + A_{03}(2)^3 \\ C_2 &= A_{10} + A_{11}(2) + A_{12}(2)^2 + A_{13}(2)^3 \\ C_3 &= A_{20} + A_{21}(2) + A_{22}(2)^2 + A_{23}(2)^3 \\ C_4 &= A_{30} + A_{31}(2) + A_{32}(2)^2 + A_{33}(2)^3 \\ C_5 &= A_{40} + A_{41}(2) + A_{42}(2)^2 + A_{43}(2)^3 \end{aligned}$$

The equation for the station is:

$$Y = C_1 + C_2z + C_3z^2 + C_4z^3 + C_5(z-z_2)^3$$

B. STANDARD CUBIC EQUATIONS FOR WATERLINES AND STATIONS

Using the above two-dimensional equations we can now develop the standard cubic equations between each of the points where an additional coefficient is added. On single-spline curves there is one in every interval between offsets. On double-spline curves there will be a standard cubic between every odd numbered point (0 , 1 , 3 , ...) .

The following formulas are used to find the standard cubic equation on a waterline curve between the i th and $i+1$ points of discontinuity. Using the waterline coefficients developed above:

$$D_1 = B_1 - \sum_{j=1}^1 B_{j+4} x_j^3$$

$$D_2 = B_2 + 3 \sum_{j=1}^1 B_{j+4} x_j^2$$

$$D_3 = B_3 - 3 \sum_{j=1}^1 B_{j+4} x_j$$

$$D_4 = B_4 + \sum_{j=5}^{1+4} B_j$$

The equation is

$$y = D_1 + D_2 x + D_3 x^2 + D_4 x^3 \quad x_j \leq x \leq x_{j+1}$$

Using the example of Fig. D-2 and the coefficients of Waterline 3, the standard cubic coefficients between points 2 and 4 would be:

$$D_1 = B_1 - B_5(1)^3$$

$$D_2 = B_2 + 3(B_5)(1)^2$$

$$D_3 = B_3 - 3(B_5)(1)$$

$$D_4 = B_4 + B_5$$

The standard cubic coefficients for an interval on a station are found in a similar manner. Using the station curve coefficients developed above, the coefficients between the i_{th} and $i_{th} + 1$ points of discontinuity are:

$$E_1 = C_1 - \sum_{j=1}^i C_{j+4} z_j^3$$

$$E_2 = C_2 + 3 \sum_{j=1}^i C_{j+4} z_j^2$$

$$E_3 = C_3 - 3 \sum_{j=1}^i C_{j+4} z_j$$

The equation is:

$$y = E_1 + E_2 z + E_3 z^2 + E_4 z^3$$

C. BUTTOCKS

The following procedure is used to obtain the heights of the intersection of buttock planes ($y = \text{constant}$) and the hull surface.

At each position along the length of a surface where a height is to be calculated, the two-dimensional equation for the frame is obtained, $y_f = f(z)$. The equation for the buttock is $y_b = C$, where C is the distance from the centerplane. Subtracting the two equations gives:

$$\delta y = y_f - y_b = f(z) - C$$

Trial and error solution until $|\delta y| \leq \epsilon$, where ϵ is a small number provides the correct value of z .

D. DIAGONAL PLANES

It is sometimes of interest to calculate the intersections of diagonal planes with the surface. GOBACK 1 has the capability of handling diagonal planes which pass through the intersection of the centerline plane and a waterline and whose intersection with the hull surface is below that waterline (Fig. D-3)

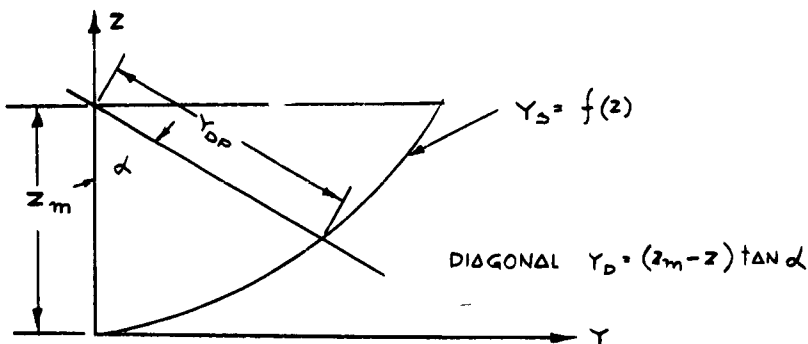


Fig. D-3

The procedure is similar to that used in finding heights of the intersection of the surface and buttock. First, the equation for the frame is found, then the equation for the plane is subtracted from it, giving:

$$\delta y = y_s - y_d = f(z) - \tan x (z_m - z)$$

The equation is solved for z by trial and error.

E. SEGMENTATION OF WATERLINES AND FRAMES

It is frequently necessary, primarily for purposes of numerical control, to be able to approximate waterline and station curves with straight lines such that the deviation between curve and line is no greater than some given tolerance. The GOBACK 1 program has the ability to segment a station or waterline curve so the greatest deviation will always be exactly the specified tolerance. A development of the method used is given below.

For the purposes of the development, a waterline curve has been selected. The method applies equally well to a station curve.

Figure D-4 shows the geometry of the problem.

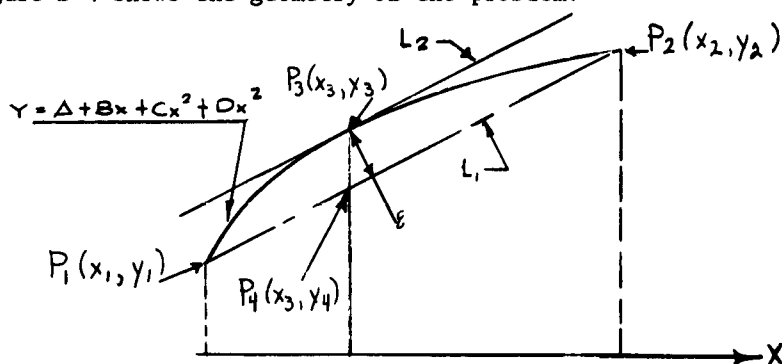


Fig. D-4

Statement of the problem:

Given curve $y = f(x) = A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3$, a point on that curve P_1 and a tolerance ξ_1 ; find a point on the curve P_2 , with a greater x coordinate, such that a line joining P_1 and P_2 will have its greatest deviation from the curve equal to ξ .

As shown in Fig. D-4, the greatest deviation from the chord (L_1) occurs at the point (P_3) where the tangent to the curve (L_2) is parallel to the chord. The slope of the tangent at this point $m_1 = f'(x)$ evaluated at x_3 , which is equal to the slope of the chord

The equations for these lines are:

$$L_1, \quad Y - Y_1 = m_1 [x - x_1]$$

$$L_2, \quad Y - Y_3 = m_1 [x - x_3]$$

or

$$L_1, \quad Y = Y_1 + m_1 x - m_1 x_1$$

$$L_2, \quad Y = Y_3 + m_1 x - m_1 x_3$$

Now let

$$C_1 = Y_1 - m_1 x_1$$

$$C_2 = Y_3 - m_1 x_3$$

now the length of the line joining P_3 and P_4 equals

$$C_1 - C_2 = \frac{\xi}{\cos(\tan^{-1} m_1)}$$

Therefore

$$\xi = \frac{Y_3 - Y_1 - m_1 x_3 + m_1 x_1}{\left[1 + m_1^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Substituting the equation for y_3 , its first derivative for m_1 and rearranging gives:

$$\xi \left[1 + (B + Cx_3 + Dx_3^2) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = (A - y_1 + Bx_1) + (2Cx_1) x_3 + (3Dx_1 - C) x_3^2 - 2Dx_3^3$$

x_3 is the only unknown in this equation. It may be solved by trial and error to yield x_3 .

Substituting x_3 into the first derivative of the equation of the curve yields the slope at that point m_1 .

Now from the equation for L_1

$$y_2 = y_1 + m_1 (x_2 - x_1)$$

And from the equation of the curve

$$y_2 = A + Bx_2 + Cx_2^2 + Dx_2^3$$

Subtracting

$$0 = y_1 + m_1 (x_2 - x_1) - [A + Bx_2 + Cx_2^2 + Dx_2^3]$$

This equation may now be solved for its only unknown, x_2 , by trial and error.

Finally substituting x_2 in the equation for the curve gives:

$$y_2 = A + Bx_2 + Cx_2^2 + Dx_2^3$$

Note that we have assumed in this derivation that $f(x)$ is a standard cubic equation. GOBACK 1 solves for the standard cubic equation coefficients in each interval before segmenting the curve.

F. INTERSECTIONS WITH CURVES

It is frequently necessary to find intersections of the hull surface equation $y = f(x,z)$ with previously defined curves. For example, to find offsets of sight edges or longitudinals.

The curves are usually defined by a faired Theilheimer equation $z = G(x)$ representing the trace of the heights of the curve on the centerplane of the ship. To find the intersection of the curve with a given frame, GOBACK first solves $G(x)$ at the given x of the frame for the height z , then plugs x and z in $f(x,z)$ to obtain the offset y . The curve $G(x)$ must have the same origins and be scaled the same as $f(x,z)$,

Although GOBACK expects a form for $z = G(x)$, such as:

$$z = A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 - E_1(x-x_1)^3 + \dots,$$

it is clearly possible to use degenerates of this function, such as $z = Cx^2$ by making the other coefficients zero.

Section IV

SURFACE EQUATION WITH END CONDITIONS

When the surface which has been faired contains an end profile, the equation requires a special function which guarantees that the surface will assume the shape of the profile. The profile function has the effect of squeezing the surface down to the required profile. This function usually is effective up to about one station space from the profile.

The surface equation now becomes

$$y(x,z) = F(x,z) \cdot T(x,z)$$

where $F(x,z)$ is the original surface equation and $T(x,z)$ is the profile function.

The function equals:

$$T(x,z) = \left[1 - \left(\frac{D + G(z) - x}{D} \right)^3 \right]^P$$

where $G(z)$ is a two-dimensional Thielheimer equation of the profile. $G(z)$ has the same origin and is scaled the same as the surface equation. D is the fraction of the station spacing over which the function is effective and P determines if the slope at the profile is finite or infinite. If P has a value 1 the slope is finite, a value of $1/3$ would give infinite slope.

A. EQUATIONS FOR WATERLINES AND STATIONS

The equations for waterlines and stations are obtained in the same manner as in GOBACK 1. Offsets are obtained from these equations

in the same manner as GOBACK 1, except a value for the end profile function must be found and the result multiplied by it. This is done by GOBACK 2 . First and second derivatives are calculated as shown in Appendix B.

B. BUTTOCKS

Because the GOBACK 2 program is required to calculate data in the extreme ends of the ship, a somewhat more sophisticated routine for finding buttocks was included in it.

As shown in Fig. D-5 the buttock for a ship can be single, double, or triple valued on any given station. Also, different buttocks on the same ship are different cases.

If the hull shape is such that the case shown in Fig. D-5a can be guaranteed, the program will calculate buttocks as shown in Section III.

If there is a possibility that one of the other cases is present, the following procedure is used.

- (1) The equation of the frame is calculated from the surface equation.
- (2) The intersection of the frame with the baseline is found (y_q) .
- (3) The coordinates of Point P (y_p, z_p) are found by examining the slope of the curve at intervals starting at the baseline until the slope changes from negative to positive. The Point P is the exact point on the curve where this takes place. If no point P is found, then this is also

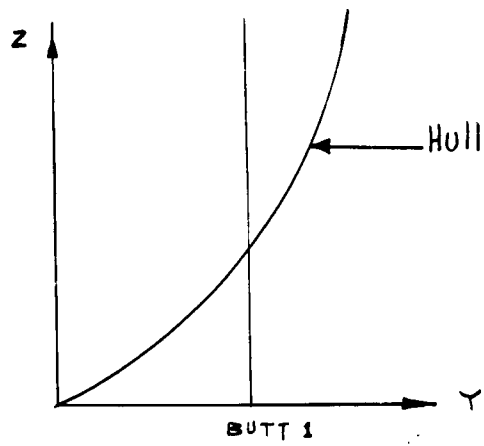


FIG. D-5-a

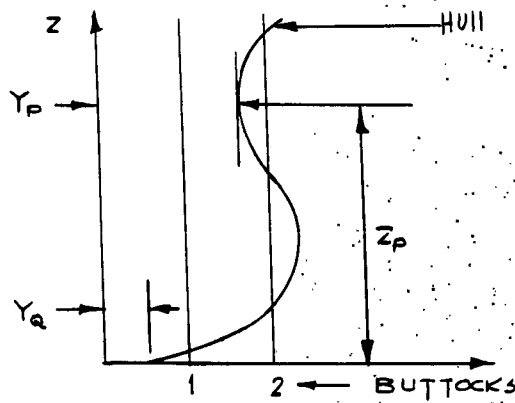


FIG. D-5-b

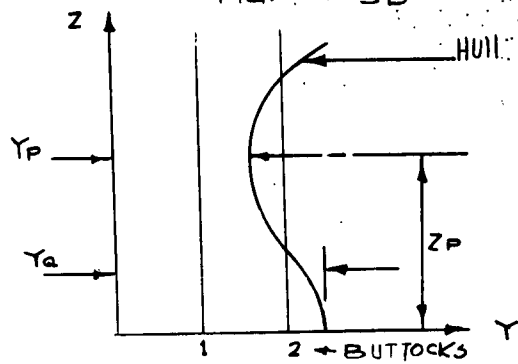


FIG. D-5-c

Fig. D-5

the case shown in Fig. 5-a .

- (4) The values y_q and y_p are compared with the y value of the buttock plane (y_b) .

If:

$y_q < y_b < y_p$ the case is that of buttock 1 Fig. 5-b
and only one intersection will be found

$y_q < y_b > y_p$ the case is that of buttock 2 Fig 5-b,
and three intersections must be checked
for

$y_q > y_b < y_p$ the case is that of buttock 1 of Fig. 5-c
and no intersections are present

$y_q > y_b > y_p$ the case is shown as buttock 2 Fig. 5-c,
and two intersections may be present.

- (5) The coordinates of the intersections themselves are found
by finding a trial and error solution of the frame equation
minus the buttock equation.

The first frame cut for a given buttock line is found by finding
the intersection of the buttock with the uppermost waterline on
the surface. From this point, frame cuts are made at a specified
interval along the ship, and the intersections of each frame with
the buttock is found.

Section V

GOBACK 1

A. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

This version of GOBACK will accept coefficients of a surface equation such as shown in Fig. D-2 which does not have end profile requirements. The equation must be single splined in the x direction and may be single or double splined in the z direction.

The following data can be calculated with this program:

- Offsets, first and second derivatives along a waterline at a given interval or at an interval determined by a tolerance
- Offsets, first and second derivatives along a station at a given interval or at an interval determined by a tolerance
- Standard cubic coefficients for each section of a waterline
- Standard cubic coefficients for each section of a station
- Offsets at a given interval along buttocks
- Offsets at a given interval along diagonal planes

Fortran Input Symbols

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>
XO	- The actual full scale coordinate of the first station of the surface
ZO	- The actual full scale Z coordinate of the first waterline of the surface
FINIX	- This value is used as a scale factor in the x direction. If the surface equation is scaled so the stations are one unit apart, FINIX equals the actual full scale station interval $(x_1 - X_0)$. If

the stations of the surface equation are less than one unit apart, FINTX becomes some multiple of the station spacing. For example, if the stations in the equation are 1/4 unit apart, FINTX becomes four times the actual full-scale station spacing

$$\left[4(x_1 - x_0) \right]$$

- FINTZ - Same definition as FINTX, except in the Z direction ($z_1 - z_0$)
- M - The total number of points of discontinuity along a station (points where z coefficients are added) including the points at the first and last waterlines. For example, if a surface containing seven waterlines were single splined, M would equal seven, since there are third derivative discontinuities at each waterline. If the seven-waterline surface were double splined, M would equal four, since there are discontinuities only at waterlines 0, 2, 4, and 6.
- N - The total number of points of discontinuity along a waterline (points where x coefficients are added). The example used for M is valid except using stations instead of waterlines.
- SEGX - Desired interval between consecutive calculated offsets along waterlines, buttocks, and diagonal planes.
- SEGZ - Desired interval between consecutive calculated offsets along stations.
- KS - The value SEGX can be changed when working along a curve in the x direction. KS is the number of changes to be made.
- XS - The x distance from the origin of the surface to a point where SEGX is to be changed. This must coincide with a station or a specific point (see definition of K).

- SEGXS - Value to which SEGX is to be changed when XS is reached.

- A - Coefficients of the surface equation produced by linear program. There are $(M+2)(N+2)$ coefficients.

- Z - z coordinates of waterlines where coefficients are added, plus that of the last waterline. There are $(M-1)$ since the value for the first waterline isn't included.

- X - Same as Z except for stations $(N-1)$

- IDENT - Code which tells the program what data is required from the surface (See Input Format description)

- K - The program makes a provision for obtaining offsets at specific distances along a curve which may not coincide with the intervals specified by SEGX or SEGZ. These are called "specific points." K is the number of points asked for along a curve.

- ZT - The z coordinate of a waterline along which data is to be calculated.

- XT - The x coordinate of a station or frame along which data is to be calculated.

- NN - A symbol consisting of two letters used to identify specific points in the output. The same symbol must be used for all specific points on any one curve (see ISP below)

- ISP - A companion symbol to NN providing two additional characters for identification. For example, if the specific point on a station corresponded to longitudinal 13, NN might become LG and ISP become 13, as the specific point would be identified LG13.

- XE** - The x coordinate of specific points on waterlines, diagonals, and buttocks (see definition of K).

- ZE** - Same as XE except for stations

- ANGLE** - The angle (α in Fig. D-3) between a diagonal plane and the vertical centerplane of the ship.

- BUTTK** - The y distance from the centerplane of the ship to a buttock along which heights are to be calculated

- SX** - The starting point on a curve when segmenting with a tolerance in the x direction

- SZ** - The starting coordinate when segmenting a station according to a tolerance

- FX** - The finish coordinate corresponding to SX

- FZ** - The finish coordinate corresponding to SZ

- TOL** - The maximum deviation between a curve and the straight line segments approximating it when segmenting according to a tolerance.

Input Data Cards

There are two distinct kinds of sets of data used for input to GOBACK 1. The first set consists entirely of data describing the surface equation to the program. No output is produced from this set. The second set of data consists of packets of data cards. Each packet describes some information required from the surface and gives the geometric data necessary to obtain the information from the surface equation. Only one of the first sets of data are entered per problem. There may be many small packets, each of

calls for offsets along a waterline or station, or perhaps standard cubic coefficients etc.

There are limitations on some of the input parameters of the program. These limitations follow.

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
M	3	20
N	3	40
K (no. of specific points/curve)	0	20

In describing the various data cards, the actual FORTRAN format field description is used in most cases. These fields come consecutively across the card with no gaps or blank columns between. The field descriptions are the FORTRAN F field which uses the FORTRAN fixed point decimal number, and the I field that used the FORTRAN integer number which is always right justified. The card numbers are not punched on the data cards.

First Data Set

This data set is the one that describes the surface equation

<u>Contents of Card</u>	<u>Card No.</u>
The first card is a header card and may contain any alphanumeric description of the problem in Columns 1-50	1
Format F15.8 F15.8 F15.8 F15.8 I5 I5 Variable XO ZO FINEX FINTZ M N	2
Format F15.8 F15.8 F15.8 Variable SEGX SEGZ KS	3
Format F15.8 F15.8 Variable SEGXS XSEG	next KS cards
Format F15.8 Variable A	next (M+2)(N+2) cards

Format	F15.8	next
Variable	Z	(M-1) cards
Format	F15.8	next
Variable	X	(N-1) cards

This completes the first data set.

The coefficients of the surface equation (A) are presented in the following order (see Fig. D-2):

A_{00} , A_{01} , A_{02} , A_{03} , A_{04} , ... , A_{10} , A_{11} , A_{12} , A_{13} ,
 A_{14} , ... , A_{20} , A_{21} , A_{22} , A_{23} , A_{24} , ... , A_{31} , A_{32} ,
 A_{33} , A_{34} , ... , A_{40} , ... ,

This is generally the order in which they will be received from the L.P. Coefficient A_{00} is the constant term for the equation. It is equal to the preliminary offset of the first point on the surface (x_0 , z_0) . Any coefficients that weren't in the final solution must have a zero value included in the data deck.

Second Data Set

This data set contains the packets of cards, each of which describes some information to be extracted from the surface. Any number of these packets may be used in a problem. They may be entered in any desired order by simply stacking them behind the first data set in the card reader. A description of each data packet follows. The first card for each of these packets is an identification card and contains a specific value of IDENT in Column 4 .

Packet for Offsets on a Waterline

<u>Contents of Card</u>	<u>Card No.</u>
The first card is the identification card and contains a 1 in Column 4.	1
Format I4 F15.8 Variable K ZT	2
Format I2 I3 3X F15.8 Variable NN ISP 3 blank ZE Cols.	next K cards

(This set of K cards contains the identification and location of any specific points. They are to be arranged so the smallest ZE is the first card progressing in order to the largest ZE in the last one)

Packet for Offsets of a Station

<u>Contents of Card</u>	<u>Card No.</u>
This card has a 2 in Column 4	1
Format I4 F15.8 Variable K XT	2
Format I2 I3 3X F15.8 Variable NN ISP 3 blank ZE Cols.	next K cards

(Begin with the smallest ZE and progress to largest)

Packet for Offsets of a Diagonal Plane

<u>Contents of Card</u>	<u>Card No.</u>
This card contains a 3 in Column 4	1
Format F15.8 Variable ANGLE	2

Packet for Offsets of a Buttock

<u>Contents of Card</u>	<u>Card No.</u>
This card contains a 4 in Column 4	1
Format F15.8 Variable BUTTK	2

Packet for Standard Cubic Coefficients on a Waterline

<u>Contents of Card</u>	<u>Card No.</u>
This card contains a 5 in Column 4	1
Format F15.8	2
Variable XT	

Packet for Standard Cubic Coefficients on a Station

<u>Contents of Card</u>	<u>Card No.</u>
This card contains a 6 in Column 4	1
Format F15.8	2
Variable XT	

Packet for Segmentation of a Waterline

<u>Contents of Card</u>	<u>Card No.</u>
This card contains a 7 in Column 4	1
Format F15.8 F15.8 F15.8 F15.8	2
Variable ZT SX FX TOL	

Packet for Segmentation of a Station

<u>Contents of Card</u>	<u>Card No.</u>
This card contains an 8 in Column 4	1
Format F15.8 F15.8 F15.8 F15.8	2
Variable XT SZ FZ TOL	

Output Data

The output data for the different types of information requested is given below. When this output data consists of offsets of curves which may need to be plotted, GOBACK 1 includes cards which place the plotter pen up or down at the proper times. The data deck is arranged in order and punched in such a format that the deck can be directly plotted using the plotting program of Appendix F.

Offsets of a Waterline

The first $N+2$ cards punched when the offsets of a waterline are called for contain the coefficients for the two-dimensional Thielheimer equation of the waterline. Following this is a header card and finally cards each containing:

- (1) A waterline identification number (WL)
- (2) The x coordinate of the offset
- (3) The offset on the waterline
- (4) The first derivative of the waterline
- (5) The second derivative of the waterline

Offsets of a Station or Frame

Information corresponding to that of a waterline is punched. The frame identification (FR) and the z coordinate of the offset are given.

Offsets of a Diagonal Plane

First, a header card is punched and then cards containing the following data:

- (1) An identification of the diagonal plane (DP)
- (2) The x coordinate of the offsets
- (3) The z coordinate of the offset
- (4) The offset y_{dp} as shown in Fig. D-3

Offsets of a Buttock

First, a header card is punched and then cards containing the following:

- (1) An identification of the buttock (BK)
- (2) The x coordinate of the point is given
- (3) The z coordinate of the point is given

Standard Cubic Coefficients for a Waterline

The first card punched contains an identification of the waterline. Following this are a set of N cards, each of which contains the following information for an interval along the waterline:

- (1) The coefficients A,B,C,D, of the cubic
- (2) The starting and ending x coordinates of the interval.

Standard Cubic Coefficients of a Frame

The same data is given as for a waterline, except that there are M intervals and the z coordinates of the start and finish of an interval are given.

Segmentation of a Waterline to a Tolerance

First, a header card is punched. Then cards containing the following information are punched:

- (1) The identification of the waterline
- (2) The x coordinate of the offset
- (3) The offset
- (4) The tolerance

Segmentation of a Station to a Tolerance

The same information is punched as for a waterline, except the z coordinate of the offset is given.

Sense Switches

Sense Switch 4 ON - No second derivatives are punched for waterlines or stations

Sense Switch 4 OFF - Whenever an offset is punched on a waterline or station the second derivative is punched

All other sense switches are ignored.

B. SAMPLE PROBLEM

The sample problem is a seven station by eight waterline surface from the DE-1037 class ships. The stations were 5 through 11 and the waterlines were the 4' through 32'. The surface was single splined in the z direction.

Offsets were calculated for one frame, one waterline, and one buttock. Standard cubic equations were found for one waterline and one frame, and the heights and halfbreadths of the intersection of the 01 level and the surface were found.

B. SAMPLE PROBLEM FOR GOBACK 1

* * SAMPLE INPUT * *

DE 1037

4	87.5	4.	35.	8.	8
4	20.	4.	3		
	2.5		107.5		
	1.		150.		
	41.5		151.		
	7.395835				
	3.4021024				
	.43256810				
	-.23899897				
	-.05975052				
	.30222755				
	8.5007951				
	-45.380311				
	86.461133				
	-37.816704				
	45.392666				
	23.518814				
	-12.388975				
	164.50268				
	-298.36348				
	129.49442				
	-154.92941				
	-79.080046				
	8.2593167				
	-139.79112				
	252.23775				
	-109.53571				
	131.40512				
	64.742903				
	-8.8703614				
	176.86673				
	-320.34323				
	139.37182				
	-167.77884				
	-77.970667				
	1.4378967				
	-46.174359				
	85.877451				

Coefficients of the surface equation

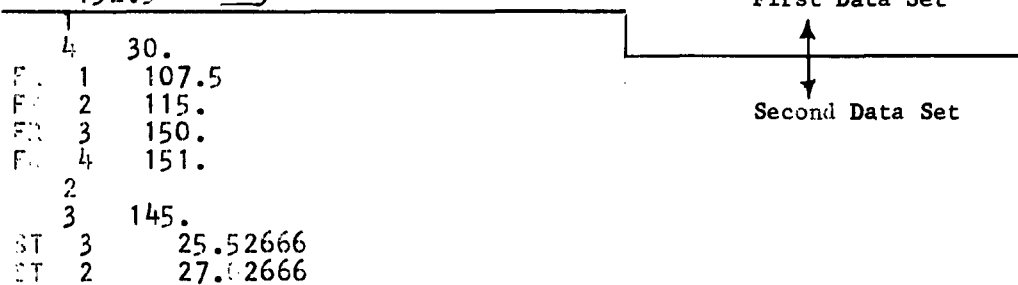
-37.57123
 45.564253
 14.238035
 -1.0426593
 12.468567
 -22.614727
 9.4637234
 -10.732676
 .15734228
 .72400226
 -6.8605798
 9.8515627
 -3.6732793
 4.0526781
 -3.8607566
 -.79698505
 4.5303580
 -6.1544445
 2.3878876
 -3.2185290
 3.8711793
 .06938527
 12.769376
 -20.364931
 8.1774277
 -9.6133634
 1.0232311



Waterline where new z coefficients are to be added (z)

8.
 12.
 16.
 20.
 24.
 28.
 32.
 122.5
 157.5
 192.5

Stations where new x coefficients are to be added (x)



ST 1	28.52666			
3				
45.0				
4				
8.0				
5				
30.				
6				
145.				
7				
30.	130.	170.	.001	
8				
145.	17.	26.	.001	
9				
0-1 LEVEL				
30.56853				
-.1967334				
-.13065				
.06418331				
-.072799998				
0.				

* * SAMPLE OUTPUT * *

DE 1037 -

15.08539200				
2.56392320				
.00166476				
-.29505930				
.53263620				
-.45633232				
IDENT.	X	Y	FIRST DER.	SECOND DER.
WL 30.00	87.50000000	15.08539200	.07325494	.00000271
PEN DOWN	5000.00000000			
FR 1	107.49999000	16.49597900		
FR 2	114.99999000	16.95781000		
WL 30.00	122.50000000	17.35592000	.04805928	-.00144247
WL 30.00	127.49999000	17.57887700	.04046389	-.00127623
WL 30.00	147.49999000	18.19321000	.01573200	-.00061129
FR 3	149.99999000	18.24735500		
FR 4	150.99999000	18.26805900		
WL 30.00	157.50000000	18.39205900	.01793654	-.00027882
WL 30.00	167.49999000	18.55238000	.03746109	-.00058495
WL 30.00	187.49999000	18.66692400	.13486811	-.00119721
WL 30.00	192.50000000	18.63029900	.17204520	-.00135028
PEN UP	6000.00000000			
GO TO	87.50000000	18.63029900		
13.07689200				
11.68305200				
-14.38853300				
8.61199300				
-9.49738800				
2.87433700				
-2.48411930				
.83143300				
-.23205720				
-.21185000				
IDENT.	Z	Y	FIRST DER.	SECOND DER.
FR 145.00	4.00000000	13.07689200	1.46038150	-.44964165
PEN DOWN	5000.00000000			
FR 145.00	8.00000000	16.39778400	.46918918	-.04595448

FR 145.00	12.00000000	17.79623100	.64755556	-.08745737
FR 145.00	16.00000000	18.15465200	-.09573533	.00577428
FR 145.00	20.00000000	18.29494700	-3.87459450	-.01743714
FR 145.00	24.00000000	18.26018300	-13.09499600	-.00167504
ST 3	25.52666000	18.22452200		
ST 2	27.02666000	18.18990000		
FR 145.00	28.00000000	18.16960000	-30.13434200	.00320919
ST 1	28.52666000	18.15974900		
FR 145.00	32.00000000	18.10387900	-57.38450500	-.00183689
PEN UP	6000.00000000			
GO TO	4.00000000	18.10387900		
IDENT.	X	Y	Z	
DP 45.00	87.50000000	17.30200700	19.76562500	
PER DOWN	5000.00000000			
DP 45.00	107.49999000	20.43979100	17.54687500	
DP 45.00	122.50000000	22.77103300	15.89843700	
DP 45.00	142.49999000	25.27905000	14.12500000	
DP 45.00	157.50000000	26.59382700	13.19531200	
DP 45.00	177.49999000	27.78706900	12.35156200	
DP 45.00	192.50000000	28.17376800	12.07812400	
PEN UP	6000.00000000			
GO TO	87.50000000	12.07812400		
IDENT.	X	Z		
BK 8.00	87.50000000	4.64062500		
PEN DOWN	5000.00000000			
BK 8.00	107.49999000	4.00000000		
BK 8.00	122.50000000	4.00000000		
BK 8.00	142.49999000	4.00000000		
BK 8.00	157.50000000	4.00000000		
BK 8.00	177.49999000	4.00000000		
BK 8.00	192.50000000	4.00000000		
PEN UP	6000.00000000			
GO TO	87.50000000	4.00000000		
WL 30.00				

	A	B	C	D	START	FINISH
	15.08539200	.07325494	.00000135	-.00000688	87.500	122.500
	14.55275600	.11890948	-.00130305	.00000554	122.500	157.500
FR 145.00	18.20341400	-.03754730	.00093204	-.00000510	157.500	192.500

	A	B	C	D	START	FINISH
	13.07689200	1.46038150	-.22482082	.01682029	4.000	8.000
	14.26406500	.57000137	-.00222579	-.00172928	8.000	12.000
	11.38972800	1.64787770	-.13696034	.00388465	12.000	16.000
	19.77363000	-.44809775	.03770428	-.00096714	16.000	20.000
	13.12216600	.79905175	-.04024256	.00065674	20.000	24.000
	16.74805900	.25516768	-.01304835	.00020351	24.000	28.000
	22.46800900	-.45982606	.01674304	-.00021025	28.000	32.000

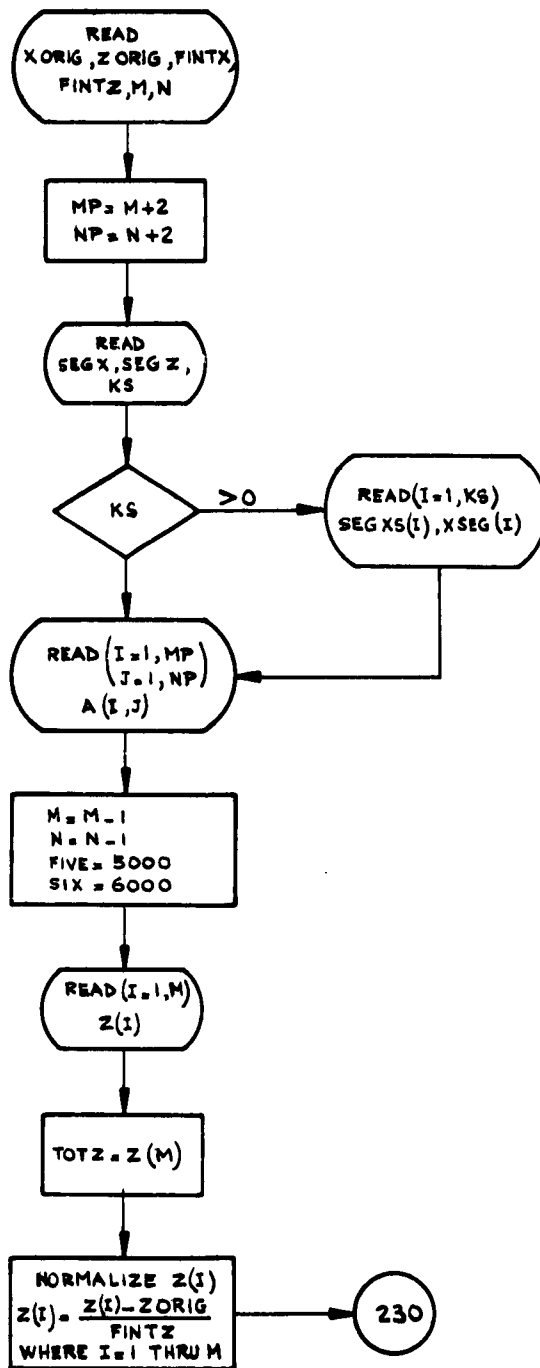
IDENT.	X	Y	TOLERANCE
WL 30.00	129.99999000	17.67813200	.00100000
WL 30.00	132.63960000	17.77484800	.00100000
WL 30.00	135.38715000	17.86734600	.00100000
WL 30.00	138.26559000	17.95605100	.00100000
WL 30.00	141.30284000	18.04141700	.00100000
WL 30.00	144.54118000	18.12415200	.00100000
WL 30.00	148.04749000	18.20537800	.00100000
WL 30.00	151.93962000	18.28706100	.00100000
WL 30.00	156.47632000	18.37354600	.00100000
WL 30.00	157.50000000	18.39205900	.00100000
WL 30.00	162.26849000	18.47386700	.00100000
WL 30.00	166.32337000	18.53596100	.00100000
WL 30.00	169.96221000	18.58406100	.00100000
WL 30.00	169.99999000	18.58451700	.00100000

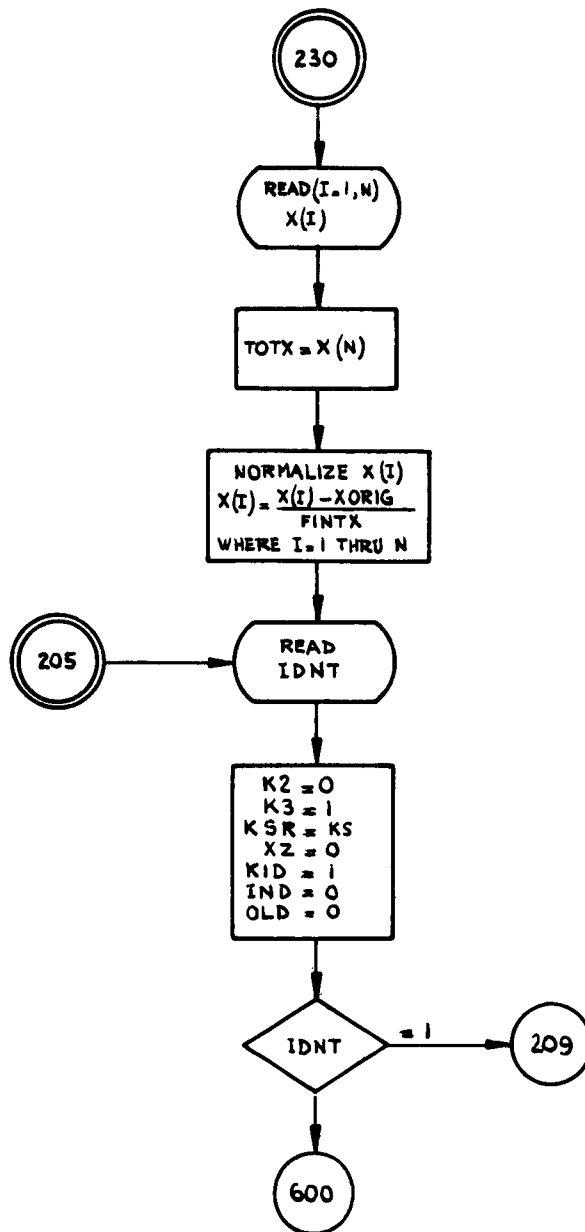
IDENT.	Z	Y	TOLERANCE
FR 145.00	17.00000000	18.19557000	.00100000
FR 145.00	18.38721400	18.25104600	.00100000
FR 145.00	19.25546800	18.27884000	.00100000
FR 145.00	19.98029800	18.29463200	.00100000
FR 145.00	20.00000000	18.29494300	.00100000
FR 145.00	20.70570100	18.30189200	.00100000
FR 145.00	21.48541600	18.30114000	.00100000
FR 145.00	22.38815800	18.29159400	.00100000
FR 145.00	23.56892300	18.26968400	.00100000
FR 145.00	24.00000000	18.26017000	.00100000
FR 145.00	24.58768000	18.24666900	.00100000
FR 145.00	26.00000000	18.21334600	.00100000

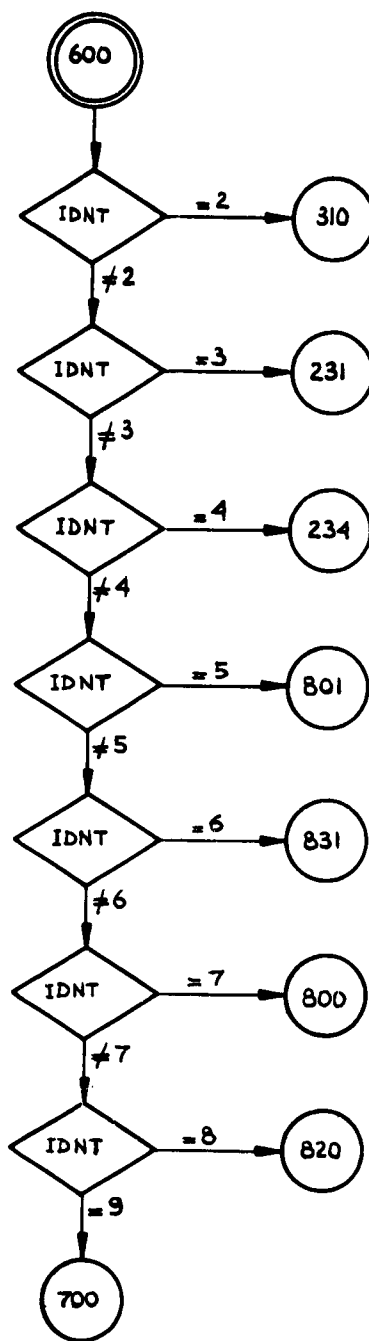
O-1 LEVEL

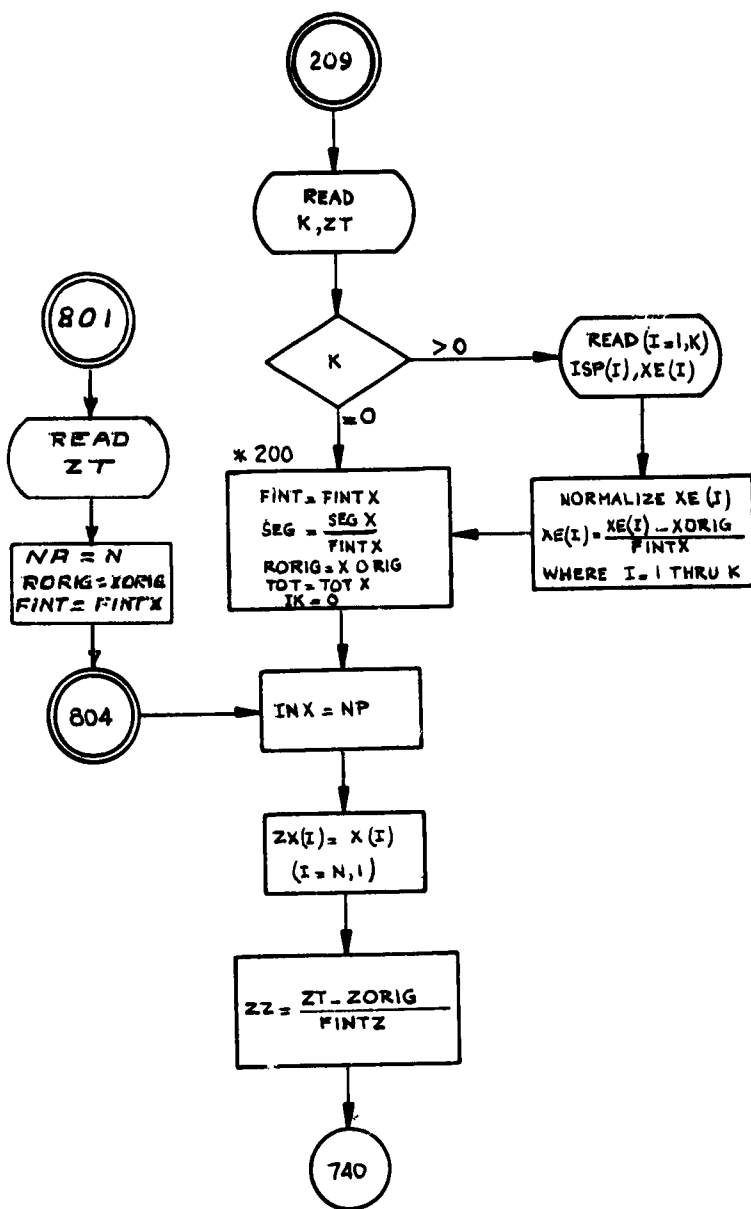
X	Z	Y
87.50000000	30.56853000	15.28253600
107.49999000	30.42542500	16.59634800
122.50000000	30.30533000	17.39770100
127.49999000	30.26864300	17.60595300
147.49999000	30.14414200	18.18858100
157.50000000	30.09313100	18.38372500
167.49999000	30.04800600	18.54872600
187.49999000	29.97059000	18.67598500
192.50000000	29.95303000	18.63659300

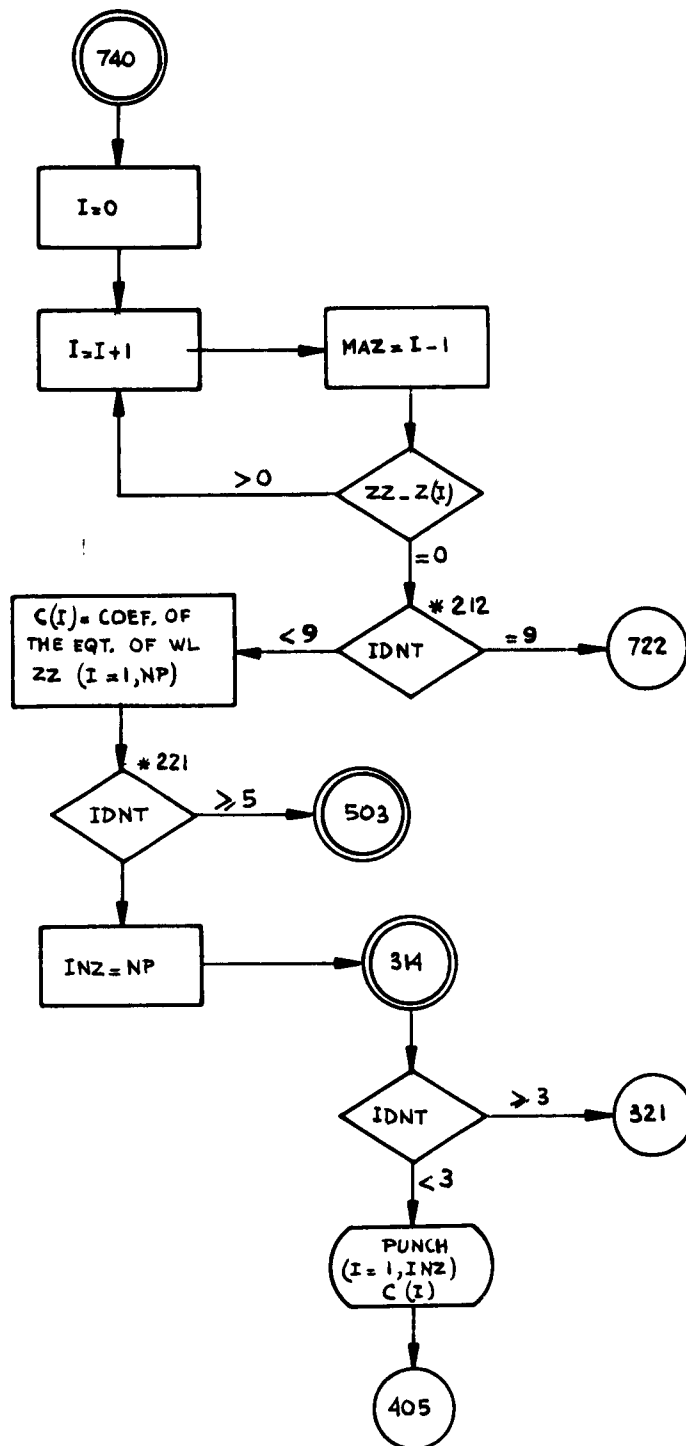
C. FLOW DIAGRAM - GOBACK 1

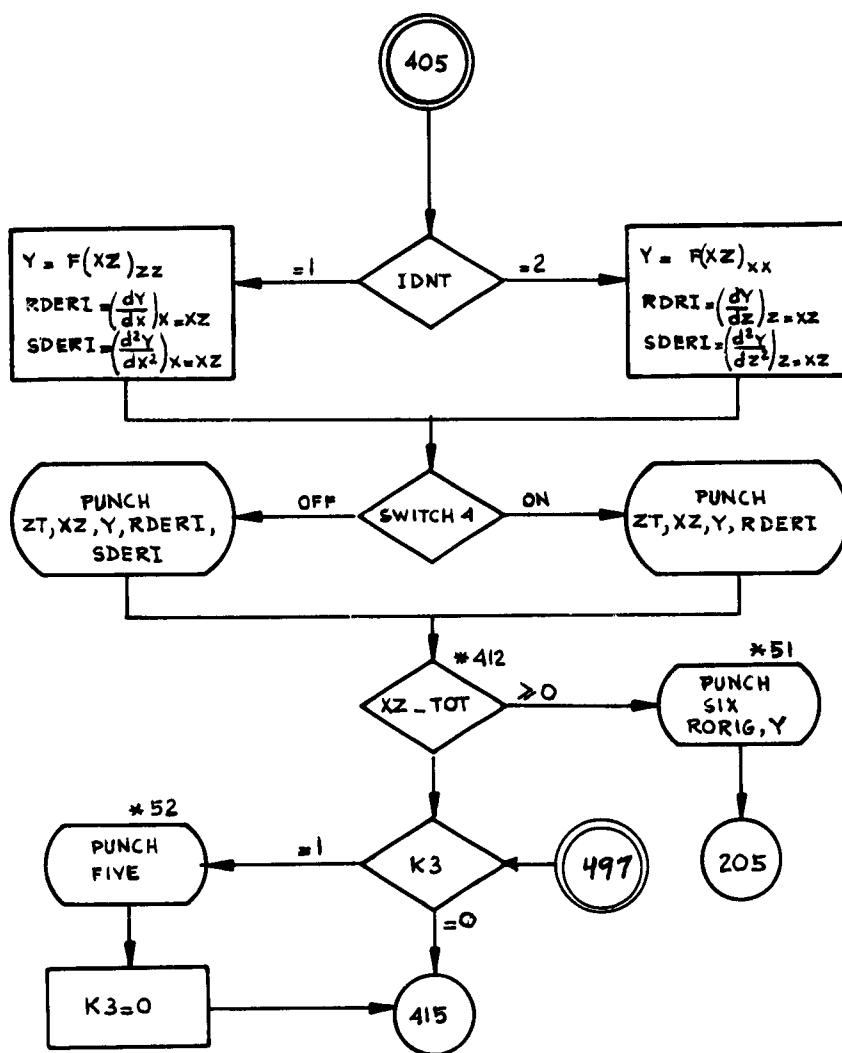


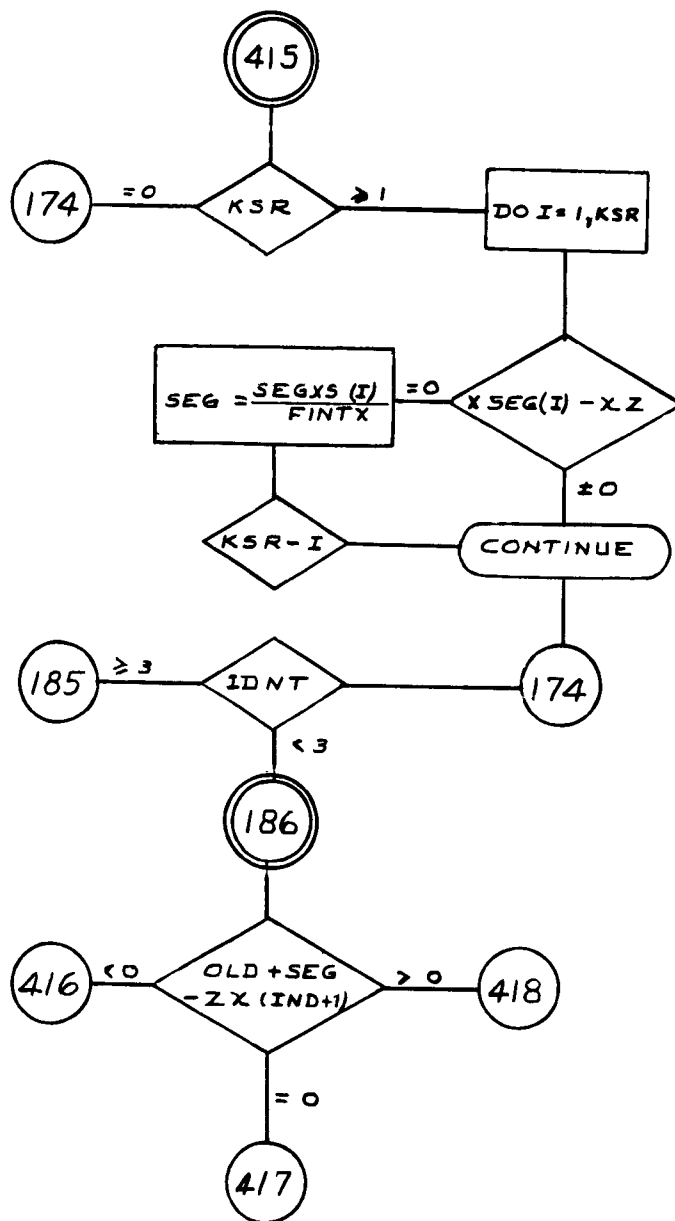


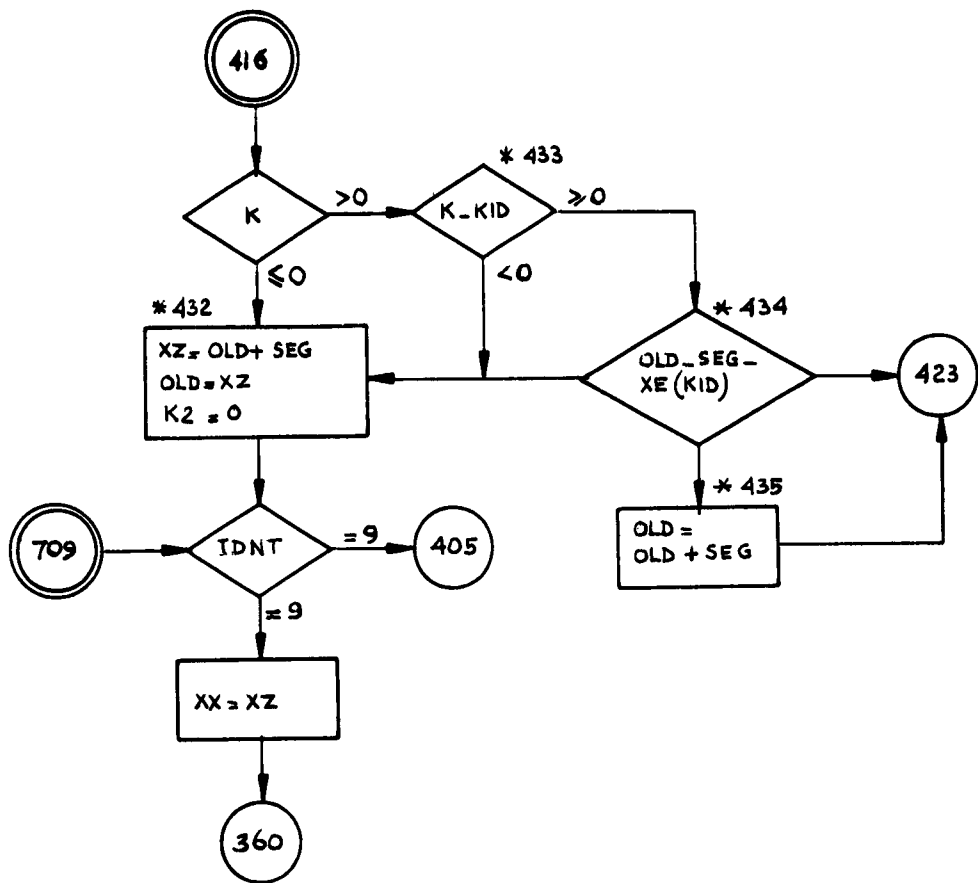


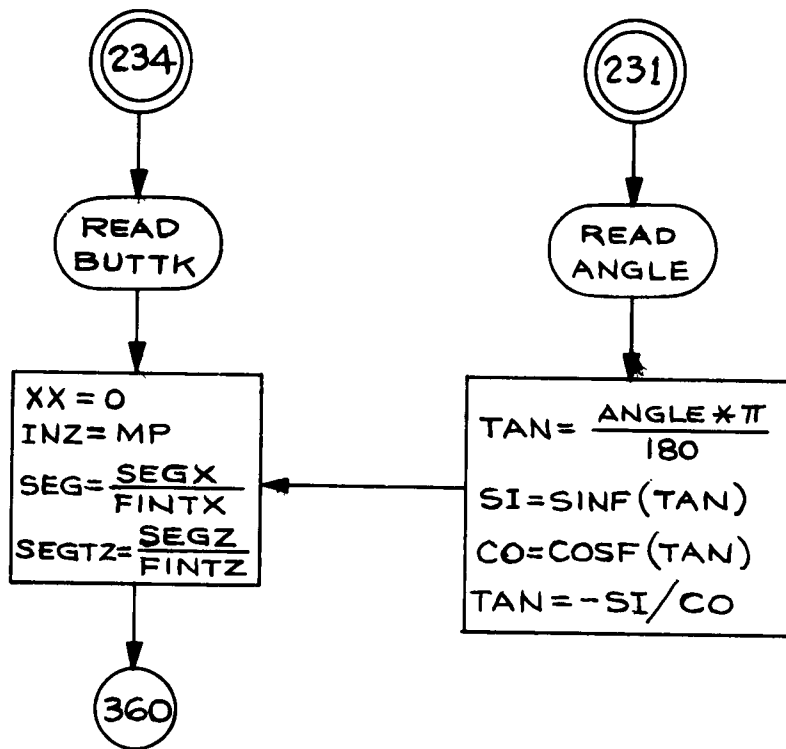


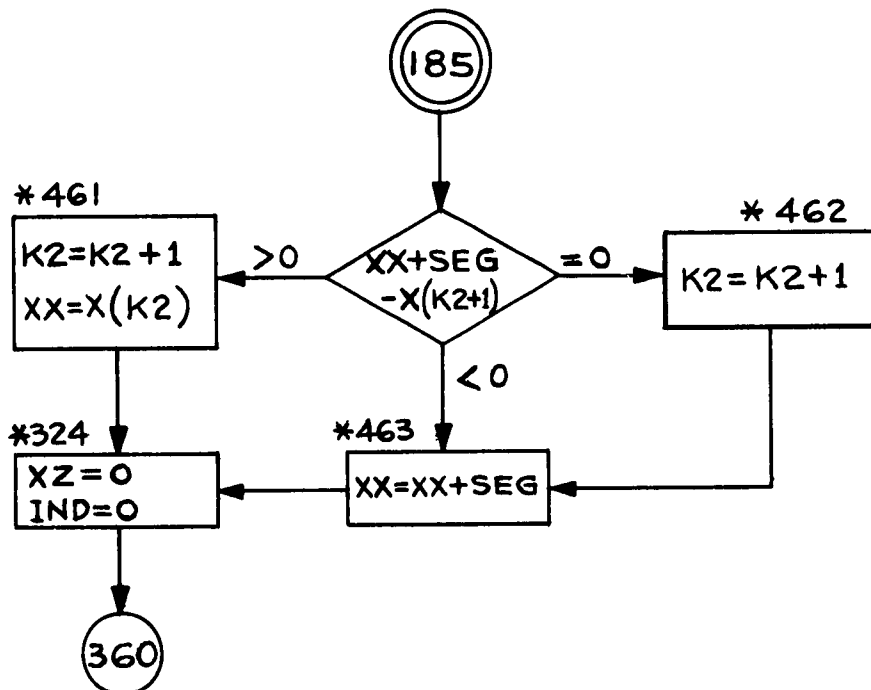
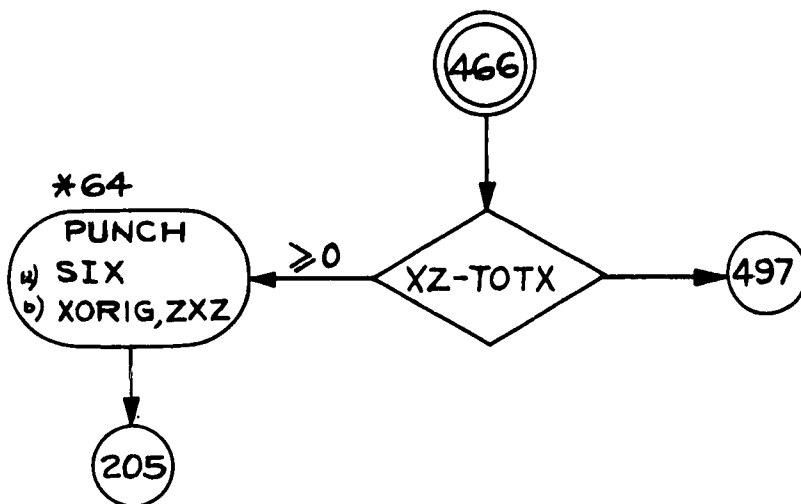


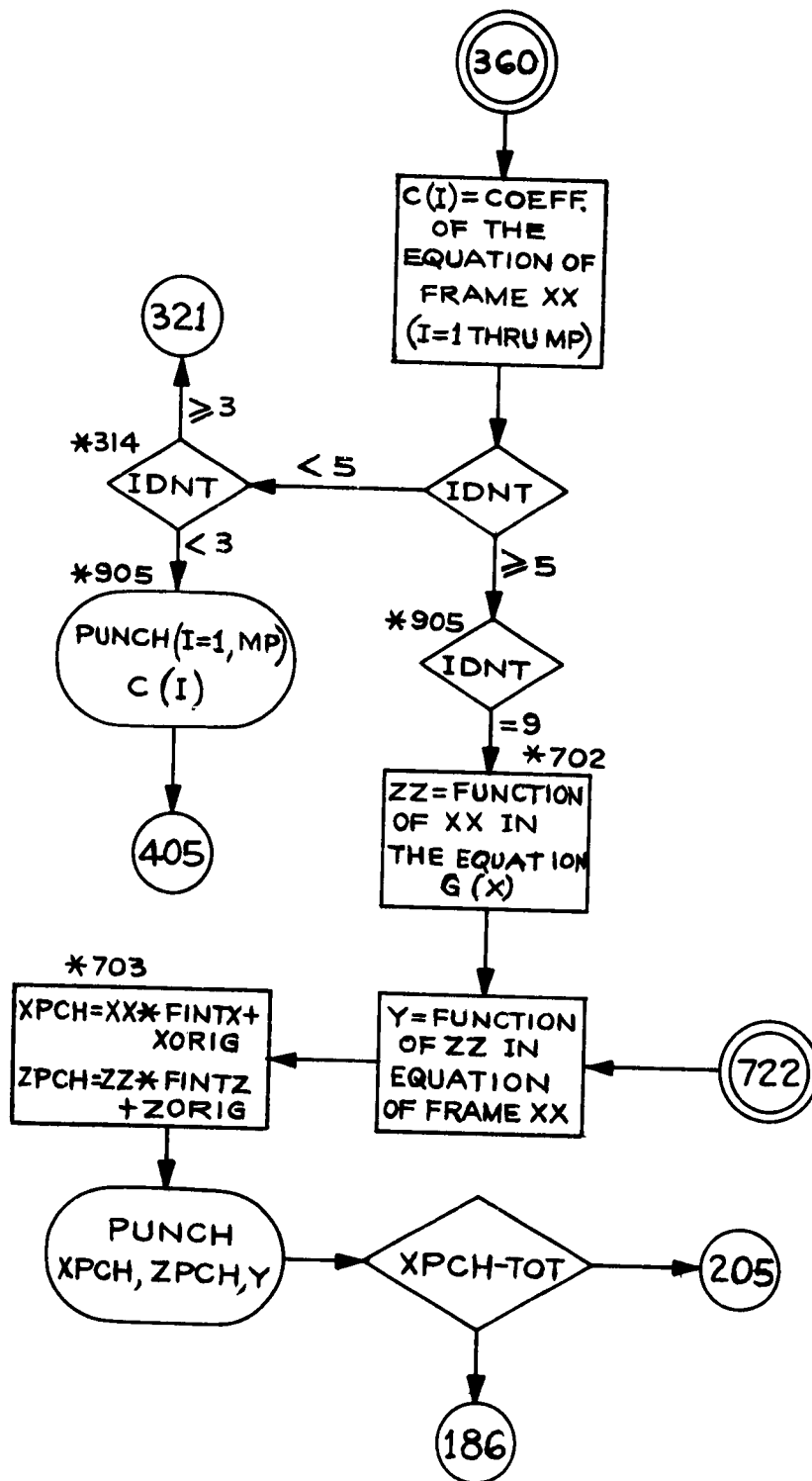


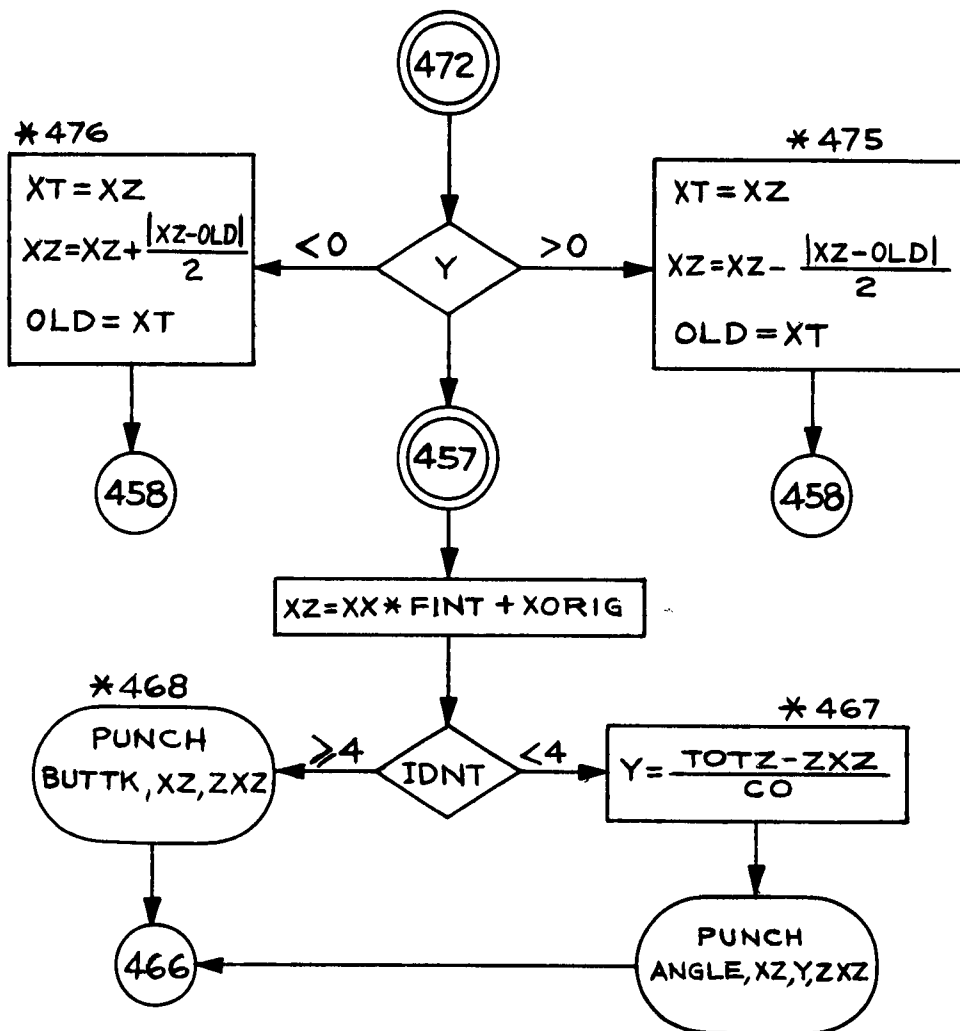


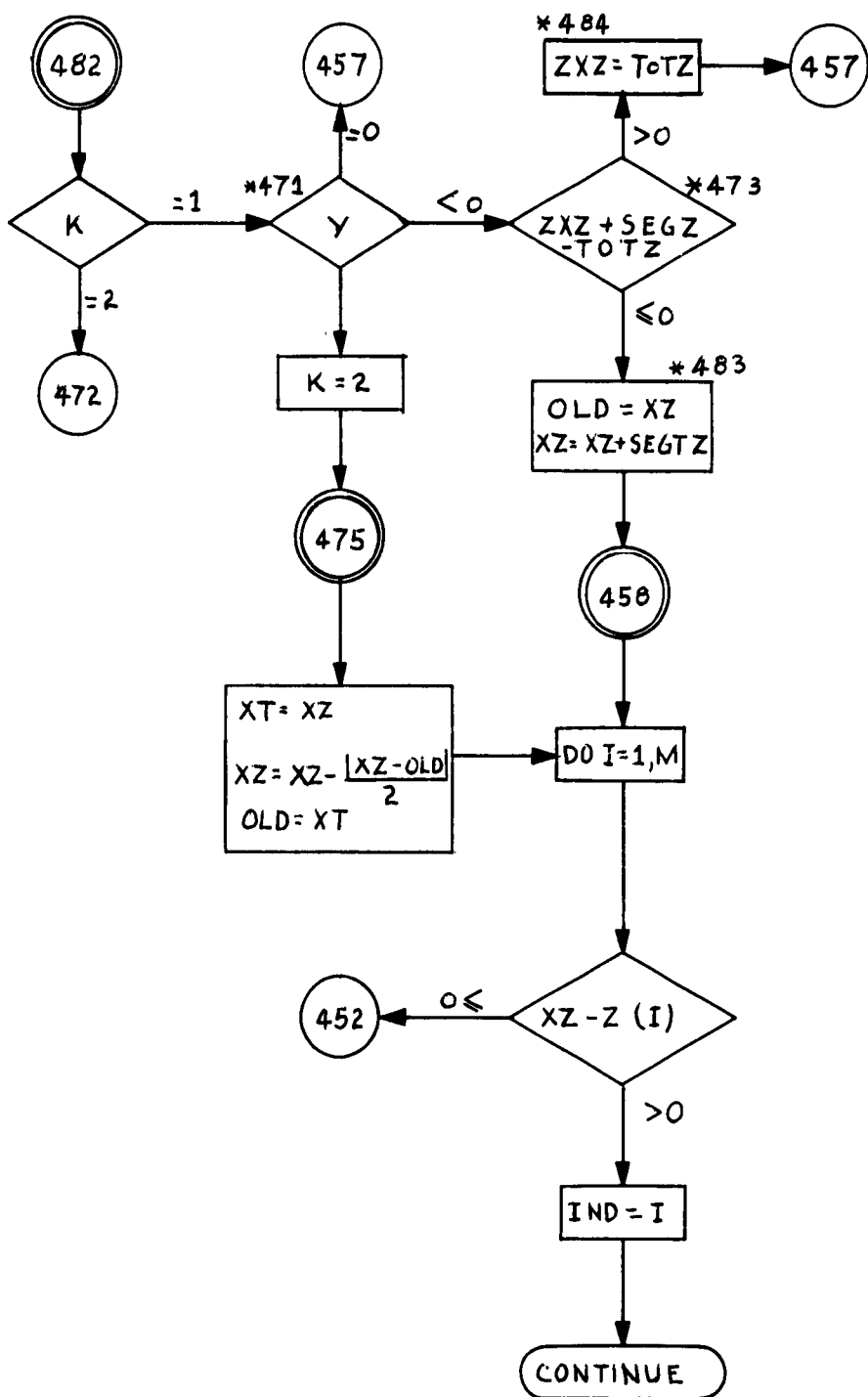


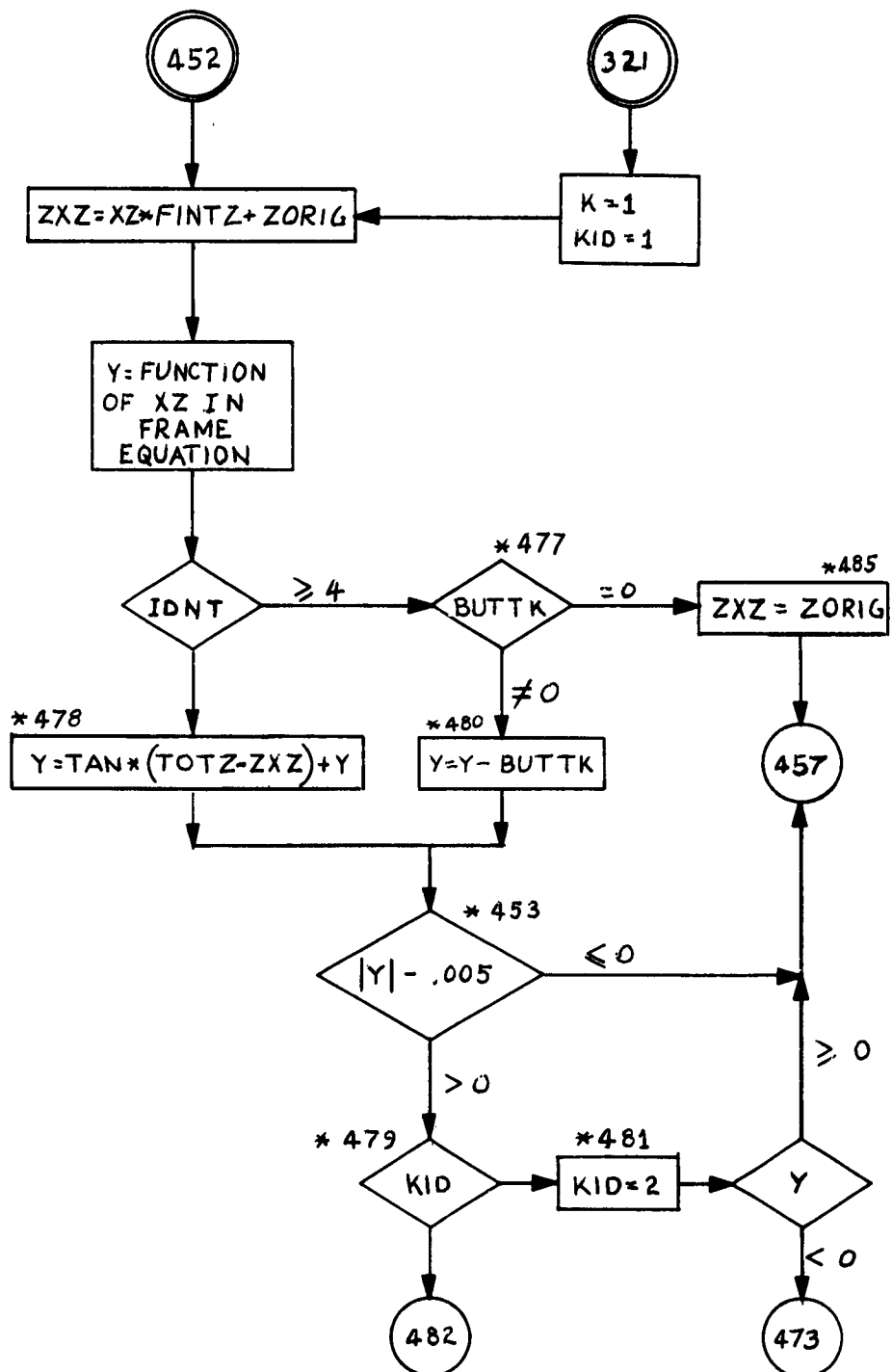


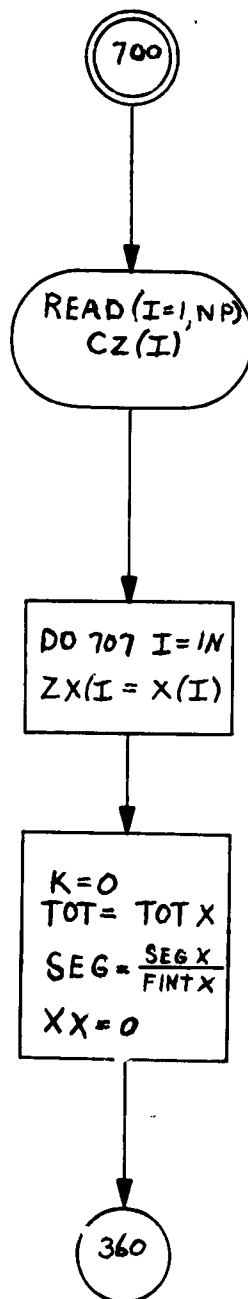


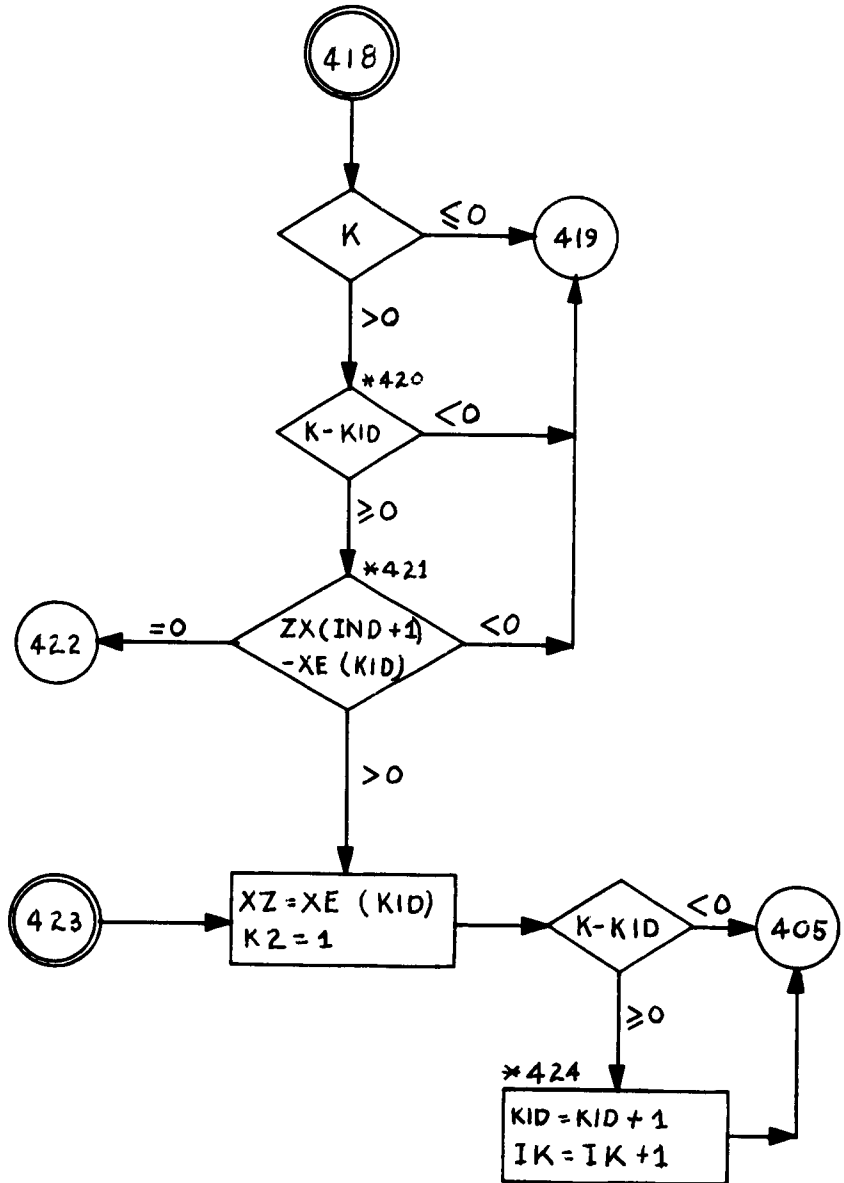


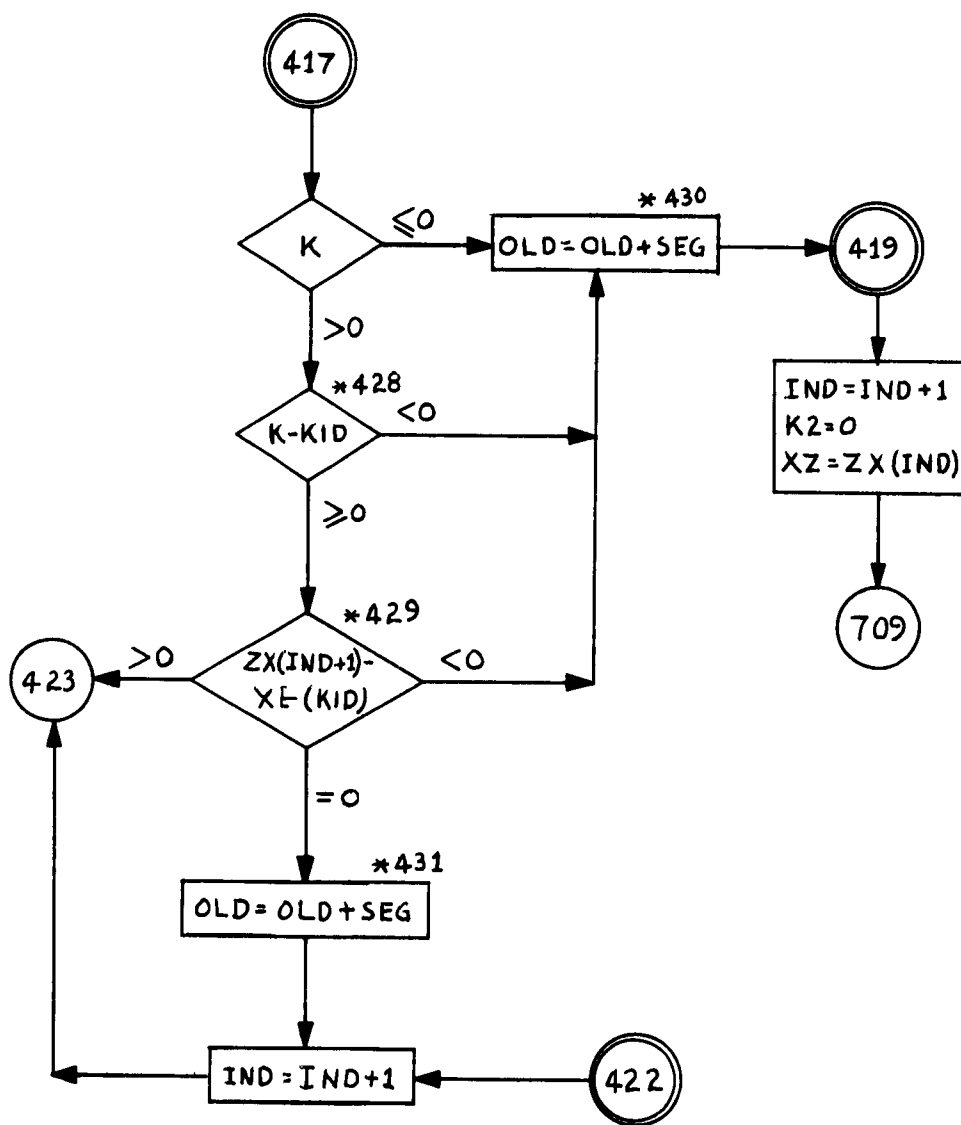


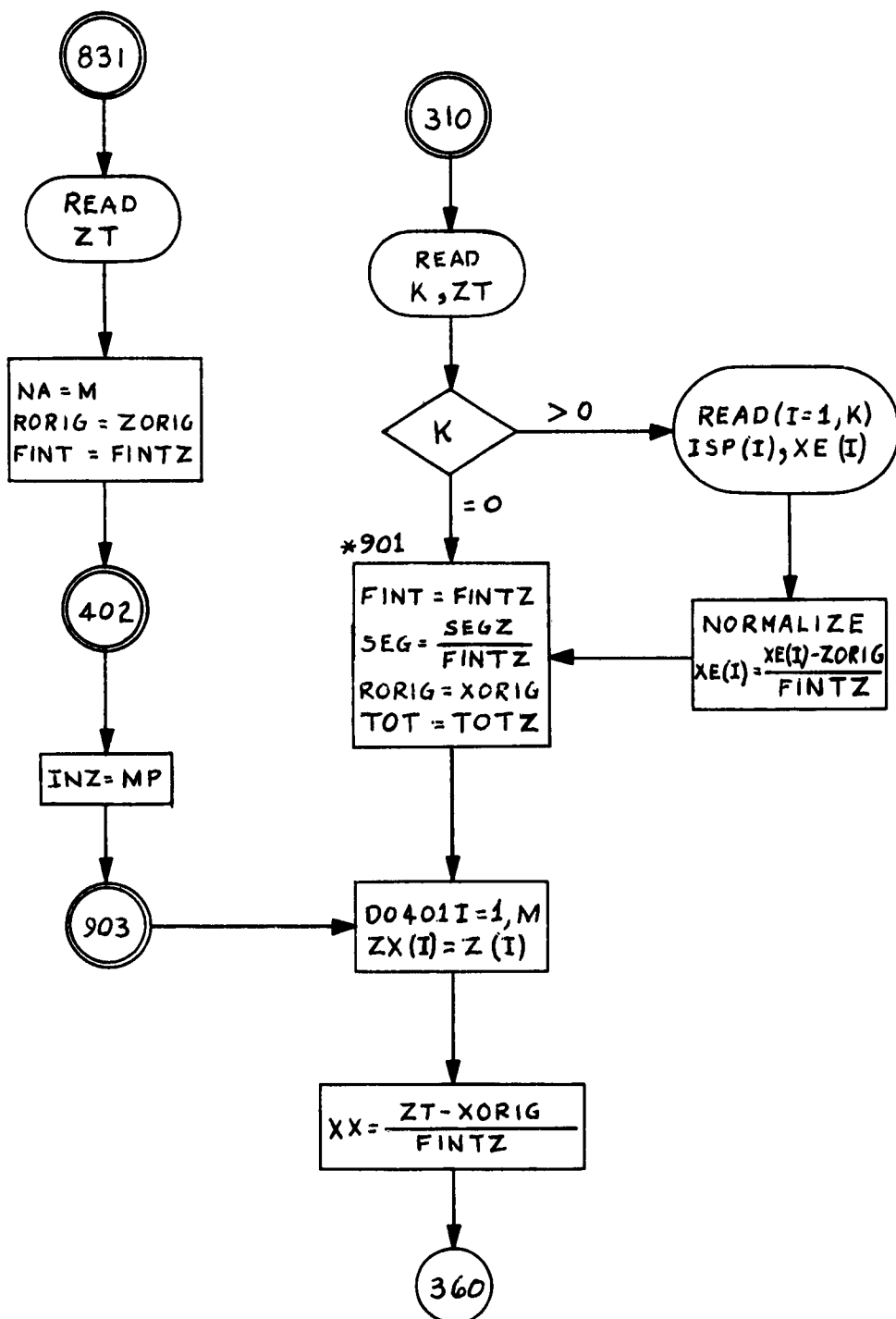


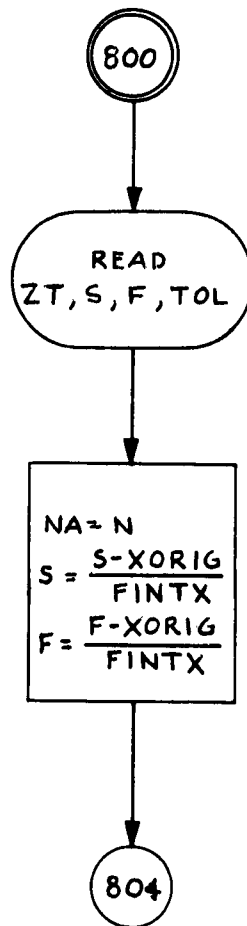
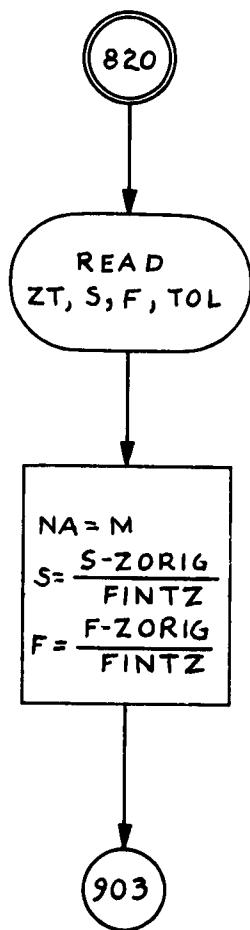


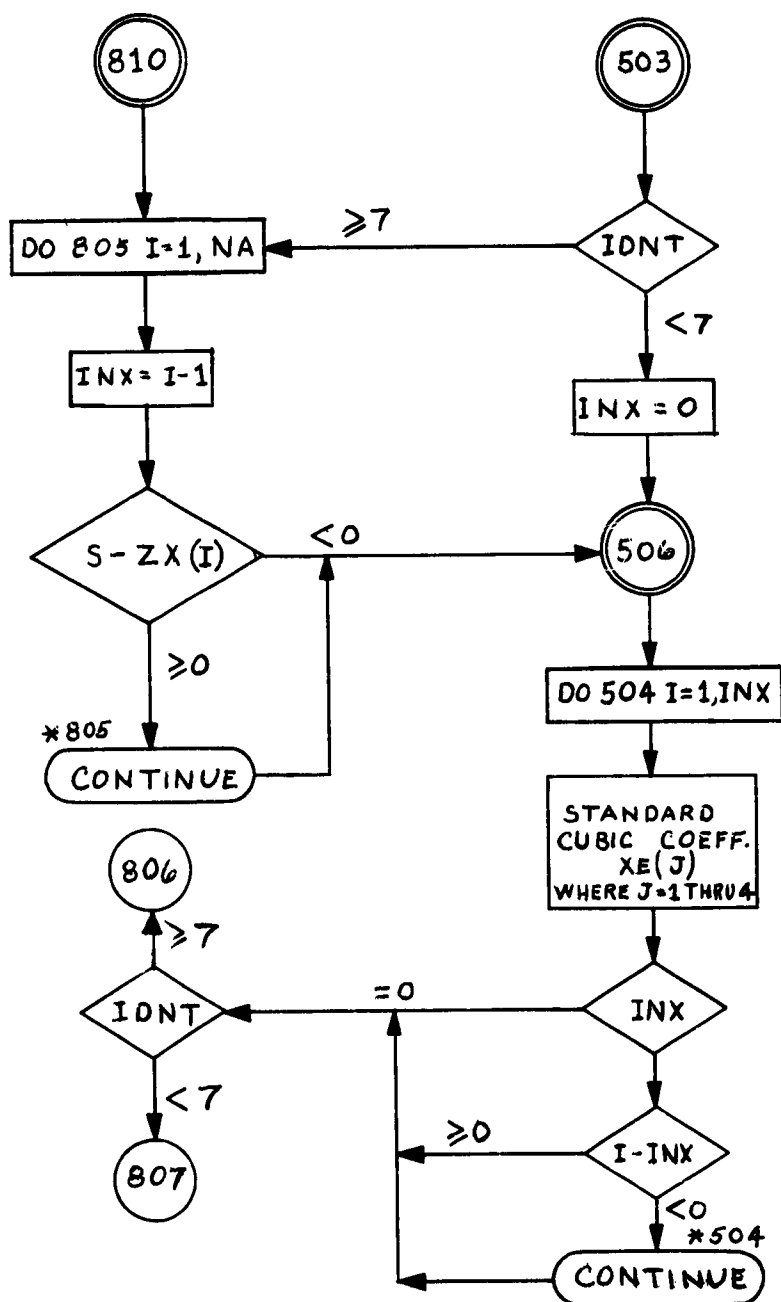


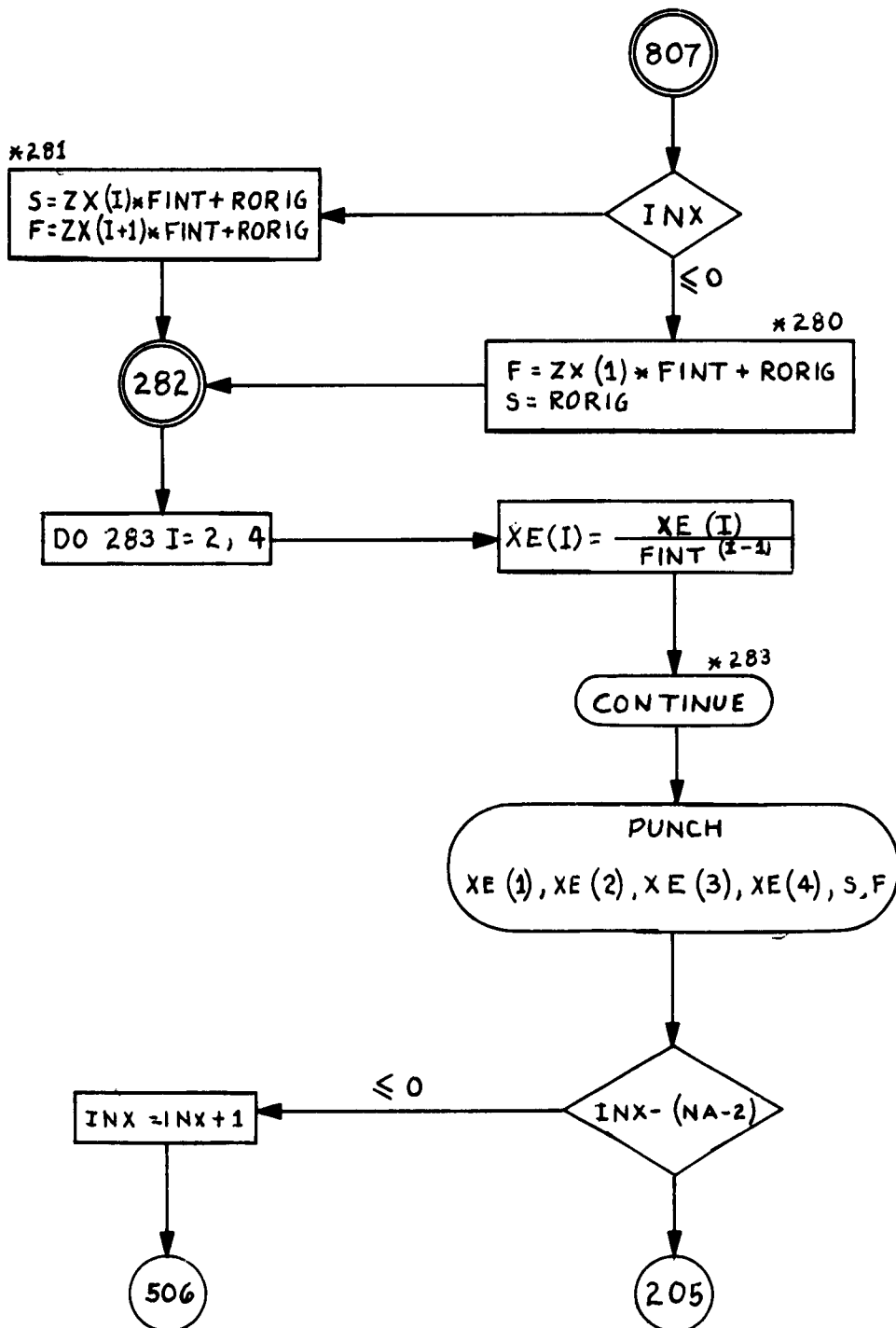


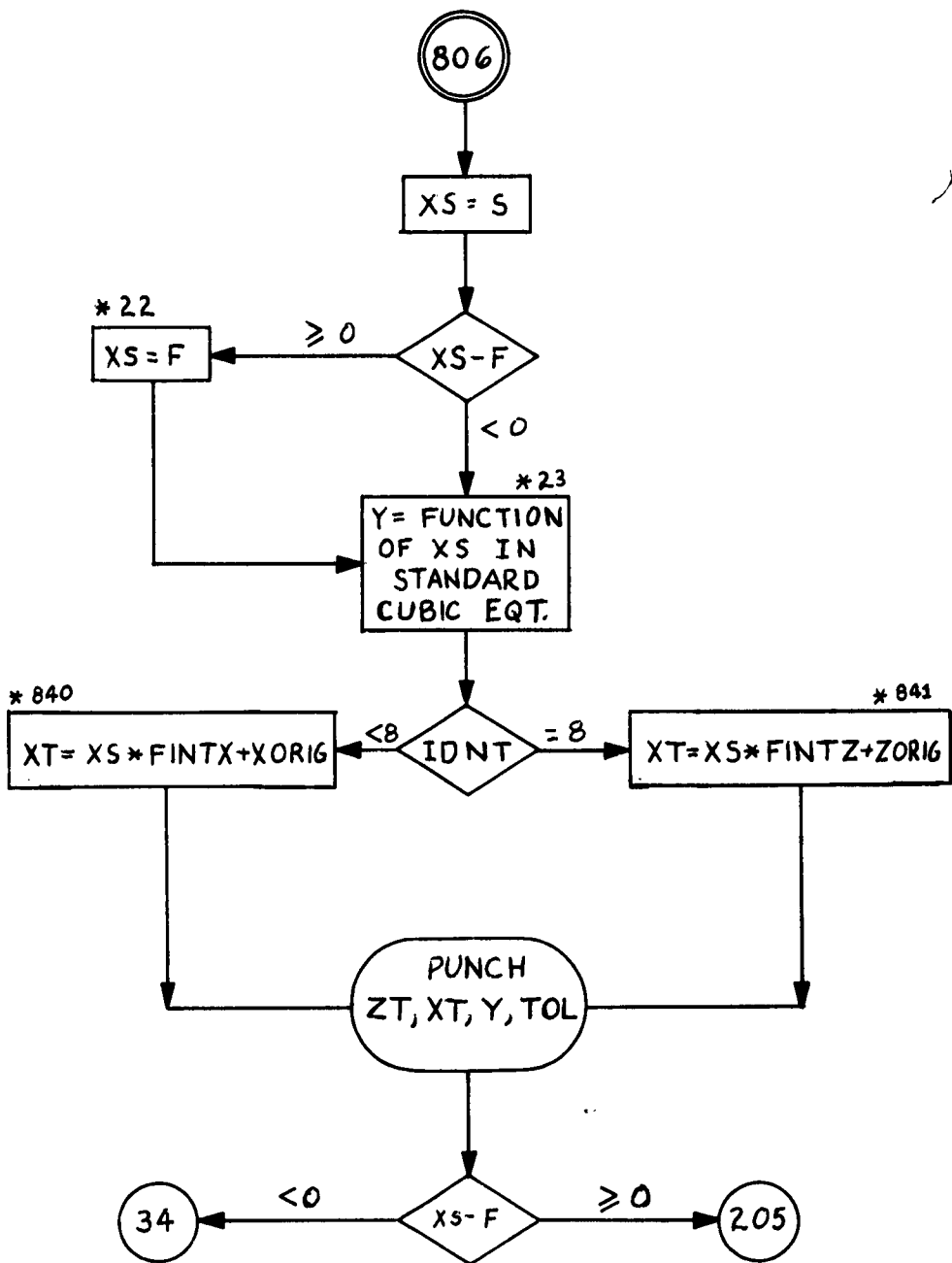


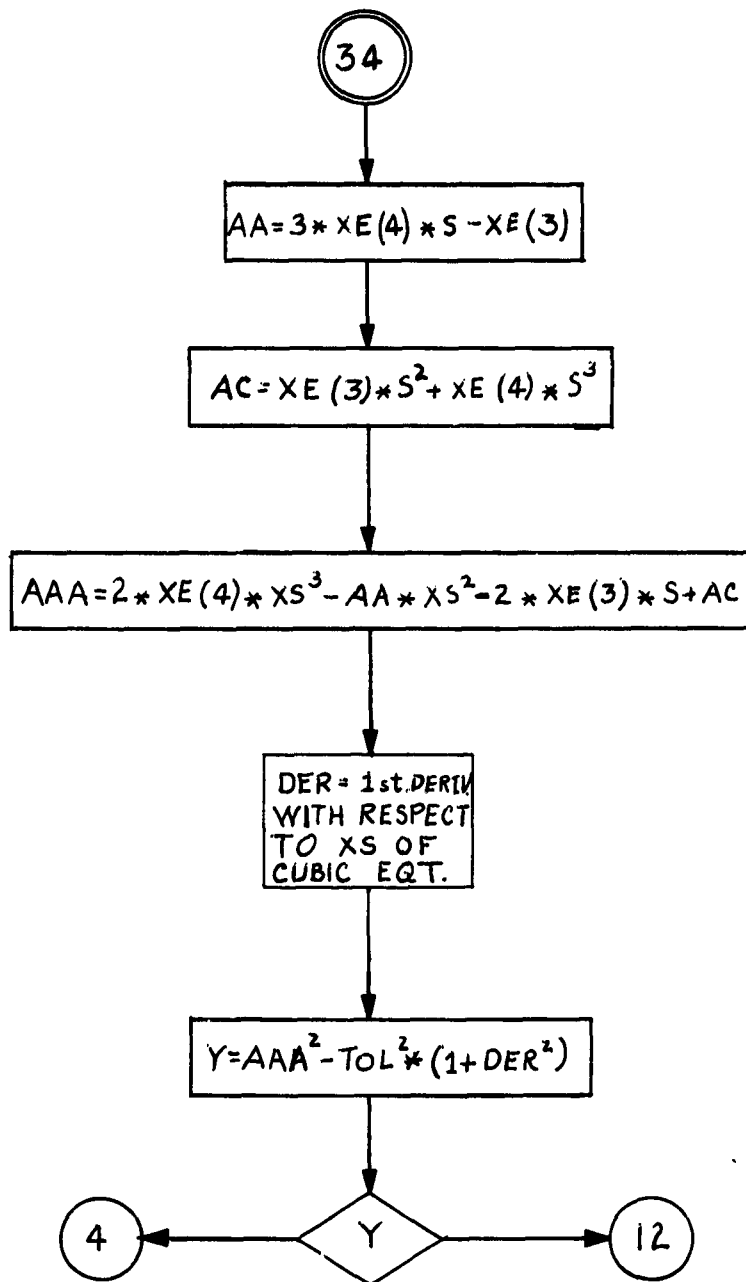


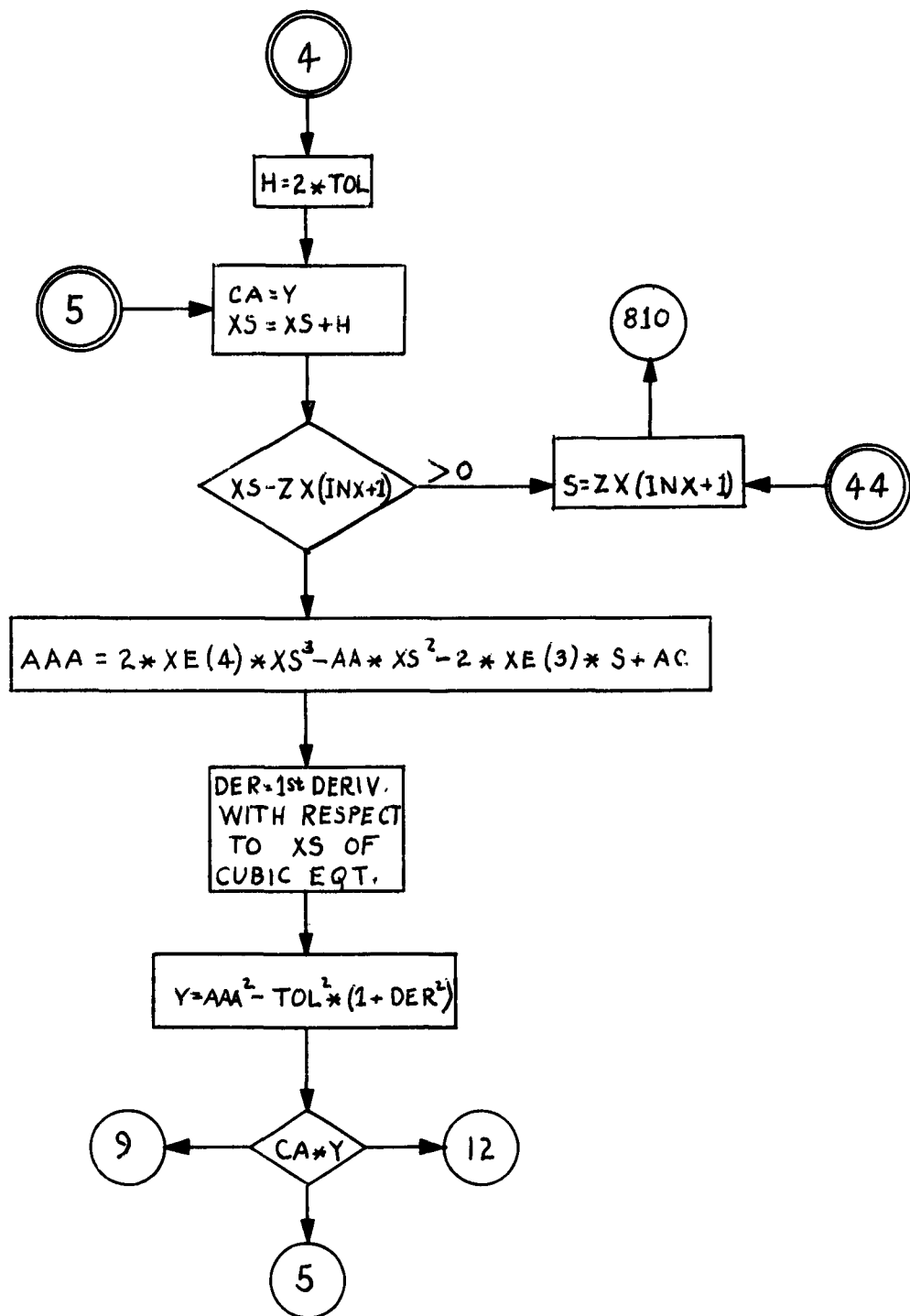


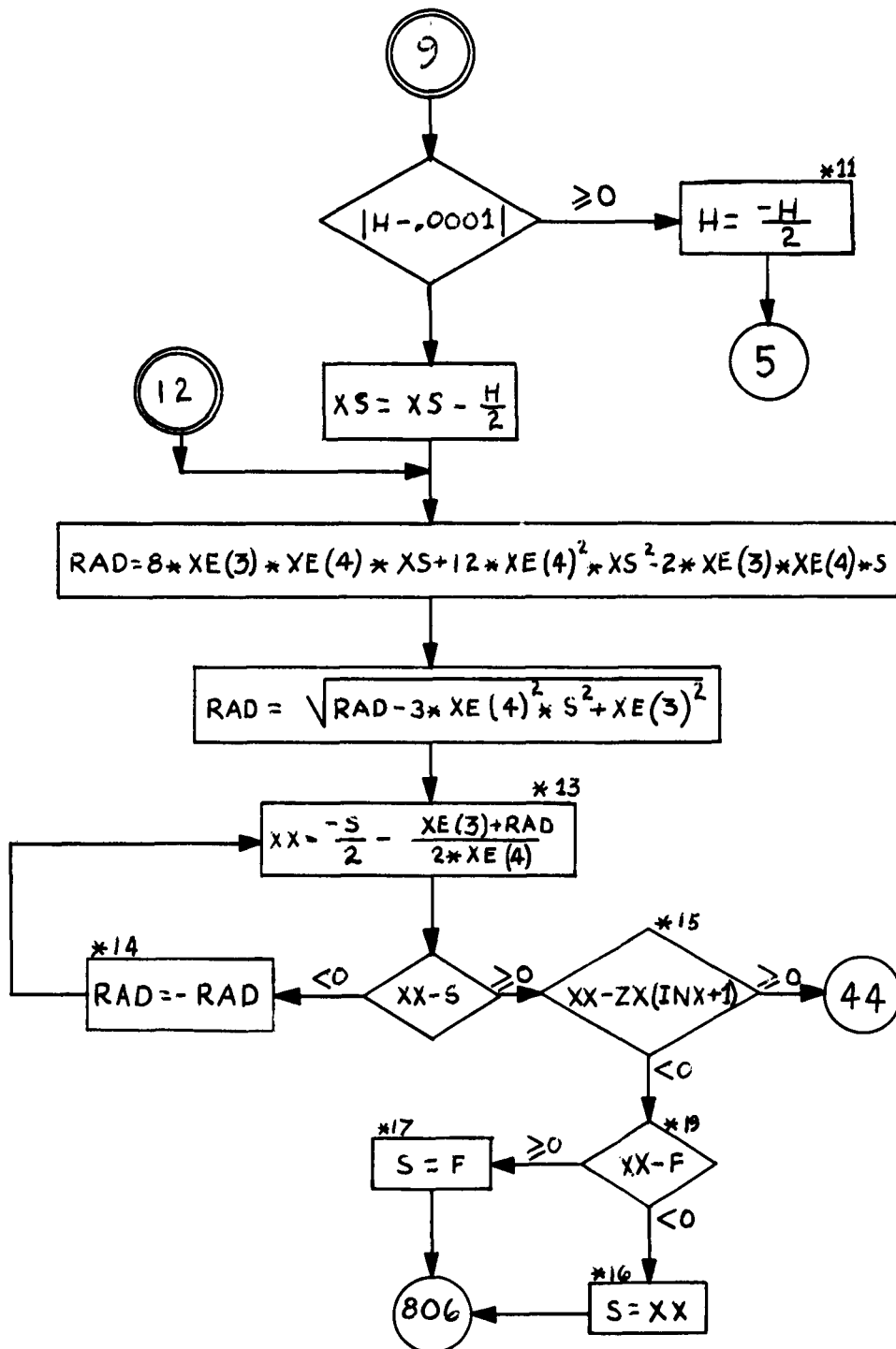












D. LISTING - GOBACK 1

```

C      SURFACE GO BACK (NO PROFILE)
101  FORMAT(4F15.8,2I5)
102  FORMAT(4F15.8)
103  FORMAT(5HGO TO,4X,F14.8,3X,F15.8)
104  FORMAT(2F15.8,I5)
105  FORMAT(7H IDENT.,9X,1HZ,17X,1HY,11X,10HFIRST DER.,4X,11HSECOND
DER
C.)
106  FORMAT(I4,F15.8)
107  FORMAT(2HWL,F7.2,F14.8,3X,3F15.8)
108  FORMAT(8HPEN DOWN,F15.8)
109  FORMAT(2HFR,F7.2,F14.8,3X,3F15.8)
110  FORMAT(6HPEN UP,2X,F15.8)
111  FORMAT(2HLG,I3,3X,F15.8,3X,F15.8)
112  FORMAT(7H IDENT.,9X,1HZ,17X,1HY,12X,9HTOLERANCE)
113  FORMAT(7H IDENT.,9X,1HX,17X,1HY,12X,9HTOLERANCE)
114  FORMAT(2HDP,F6.2,F15.8,3X,2F15.8)
115  FORMAT(7H IDENT.,9X,1HX,17X,1HY,11X,10HFIRST DER.,4X,11HSECOND
DER
C.)
116  FORMAT(1X,6HIDENT.,9X,1HX,17X,1HY,7X,14HFIRST DERIVAT.)
117  FORMAT(1X,6HIDENT.,10X,1HX,17X,1HY,14X,1HZ)
118  FORMAT(1X,6HIDENT.,9X,1HZ,17X,1HY,7X,14HFIRST DERIVAT.)
119  FORMAT(2HBK,F6.2,F15.8,3X,F15.8)
120  FORMAT(7X,1HA,13X,1HB,13X,1HC,13X,1HD,9X,5HSTART,8H FINISH)
121  FORMAT(7H IDENT.,10X,1HX,17X,1HZ)
122  FORMAT(4F14.8,2F8.3)
123  FORMAT(50H
124  FORMAT(25H
125  FORMAT(8X,1HX,14X,1HZ,14X,1HY)
      DIMENSION X(40),A(22,42),XE(40),Z(20),C(43),ZX(40),ISP(20)
      DIMENSION SEGXS(5),XSEG(5),CZ(42)
100  READ 123
      PUNCH 123
      READ 101,XORIG,ZORIG,FINTX,FINTZ,M,N
      READ 104,SEGX,SEGZ,KS
      IF(KS-1)170,171,172
171  READ 102,SEGXS(1),XSEG(1)
      GO TO 170
172  DO 173 I=1,KS
173  READ 102,SEGXS(I),XSEG(I)
170  NP=N+2
      MP=M+2
      FIVE=5000.
      SIX=6000.
      DO 201 I=1,MP
      DO 202 J=1,NP
202  READ 102, A(I,J)

```

```

201 CONTINUE
    M=MP-3
    N=NP-3
    DO 203 I=1,M
    READ 102,Z(I)
    IF(M-I)230,232,203
232 TOTZ=Z(I)
203 Z(I)=(Z(I)-ZORIG)/FINTZ
230 DO 204 I=1,N
    READ 102,X(I)
    IF(N-I)205,233,204
233 TOTX=X(I)
204 X(I)=(X(I)-XORIG)/FINTX
205 READ 106,IDNT
    K2=0
    K3=1
    KSR=KS
    XZ=0.
    KID=1
    IND=0
    OLD=0.
    IF(IDNT-1)600,209,600
600 IF(IDNT-2)601,310,601
601 IF(IDNT-3)602,231,602
602 IF(IDNT-4)603,234,603
603 IF(IDNT-5)604,801,604
604 IF(IDNT-6)605,831,605
605 IF(IDNT-7)606,800,606
606 IF(IDNT-8)700,820,700
C  * * A) OFFSETS OF A WATER LINE * *
209 READ 106,K,ZT
    IF(K-1)200,206,207
207 DO 210 I=1,K
    READ 111,ISP(I),XE(I)
210 XE(I)=(XE(I)-XORIG)/FINTX
    GO TO 200
206 READ 111,ISP(I),XE(I)
    XE(I)=(XE(I)-XORIG)/FINTX
200 FINT=FINTX
    SEG=SEGX/FINTX
    RORIG=XORIG
    TOT=TOTX
    IK=0
804 INX=NP
    DO 236 I=1,N
236 ZX(I)=X(I)
    ZZ=(ZT-ZORIG)/FINTZ
740 DO 211 I=1,M

```



```

        MAZ=I-1
        IF(ZZ-Z(1))212,212,211
211 CONTINUE
212 IF(IDNT-9)721,722,721
213 DO 213 I=1,INX
213 C(I)=A(1,I)+A(2,I)*ZZ+A(3,I)*ZZ*ZZ+A(4,I)*ZZ**3
        IF(MAZ-1)221,215,216
215 DO 217 I=1,INX
217 C(I)=C(I)+A(5,I)*(ZZ-Z(1))**3
221 IF(IDNT-5)214,503,503
216 INZ=MAZ+4
        DO 218 I=1,INX
        DO 219 J=5,INZ
219 C(I)=C(I)+A(J,I)*(ZZ-Z(J-4))**3
218 CONTINUE
        IF(IDNT-5)214,503,503
214 INZ=INX
        GO TO 314
C      * * B) OFFSETS OF A FRAME OR STATION * *
310 IK=0
        READ 106,K,ZT
        IF(K-1)901,403,404
403 READ 111,ISP(1),XE(1)
        XE(1)=(XE(1)-ZORIG)/FINTZ
        GO TO 901
404 DO 400 I=1,K
        READ 111,ISP(1),XE(1)
400 XE(1)=(XE(1)-ZORIG)/FINTZ
901 FINT=FINTZ
        SEG=SEGZ/FINTZ
        RORIG=ZORIG
        TOT=TOTZ
903 DO 401 I=1,M
401 ZX(I)=Z(I)
        XX=(ZT-XORIG)/FINTX
360 DO 311 I=1,N
        MAX=I-1
        IF(XX-X(I))312,312,311
311 CONTINUE
312 INZ=MP
        DO 313 I=1,INZ
313 C(I)=A(1,I)+A(1,2)*XX+A(1,3)*XX*XX+A(1,4)*XX**3
        IF(MAX-1)902,315,316
315 DO 317 I=1,INZ
317 C(I)=C(I)+A(1,5)*(XX-X(I))**3
902 IF(IDNT-5)314,906,906
906 IF(IDNT-9)503,702,503
316 INX=MAX+4
        DO 318 I=1,INZ

```

```

DO 319 J=5, INX
319 C(I)=C(I)+A(I,J)*(XX-X(J-4))**3
318 CONTINUE
IF(IDNT-5)314,906,906
314 IF(IDNT-3)905,321,321
905 DO 320 I=1, INZ
320 PUNCH 102,C(I)
IF(SENSE SWITCH 4)322,323
322 IF(IDNT-2)181,182,182
181 PUNCH 116
GO TO 405
182 PUNCH 118
GO TO 405
323 IF(IDNT-2)183,184,184
183 PUNCH 115
GO TO 405
184 PUNCH 105
405 Y=C(1)+C(2)*XZ+C(3)*XZ*XZ+C(4)*XZ**3
TDERI=C(2)+C(3)*2.*XZ+C(4)*3.*XZ*XZ
SDERI=C(3)*2.+C(4)*6.*XZ
IF(IND-1)406,408,408
408 DO 409 I=1, IND
DIF=XZ-ZX(I)
IF(DIF-.000001)406,406,491
491 Y=Y+C(I+4)*(DIF)**3
TDERI=TDERI+3.*C(I+4)*(DIF)**2
SDERI=SDERI+6.*C(I+4)*DIF
409 CONTINUE
406 XZ=XZ*FINT+RORIG
RDERI=TDERI/FINT
SDERI=SDERI/(FINT*FINT)
IF(K2)438,439,438
439 IF(SENSE SWITCH 4)410,411
410 IF(IDNT-2)437,436,436
437 PUNCH 107,ZT,XZ,Y,RDERI
GO TO 412
436 PUNCH 109,ZT,XZ,Y,RDERI
GO TO 412
411 IF(IDNT-2)441,440,440
441 PUNCH 107,ZT,XZ,Y,RDERI,SDERI
GO TO 412
440 PUNCH 109,ZT,XZ,Y,RDERI,SDERI
GO TO 412
438 PUNCH 111,ISP(1K),XZ,Y
412 IF(XZ-TOT)497,51,51
51 PUNCH 110,SIX
PUNCH 103,RORIG,Y

```

```

GO TO 205
497 IF(K3)52,415,52
52 PUNCH 108,FIVE
K3=0
415 IF(KSR-1)174,175,176
175 IF(XSEG(1)-XZ)174,178,174
178 SEG=SEGXS(1)/FINTX
KSR=0
GO TO 174
176 DO 177 I=1,KSR
IF(XSEG(I)-XZ)177,179,177
179 SEG=SEGXS(I)/FINTX
IF(KSR-I)177,180,177
180 KSR=0
177 CONTINUE
174 IF(IDNT-3)186,185,185
186 IF(OLD+SEG-ZX(IND+1))416,417,418
418 IF(K)419,419,420
420 IF(K-KID)419,421,421
421 IF(ZX(IND+1)-XE(KID))419,422,423
423 XZ=XE(KID)
K2=1
IF(K-KID)405,424,424
424 KID=KID+1
IK=IK+1
GO TO 405
422 IND=IND+1
GO TO 423
419 IND=IND+1
K2=0
XZ=ZX(IND)
GO TO 709
417 IF(K)430,430,428
428 IF(K-KID)430,429,429
429 IF(ZX(IND+1)-XE(KID))430,431,423
431 OLD=OLD+SEG
GO TO 422
430 OLD=OLD+SEG
GO TO 419
416 IF(K)432,432,433
433 IF(K-KID)432,434,434
434 IF(OLD+SEG-XE(KID))432,435,423
435 OLD=OLD+SEG
GO TO 423
432 XZ=OLD+SEG
OLD=OLD+SEG
K2=0
709 IF(IDNT-9)405,710,405
710 XX=XZ

```

```

      GO TO 360
C    ** E) STANDARD CUBIC COEFFICIENTS FOR A WATER LINE **
801  READ 102,ZT
      PUNCH 107,ZT
      PUNCH 120
      NA=1
      RORIG=XORIG
      FINT=FINTX
      GO TO 804
503  IF(IDNT-7)811,810,810
810  DO 805 I=1,NA
      INX=I-1
      IF(S-ZX(I))506,805,805
805  CONTINUE
      GO TO 506
811  INX=0
506  XE(1)=C(1)
      XE(2)=C(2)
      XE(3)=C(3)
      XE(4)=C(4)
      IF(INX-1)508,507,507
507  DO 504 I=1,INX
      XE(1)=XE(1)-C(I+4)*ZX(I)**3
      XE(2)=XE(2)+3.*C(I+4)*ZX(I)*ZX(I)
      XE(3)=XE(3)-3.*C(I+4)*ZX(I)
      XE(4)=XE(4)+C(I+4)
      IF(1-INX)504,508,508
504  CONTINUE
508  IF(IDNT-7)807,806,806
806  XS=S
      IF(XS-F)23,22,22
22  XS=F
23  Y=XE(1)+XE(2)*XS+XE(3)*XS*XS+XE(4)*XS*XS*XS
      IF(IDNT-8)840,841,841
840  XT=XS*FINTX+XORIG
      PUNCH 107,ZT,XT,Y,TOL
      GO TO 842
841  XT=XS*FINTZ+ZORIG
      PUNCH 109,ZT,XT,Y,TOL
842  IF(XS-F)34,205,205
34  AA=3.*XE(4)*S-XE(3)
      AC=XE(3)*S*S+XE(4)*S*S*S
      AAA=2.*XE(4)*XS*XS*XS-AA*XS*XS-2.*XE(3)*S*XS+AC
      DER=(XE(2)+2.*XE(3)*XS+3.*XE(4)*XS*XS)/FINTX
      Y=AAA*AAA-TOL*TOL*(1.+DER*DER)
      IF(Y)4,12,4
4   H=2.*TOL
5   CA=Y
      XS=XS+H

```

```

      IF(XS-ZX(INX+1))7,7,44
44  S=ZX(INX+1)
      GO TO 810
7    AAA=2.*XE(4)*XS*XS*XS-AA*XS*XS-2.*XE(3)*S*XS+AC
      DER=(XE(2)+2.*XE(3)*XS+3.*XE(4)*XS*XS)/FINTX
      Y=AAA*AAA-TOL*TOL*(1.+DER*DER)
      IF(CA*Y)9,12,5
9    IF(ABS(H)-.0001)10,11,11
11   H=-H/2.
      GO TO 5
10   XS=XS-H/2.
12   RAD=8.*XE(3)*XE(4)*XS+12.*XE(4)**2*XS**2-2.*XE(3)*XE(4)*S
      RAD=SQRT(RAD-3.*XE(4)*XE(4)*S*S+XE(3)*XE(3))
13   XX=-.5*(S+(XE(3)+RAD)/XE(4))
      IF(XX-S)14,15,15
14   RAD=-RAD
      GO TO 13
15   IF(XX-ZX(INX+1))19,44,44
19   IF(XX-F)16,17,17
16   S=XX
      GO TO 806
17   S=F
      GO TO 806
807  IF(INX)280,280,281
280  S=RORIG
      F=ZX(1)*FINT+RORIG
      GO TO 282
281  S=ZX(1)*FINT+RORIG
      F=ZX(1+1)*FINT+RORIG
282  DO 283 I=2,4
283  XE(I)=XE(I)/FINT**(I-1)
      PUNCH 122,XE(1),XE(2),XE(3),XE(4),S,F
      IF(INX-NA+2)509,509,205
509  INX=INX+1
      GO TO 506
C    * * H) SEGMENTATION OF A FRAME* *
820  READ 102,ZT,S,F,TOL
      S=(S-ZORIG)/FINTZ
      F=(F-ZORIG)/FINTZ
      NA=M
      PUNCH 112
      GO TO 903
C    * * F) STANDARD CUBIC COEFFICIENTS FOR A FRAME **
831  READ 102,ZT
      NA=M
      PUNCH 109,ZT
      PUNCH 120
      RORIG=ZORIG

```

```

      FINT=FINTZ
402  INZ=MP
      GO TO 903
C    * * G) SEGMENTATION OF A WATER LINE * *
800  READ 102,ZT,S,F,TOL
      S=(S-XORIG)/FINTX
      F=(F-XORIG)/FINTX
      NA=N
      PUNCH 113
      GO TO 804
C    * * D) OFFSETS OF A BUTTOCK * *
234  READ 102,BUTTK
      PUNCH 121
      GO TO 1360
C    * * C) OFFSETS OF A DIAGONAL PLANE * *
231  READ 102,ANGLE
      TAN=ANGLE*3.14159/180.
      SI=SIN(TAN)
      CO=COS(TAN)
      TAN=-SI/CO
      PUNCH 117
1360 SEG=SEGX/FINTX
      SEGZ=SEGZ/FINTZ
      XX=0.
      INZ=MP
      GO TO 360
321  K=1
      KID=1
452  ZXZ=XZ*FINTZ+ZORIG
      Y=C(1)+C(2)*XZ+C(3)*XZ*XZ+C(4)*XZ**3
      IF(IND-1)465,454,455
454  Y=Y+C(5)*(XZ-Z(1))**3
      GO TO 465
455  DO 456 I=1,IND
456  Y=Y+C(1+4)*(XZ-Z(I))**3
465  IF(IDNT-4)478,477,477
477  IF(BUTTK)480,485,480
485  ZXZ=ZORIG
      GO TO 457
480  Y=Y-BUTTK
      GO TO 453
478  Y=TAN*(TOTZ-ZXZ)+Y
453  IF(ABS(Y)-.005)457,457,479
479  GO TO (481,482),KID
481  KID=2
      IF(Y)473,457,457
482  GO TO (471,472),K
471  IF(Y)473,457,474

```

```

473 IF (ZXZ+SEGZ-TOTZ) 483, 483, 484
484 XXZ=TOTZ
    GO TO 457
483 OLD=XXZ
    XXZ=XXZ+SEGZ
    GO TO 458
474 K=2
    GO TO 475
472 IF (Y) 476, 457, 475
475 XT=XXZ
    XZ=XZ-(ABS(XZ-OLD))/2.
    OLD=XT
    GO TO 458
476 XT=XXZ
    XZ=XZ+(ABS(XZ-OLD))/2.
    OLD=XT
458 DO 459 I=1, M
    IF (XZ-Z(I)) 452, 452, 459
459 IND=I
    GO TO 452
457 XZ=XX*FINTX+XORIG
    IF (IDNT-4) 467, 468, 468
467 Y=(TOTZ-ZXZ)/CO
    PUNCH 114, ANGLE, XZ, Y, ZXZ
    GO TO 466
468 PUNCH 119, BUTTK, XZ, ZXZ
466 IF (XZ-TOTX) 497, 64, 64
64 PUNCH 110, SIX
66 PUNCH 103, XORIG, ZXZ
    GO TO 205
185 IF (XX+SEG-X(K2+1)) 463, 462, 461
461 K2=K2+1
    XX=X(K2)
324 XZ=0.
    IND=0
    GO TO 360
462 K2=K2+1
463 XX=XX+SEG
    GO TO 324
C   * * 1) OFFSETS OF LONGITUDINAL ELEMENTS * *
700 READ 124
    PUNCH 124
    PUNCH 125
    DO 701 I=1, NP
    READ 102, CZ(I)
701 CONTINUE
    DO 707 I=1, N
707 ZX(I)=X(I)

```

```

K=0
TOT=TOTX
SEG=SEGX/FINTX
XX=0.
GO TO 360
702 ZPCH=CZ(1)+CZ(2)*XX+CZ(3)*XX*XX+CZ(4)*XX**3
   IF(MAX-1)1000,704,704
704 DO 705 I=1,MAX
   ZPCH=ZPCH+CZ(I+4)*(XX-X(I))**3
   IF(MAX-I)1000,1000,705
705 CONTINUE
1000 ZZ=(ZPCH-ZORIG)/FINTZ
   GO TO 740
722 Y=C(1)+C(2)*ZZ+C(3)*ZZ*ZZ+C(4)*ZZ**3
   IF(MAZ-1)703,724,724
724 DO 725 I=1,MAZ
   Y=Y+C(I+4)*(ZZ-Z(I))**3
   IF(MAZ-I)703,703,725
725 CONTINUE
703 XPCH=(XX*FINTX)+XORIG
   PUNCH 101,XPCH,ZPCH,Y
   XZ=XX
   IF(XPCH-TOT)186,205,205
END

```


Section VI

GOBACK 2 3-D PROFILE

A. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

This version of GOBACK will accept coefficients of a surface equation such as given in Fig. D-2, modified as shown in Section IV, for end profile requirements. The equation must be single splined in the x direction and may be single or double splined in the z direction.

The following data can be calculated with this program:

- Offsets, first and second derivatives along a waterline at a given interval
- Offsets, first and second derivatives along a station at a given interval
- Offsets at a given interval along buttocks as given in Section IV-B of this appendix.

Fortran Input Symbols

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>
X0	- The actual full scale coordinate of the first station of the surface
Z0	- The actual full scale z coordinate of the first waterline
FINIX	- This value is used as a scale factor in the x direction. If the surface equation is scaled so the stations are one unit apart, FINIX equals the actual full scale station interval $(x_1 - x_0)$. If the stations of the surface equation are less than one unit apart FINIX becomes some multiple of the station spacing. For example, if the stations in the equation are 1/4 unit apart FINIX becomes 4 times the actual full scale station spacing $[4(x_1 - x_0)]$

- FINTZ** - Same definition as **FINTX**, except in the z direction ($z_1 - z_0$) .
- M** - The total number of points of discontinuity along a station (points where z coefficients are added) including the points at the first and last waterlines. For example, if a surface containing seven waterlines were single splined, M would equal seven since there are third derivative discontinuities at each waterline. If the seven-waterline surface were double splined, M would equal four, since there are discontinuities only at waterlines 0,2,4, and 6 .
- N** - The total number of points of discontinuity along a waterline (points where x coefficients are added). The example used for M is valid except using stations instead of waterlines.
- K** - The number of coefficients in the profile equation
- NAB** - This value tells the program whether the surface has been single splined in the z direction ($NAB = +1$) or or double splined in the z direction ($NAB = -1$)
- SEGX** - Desired interval between consecutive calculated offsets along waterlines, buttocks, and diagonal planes.
- SEGZ** - Desired interval between consecutive calculated offsets along stations.
- POINT** - The actual full scale interval over which the end condition is to be effective. Usually less than or equal to the first station interval (D in Section IV)
- PWR1** - In the end condition function of Section IV
- $$T(x,z) = \left[1 - \left(\frac{D+G(z)-x}{D} \right)^r \right]^p$$
- PWR1** is the value of r . It is nearly always equal to 3 .
- PWR2** - Equals the power (P) to which the function $T(x,z)$ is to be raised.
- CZ** - The coefficients of the profile equations. These coefficients must be scaled the same and have the same origin as the surface equation.
- A** - The coefficients of the surface equation produced by the linear program. There are $(M+2)$ $(N+2)$ coefficients.

- Z - z coordinates of waterlines where coefficients are added, plus that of the last waterline. There are (M-1) since the value for the first waterline isn't included.

- X - Same as Z except for stations (N-1)

- ZP - If the surface equation has been double splined in the z direction (NAB = -1), the z coordinates of the waterlines where new coefficients are added must be read in. These are ZP and there are (K-3). If the equation is single splined in the z direction (NAB = +1) and these are not necessary.

- IDENT - Code which tells the program what data is required from the surface

- ZT - z coordinate of a waterline along which data is to be calculated

- NBOW - An indicator for telling the program if the buttocks will be single valued or multi-valued. If NBOW = 1 the case must be that shown in Fig. D-5a, Section IV-B. If NBOW = 2 the program will expect to find the more complicated cases.

- BUTTK - The y distance from the centerplane of the ship to a buttock along which heights are to be calculated

Input Data Cards

There are two distinct kinds of sets of data used for input to GOBACK 2. The first set consists entirely of data describing the surface equation to the program. No output is produced from this set. The second set of data consists of packets of data cards. Each packet describes some information required from the surface and gives the geometric data necessary to obtain the information from the surface equation. Only one of the first sets of data are entered per problem. There may be many small packets, each of which calls for offsets along a waterline or station or perhaps standard cubic coefficients, etc.

There are limitations on some of the input parameters of the

program. These limitations follow:

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
M (no. of waterlines)	3	11
N (no. of stations)	3	15
K (no. of coefficients in profile equation)	1	16

In describing the various data cards, the actual FORTRAN format field description is used in most cases. These fields come consecutively across the card with no gaps or blank columns between, except where indicated. The field descriptions are the FORTRAN F field, which uses the FORTRAN fixed point decimal number, and the I field that used the FORTRAN integer number, which is always right justified. The card numbers are not punched on the data cards.

First Data Set

This data set is the one that describes the surface equation

<u>Contents of Card</u>									<u>Card No.</u>
The first card is a header card and may contain any alphanumeric description of the problem in columns 1-50 .									1
Format	F15.8	F15.8	F15.8	F15.8	I5	I5	I5	I5	2
Variable	X0	Z0	FINTX	FINTZ	M	N	K	NAB	
Format	F15.8	F15.8	F15.8	F15.8	F15.8	I5			3
Variable	SEGX	SEGZ	POINT	PWR1	PWR2	NBOW			
Format	F15.8								next
Variable	CZ								K cards
Format	F15.8								next
Variable	A								(M+2) (N+2) cards
Format	F15.8								next
Variable	Z								(M-1) cards
Format	F15.8								next
Variable	X								(N-1) cards

Format F15.8
Variable ZP

next
(K-3)

(This set of K-3 cards need be entered only if
NAB = -1 , see Input Symbol Definition)

This completes the first data set.

The coefficients of the surface equation (A) are presented
in the following order (See Fig. D-2):

A_{00} , A_{01} , A_{02} , A_{03} , A_{04} , ... , A_{10} , A_{11} , A_{12} , A_{13} ,
 A_{14} , ... , A_{20} , A_{21} - A_{22} , A_{23} , A_{24} , ... , A_{31} , A_{32} ,
 A_{33} , A_{34} , ... , A_{40} , ... ,

This is generally the order in which they will be received
from the L.P. Any coefficients that weren't in the final
solution must have a zero value included in the data deck.

Second Data Set

This data set contains the packets of cards, each of which
describes some information to be extracted from the surface.
Any number of these packets may be used in a problem. They
may be entered in any desired order by simply stacking them
behind the first data set in the card reader. A description
of each data packet follows. The first card for each of
these packets is an identification card and contains a
specific value of IDENT in Column 4.

Packet for Offsets on a Waterline

<u>Contents of Card</u>	<u>Card No.</u>
The first card is the identification card and contains a 1 in Column 4	1
Format F15.8 Variable ZT	2

Packet for Offsets of a Station

	<u>Contents of Card</u>	<u>Card No.</u>
This card has a	2 in Column 4	1
Format	I4 F15.8	2
Variable	K XT	

Packet for Offsets of a Buttock

	<u>Contents of Card</u>	<u>Card No.</u>
This card contains a	4 in Column 4	1
Format	F15.8	2
Variable	BUTTK	

Output Data

The output data for the different types of information requested is given below. Since the output data consists of offsets of curves which may need to be plotted, GOBACK 2 includes cards which place the plotter pen up or down at the proper times. The data deck is arranged in order and punched in such a format that the deck can be directly plotted using the plotting program of Appendix F.

Offsets of a Waterline

The first N+2 cards punched when the offsets of a waterline are called for contain the coefficients for the two-dimensional Thielheimer equation of the waterline. Following this is a header card and finally cards each containing:

- (1) A waterline identification (WL)
- (2) The x coordinate of the offset
- (3) The offset on the waterline
- (4) The first derivative of the waterline
- (5) The second derivative of the waterline

Offsets of a Station or Frame

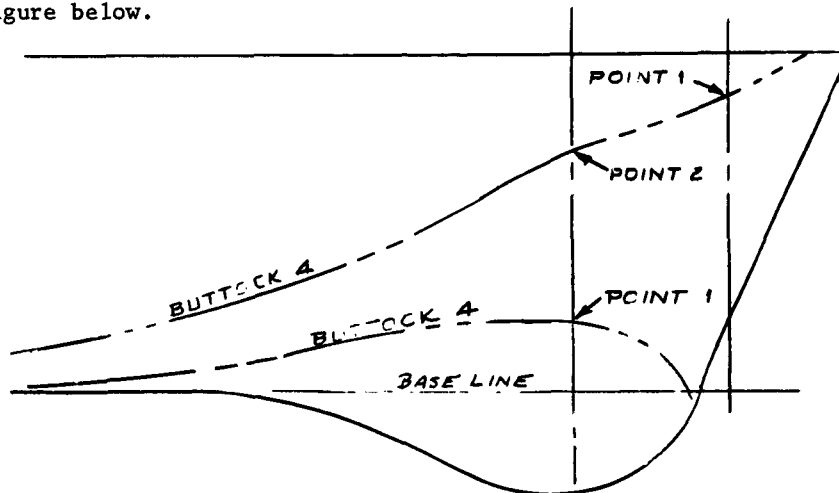
Information corresponding to that of a waterline is punched. The frame identification (FR) and the z coordinate of the offset are given.

Offsets of a Buttock

First, a header card is punched and then cards each containing the following:

- (1) An identification of the buttock
- (2) The x coordinate of the offset
- (3) The z height of the offset
- (4) The point number on the frame

If the buttock is multi-valued on a frame, the points are numbered in Columns 48 and 49 of the card. The points are numbered consecutively beginning with the lowest (least z) value on each frame. If a buttock is multivalued during only part of its length, the series of numbers describing it may change as shown in the figure below.



Sense Switches

All sense switches are ignored.

B. SAMPLE PROBLEM

The sample problem was taken from a surface describing the bow of the DLG-26 class frigate. The surface has eleven waterlines and five stations. It has been double splined in both the x and z directions. The offsets of one waterline, one station, and one buttock have been solved for.

In this case the buttock is double valued overpart of its length. The offsets for the two lines must be separated before plotting. This can be done by examining their z coordinates.

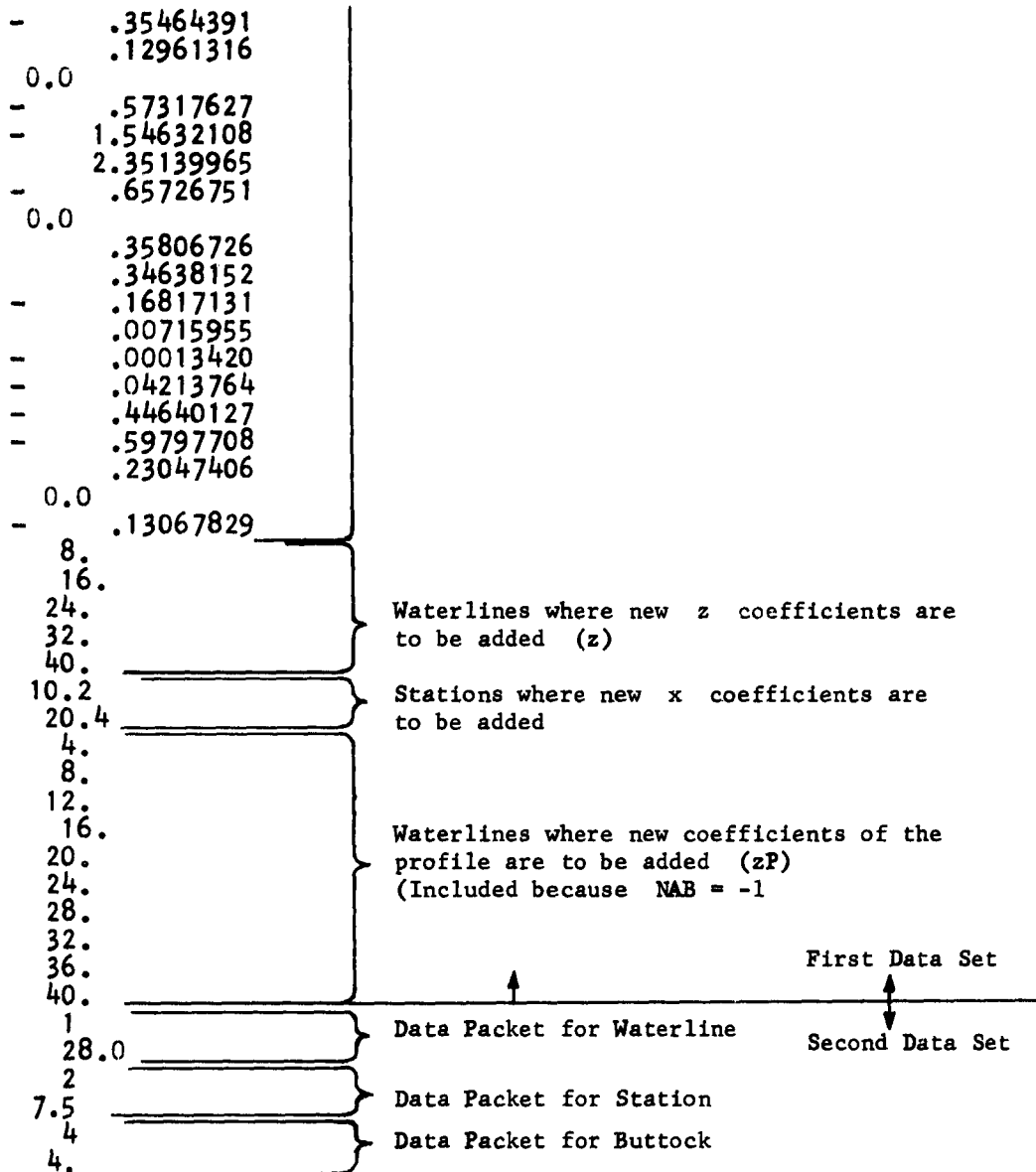
* * SAMPLE INPUT * *

```

*      COMPLETE BOW DLG
0.0      0.0      5.10      8.      6      3
13 -1      1.0      2.      1.275      3.      .3333333
      2
      .8562
      -.272763473
0.0
      -.6288
      .1531
      -.0704
      -.0041
0.0
0.0
0.0
0.0
0.0
0.0
0.0
      - 7.16765334
      15.10834002
      - 3.90044334
0.0
      1.37436000
      5.17799440
      - 21.63735908
      6.09769242
0.0
      - 1.46282033
      2.89710319
      10.92294755
      - 3.04203734
0.0
      .01033209
      - 2.33844915
      - 1.72304778
      .46882580
0.0
      .26489650
      3.81770188
  
```

} Coefficients of the profile equation

} Coefficients of the surface equation



* * SAMPLE OUTPUT * *

* COMPLETE BOW DLG

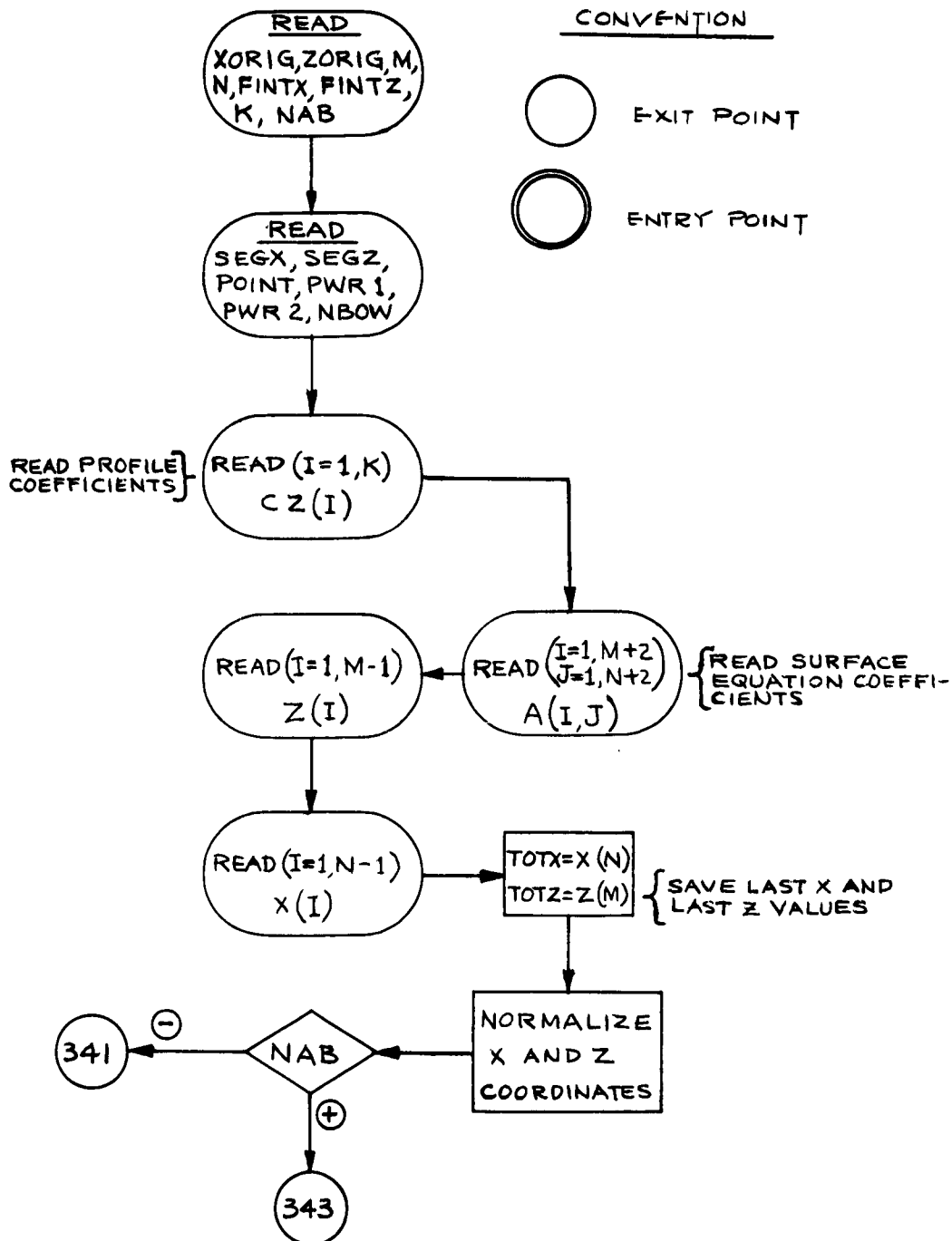
.65988975				
1.68165847				
.08525161				
-.00001677				
-.01417503				
IDENT.	X	Y	FIRST DER.	SECOND DER.
WL 28.00-	2.29857000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
PEN DOWN	5000.00000000			
WL 28.00-	1.29857000	.23643444	.32099980	.00823214
WL 28.00-	.29857000	.56173237	.32777970	.00655552
WL 28.00	.70142999	.89278971	.33433484	.00655476
WL 28.00	1.70142999	1.23040181	.34088923	.00655400
WL 28.00	2.70142999	1.57456792	.34744285	.00655324
WL 28.00	3.70142999	1.92528728	.35399572	.00655248
WL 28.00	4.70142999	2.28255912	.36054783	.00655172
WL 28.00	5.70142999	2.64638268	.36709917	.00655096
WL 28.00	6.70142999	3.01675722	.37364976	.00655021
WL 28.00	7.70142999	3.39368197	.38019959	.00654945
WL 28.00	8.70142999	3.77715617	.38674867	.00654869
WL 28.00	9.70142999	4.16717906	.39329698	.00654793
WL 28.00	10.20000000	4.36407894	.39656149	.00654755
WL 28.00	11.19999999	4.76380722	.40278809	.00590563
WL 28.00	12.19999999	5.16944115	.40837277	.00526372
WL 28.00	13.19999999	5.58033880	.41331553	.00462180
WL 28.00	14.19999999	5.99585825	.41761638	.00397988
WL 28.00	15.19999999	6.41535759	.42127531	.00333797
WL 28.00	16.19999999	6.83819491	.42429233	.00269605
WL 28.00	17.19999999	7.26372829	.42666742	.00205414
WL 28.00	18.19999999	7.69131580	.42840061	.00141222
WL 28.00	19.19999999	8.12031554	.42949187	.00077030
WL 28.00	20.19999999	8.55008558	.42994122	.00012839
WL 28.00	20.40000000	8.63607554	.42995406	0.00000000
PEN UP	6000.00000000			
GO TO	- 2.29857000	8.63607554		
6.61527891				
-13.45460022				
12.38146087				
-3.85844631				
3.57647199				

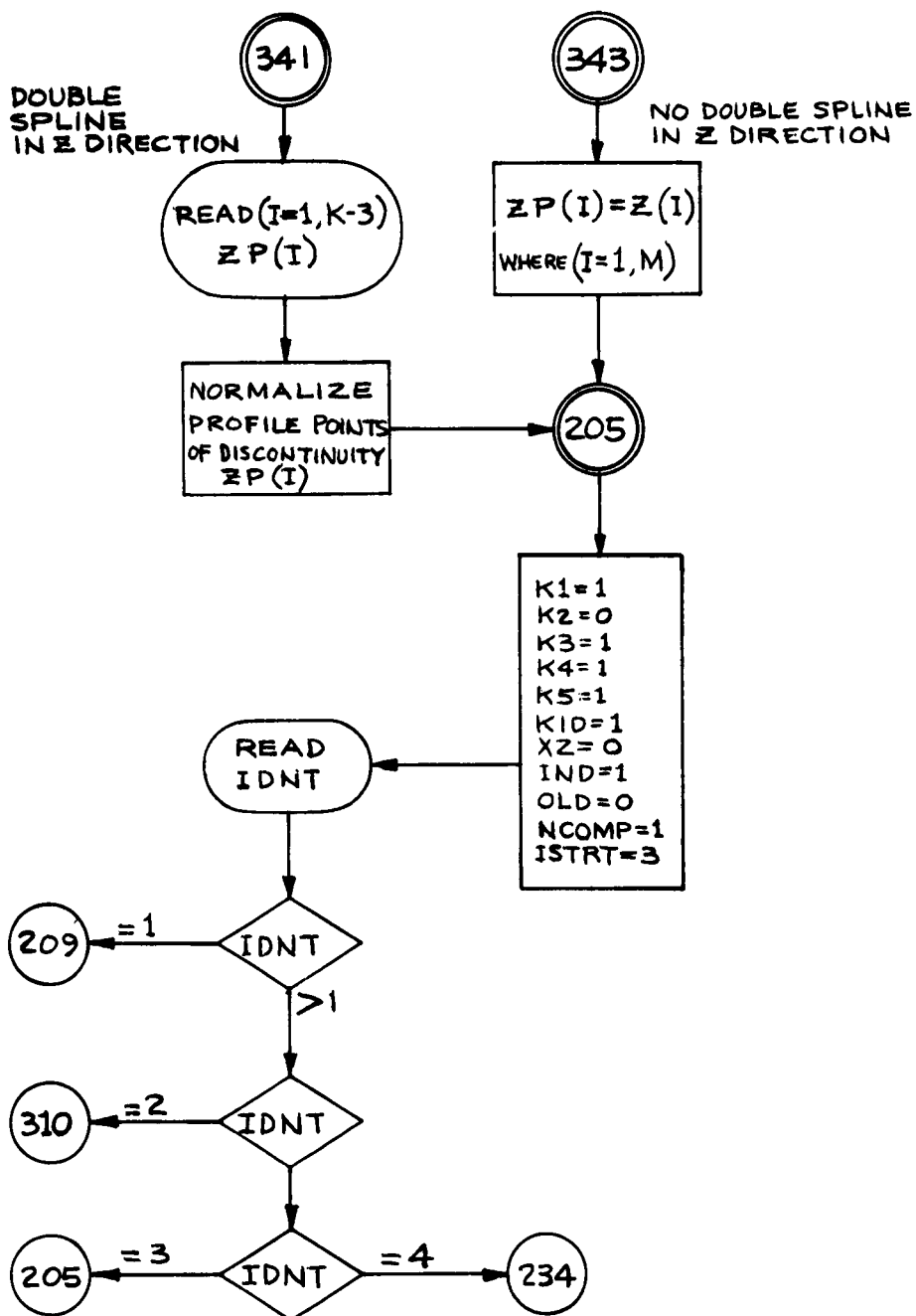
		.49019330			
		.11412742			
		-.82734926			
IDENT.		Z	Y	FIRST DER.	SECOND DER.
FR 7.50		0.00000000	6.61527891	-1.68182502	.38692065
PEN DOWN	5000.00000000				
FR 7.50		2.00000000	3.96518193	-.99841605	.29648831
FR 7.50		4.00000000	2.50103822	-.49587176	.20605598
FR 7.50		6.00000000	1.86111844	-.17419213	.11562364
FR 7.50		8.00000000	1.68369324	-.03337717	.02519131
FR 7.50		10.00000000	1.66291566	.01039666	.01858253
FR 7.50		12.00000000	1.71646822	.04095296	.01197376
FR 7.50		14.00000000	1.81791584	.05829172	.00536499
FR 7.50		16.00000000	1.94082342	.06241293	.00124378
FR 7.50		18.00000000	2.06641513	.06480549	.00363634
FR 7.50		20.00000000	2.20655225	.07695833	.00851648
FR 7.50		22.00000000	2.38075530	.09887142	.01339661
FR 7.50		24.00000000	2.60854480	.13054478	.01827674
FR 7.50		26.00000000	2.91122454	.17465327	.02583174
FR 7.50		28.00000000	3.31723123	.23387175	.03338673
FR 7.50		30.00000000	3.85678487	.30820021	.04094172
FR 7.50		32.00000000	4.56010542	.39763866	.04849672
FR 7.50		34.00000000	5.44448553	.48279610	.03666071
FR 7.50		36.00000000	6.47550851	.54428153	.02482471
FR 7.50		38.00000000	7.60583035	.58209496	.01298870
FR 7.50		40.00000000	8.78810703	.59623637	.00115270
PEN UP	6000.00000000				
GO TO	0.00000000		8.78810703		
IDENT.		X	Z		
BK 4.00		.36766906	40.00000000	1	
PEN DOWN	5000.00000000				
BK 4.00		1.36766906	38.35546875	1	
BK 4.00		2.36766906	36.87158203	1	
BK 4.00		3.36766906	35.52490234	1	
BK 4.00		4.36766906	34.27441406	1	
BK 4.00		5.36766906	.31738281	1	
BK 4.00		5.36766906	33.07373046	2	
BK 4.00		6.36766906	1.21630859	1	
BK 4.00		6.36766906	31.87304687	2	
BK 4.00		7.36766906	1.89062500	1	
BK 4.00		7.36766906	30.62207031	2	
BK 4.00		8.36766906	2.37829589	1	
BK 4.00		8.36766906	29.29235839	2	
BK 4.00		9.36766906	2.69628906	1	
BK 4.00		9.36766906	27.86230468	2	
BK 4.00		10.20000000	2.82910156	1	
BK 4.00		10.20000000	26.57812499	2	
BK 4.00		11.19999999	2.81616210	1	
BK 4.00		11.19999999	24.89819335	2	

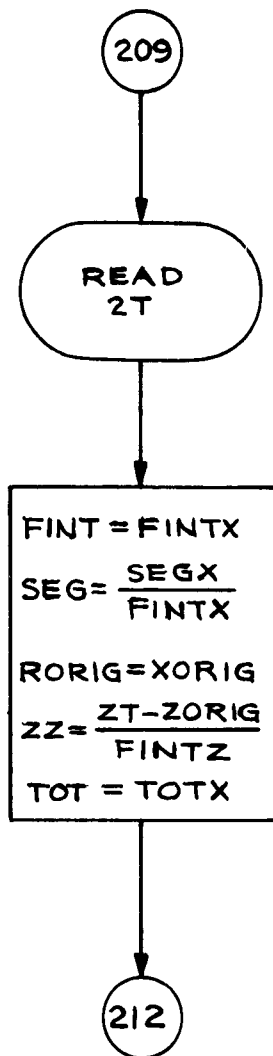
BK	4.00	12.19999999	2.61108398	1
BK	4.00	12.19999999	23.02709960	2
BK	4.00	13.19999999	2.20458984	1
BK	4.00	13.19999999	20.85302734	2
BK	4.00	14.19999999	1.57788085	1
BK	4.00	14.19999999	18.12866210	2
BK	4.00	15.19999999	.70214843	1
BK	4.00	15.19999999	14.48730468	2
BK	4.00	16.19999999	11.06445312	1
BK	4.00	17.19999999	9.12500000	1
BK	4.00	18.19999999	7.85693359	1
BK	4.00	19.19999999	6.72802734	1
BK	4.00	20.19999999	5.40087890	1
BK	4.00	20.40000000	5.08984375	1
PEN UP		6000.00000000		
GO TO		.36766906	5.08984375	

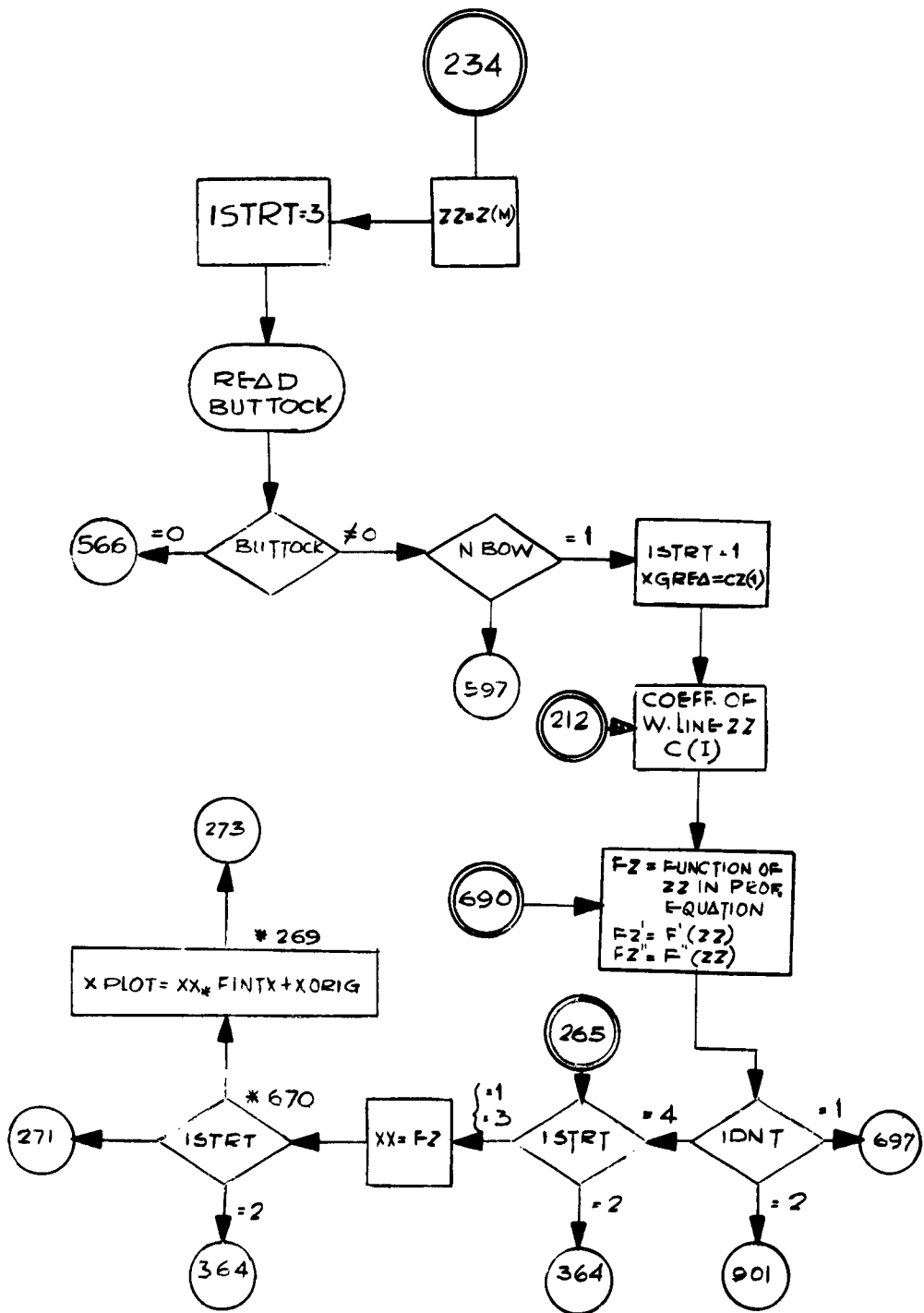
Section VI - GOBACK 2

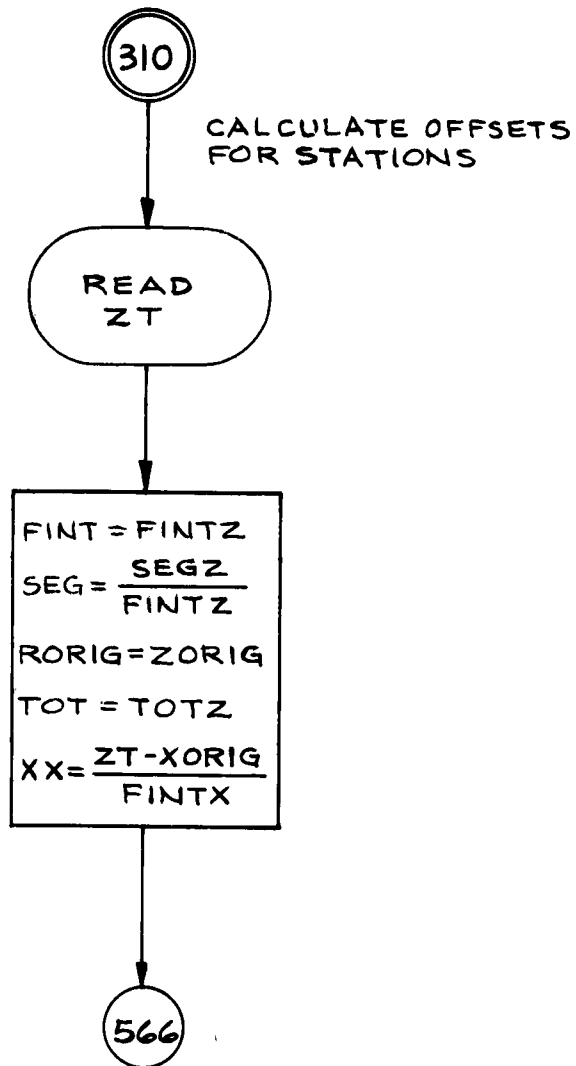
C. FLOW DIAGRAM

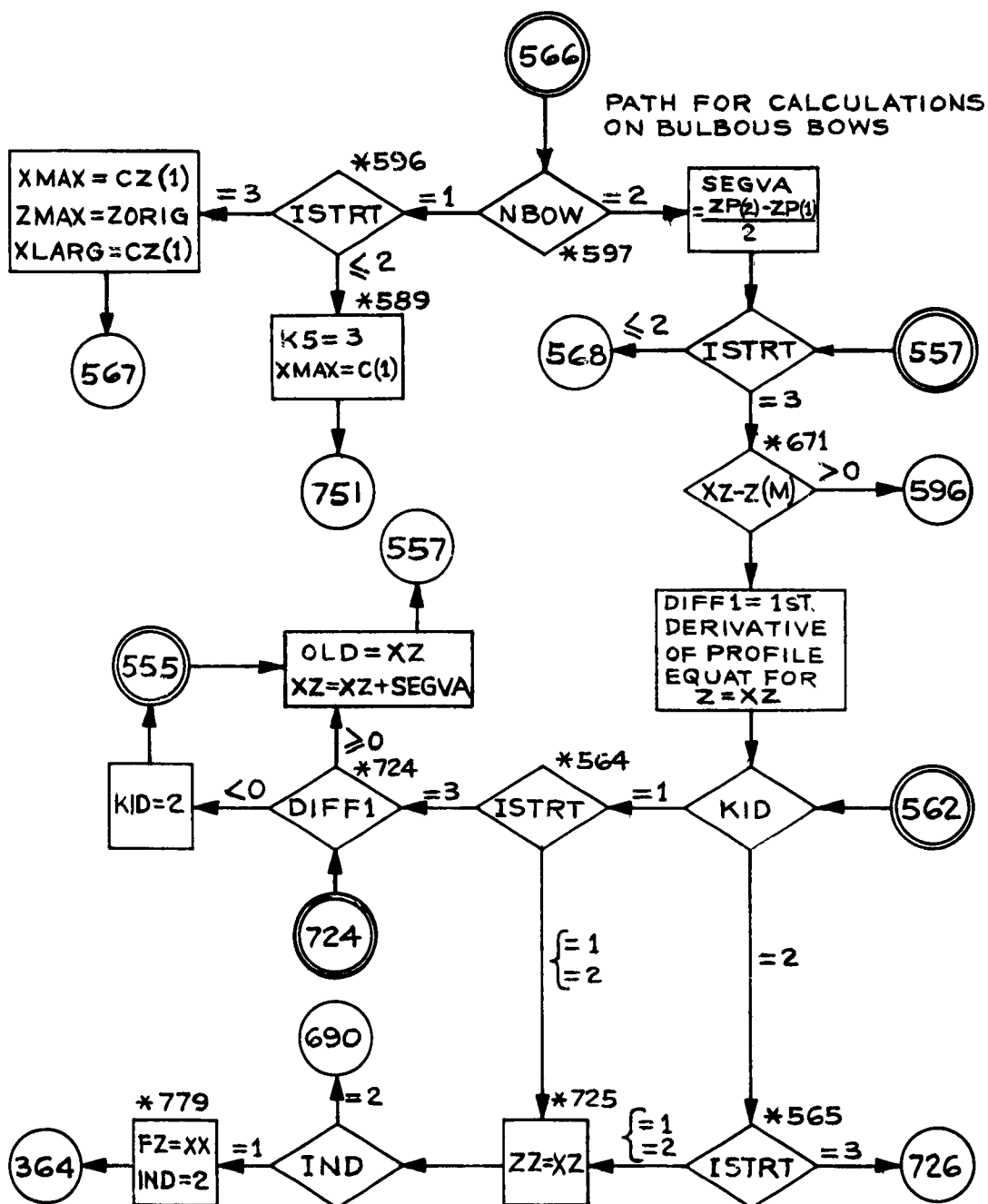


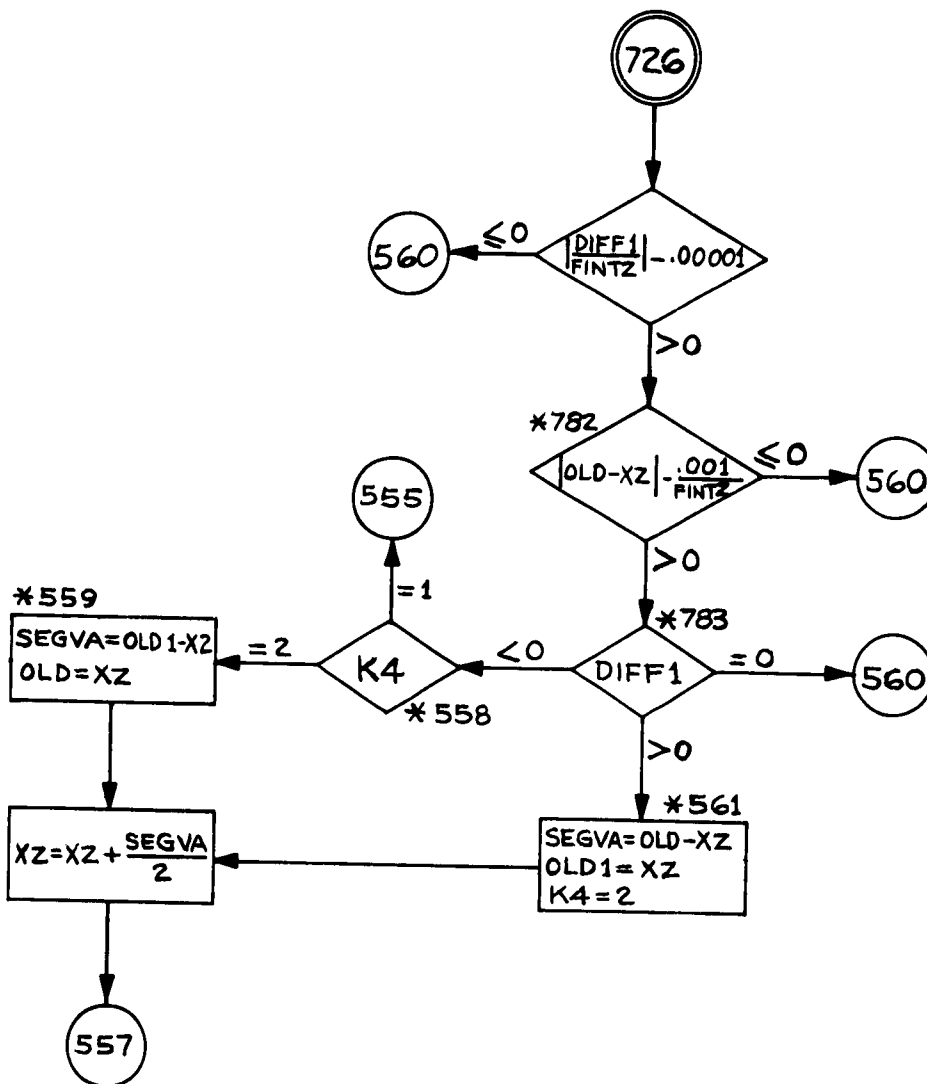


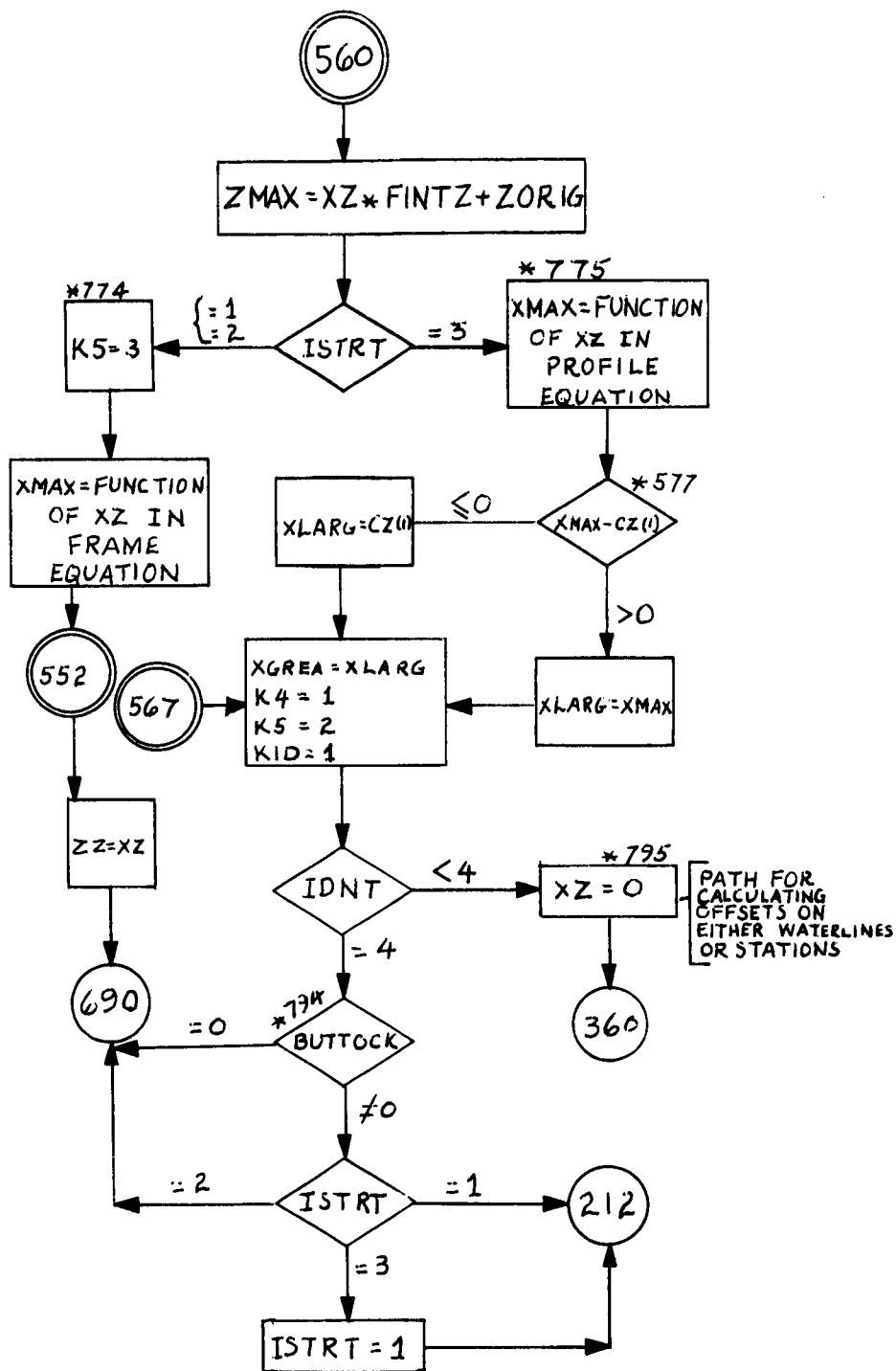


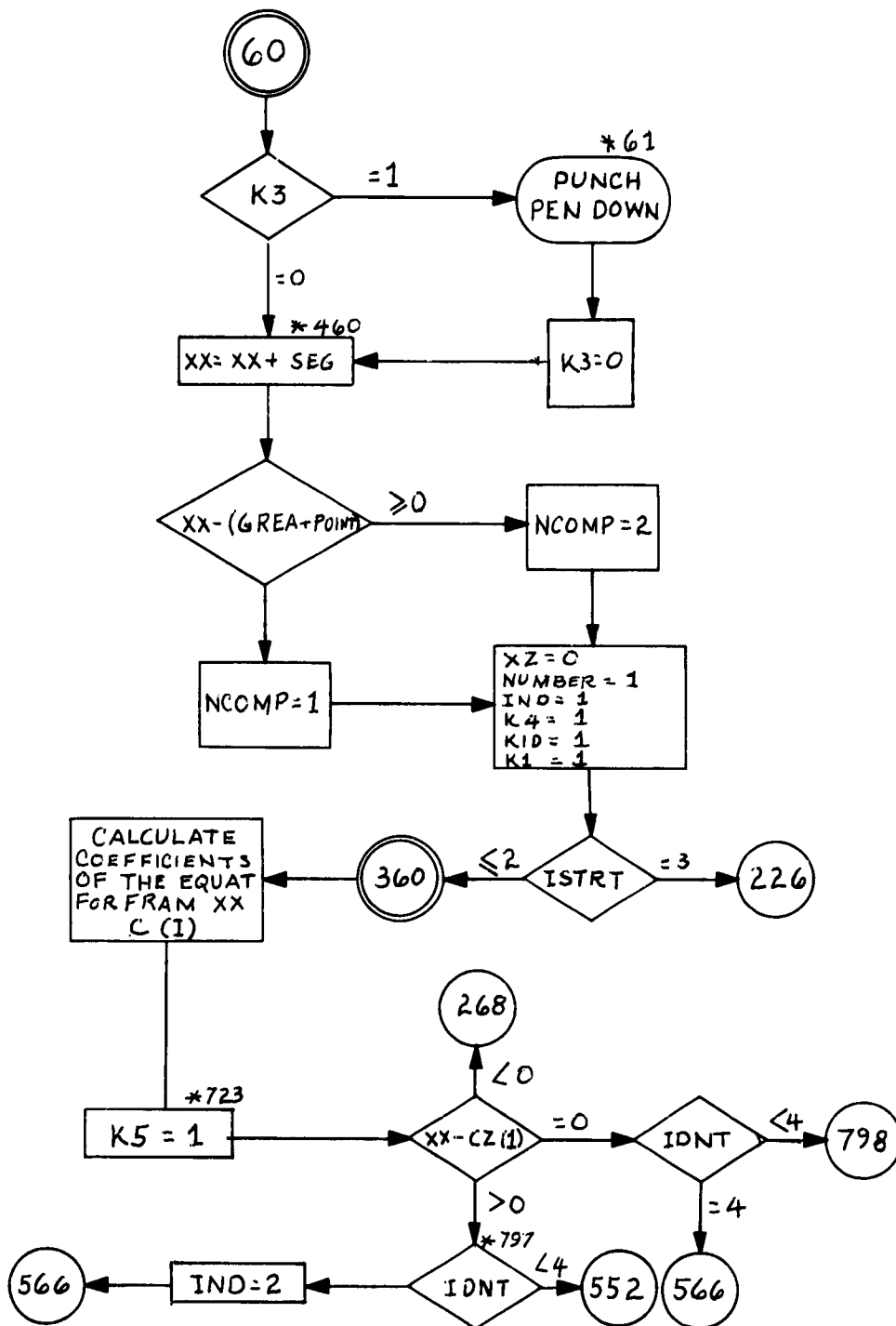


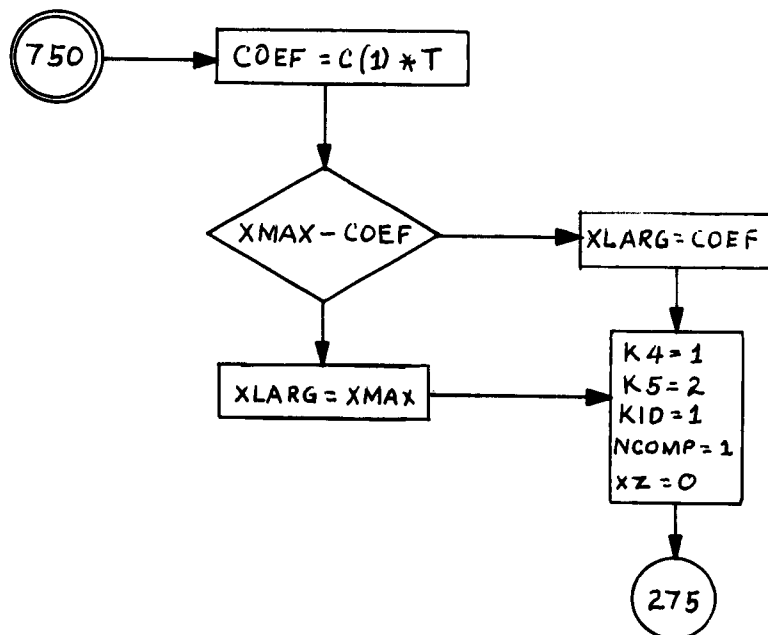
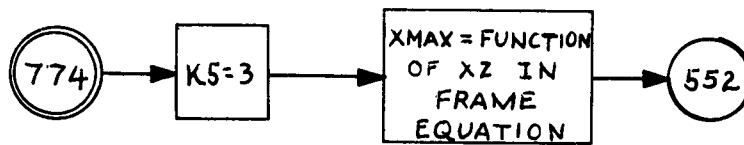
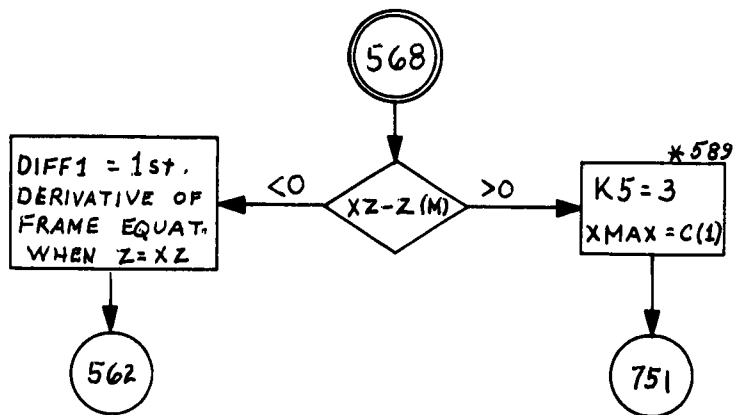


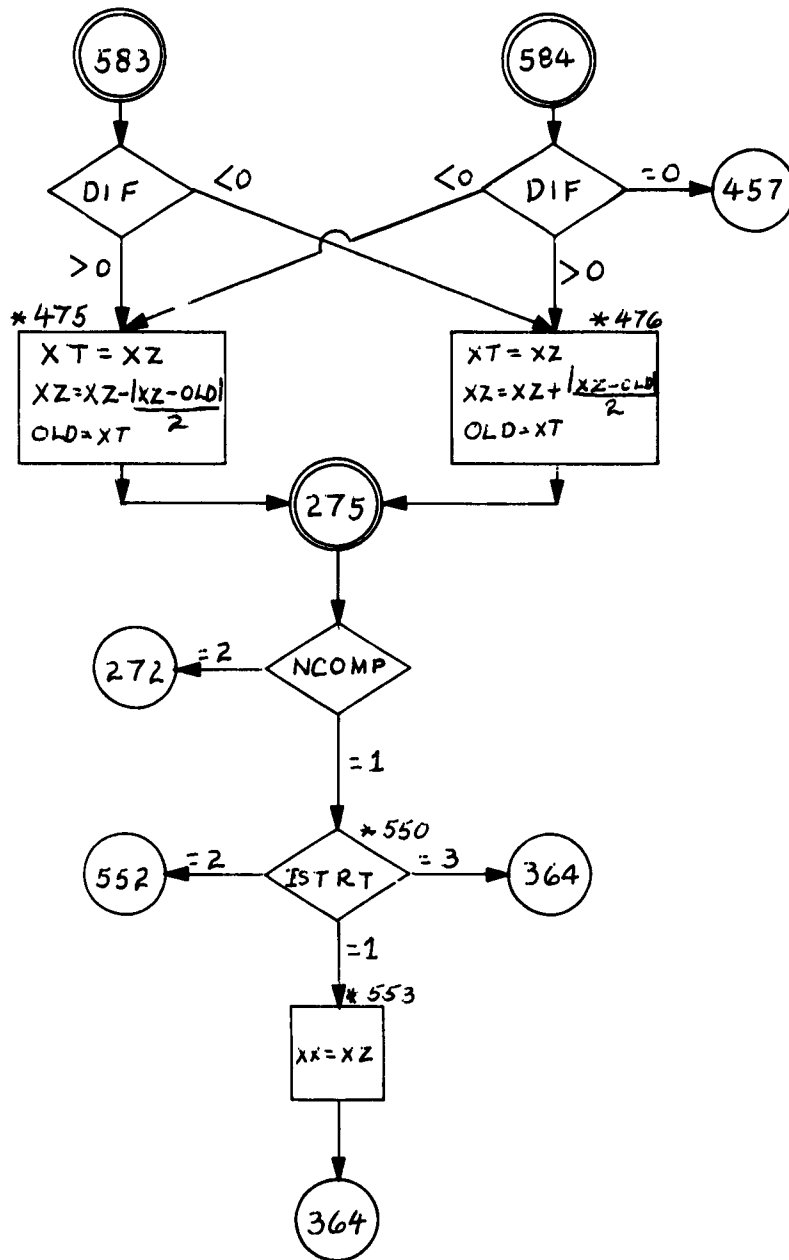


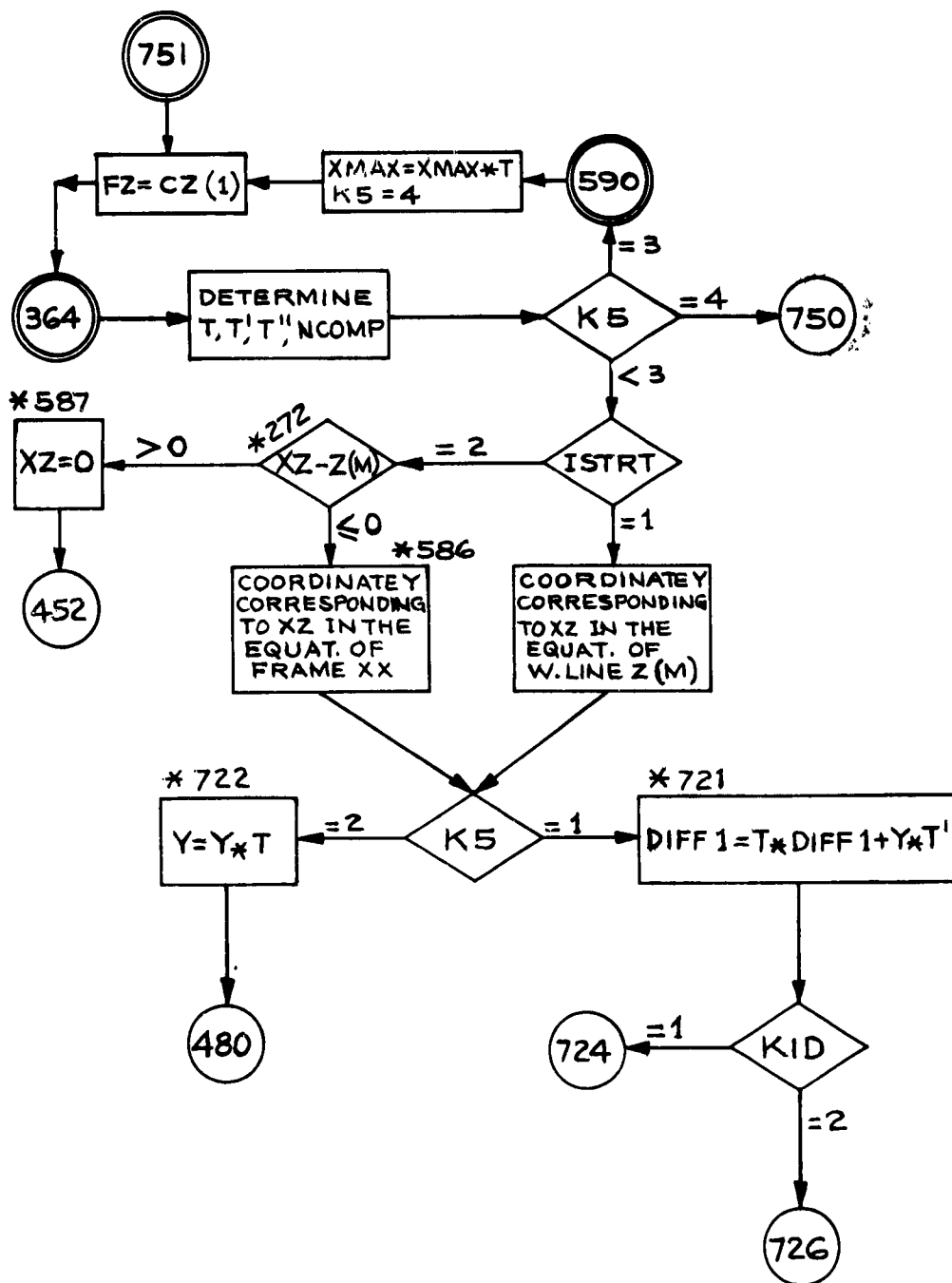




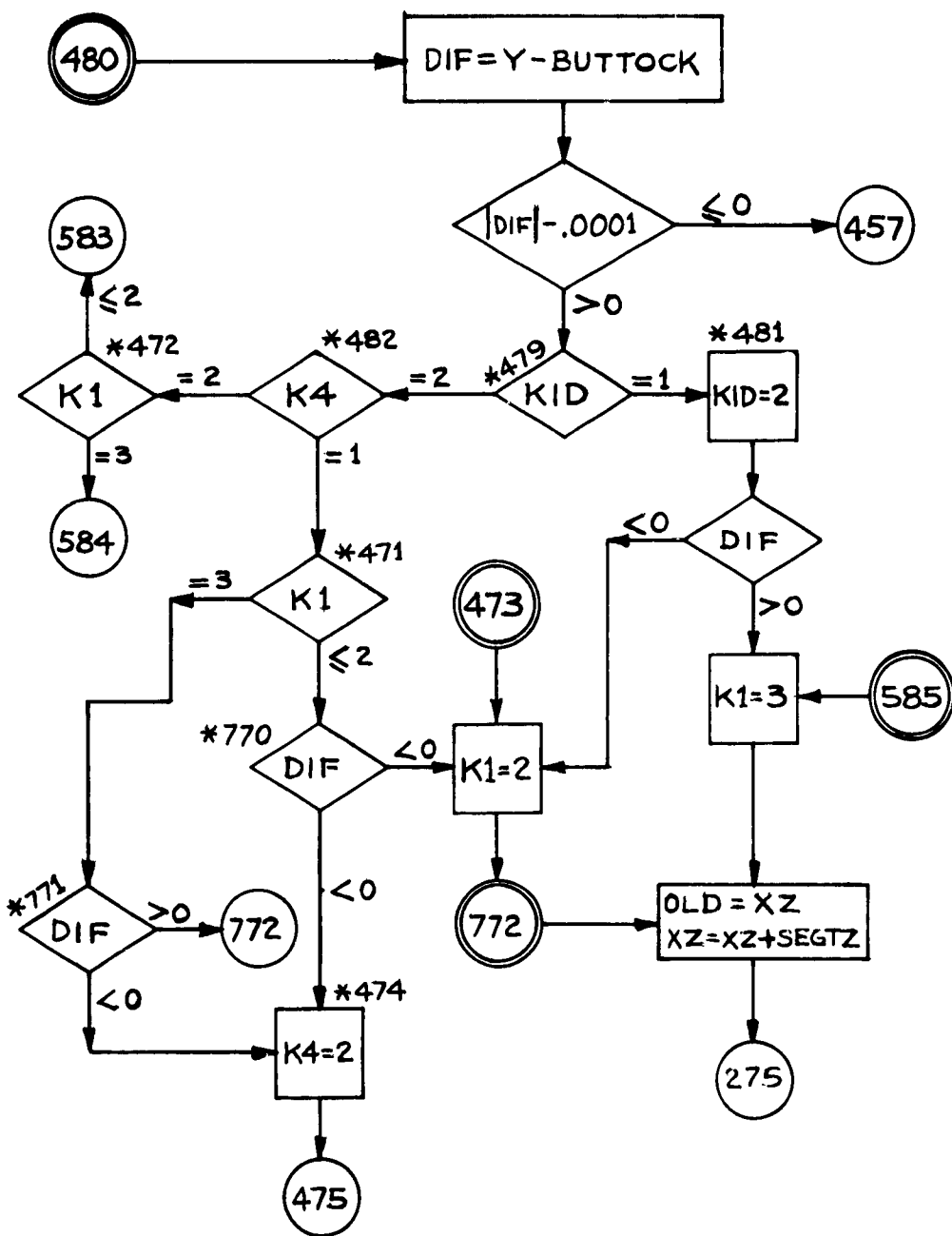




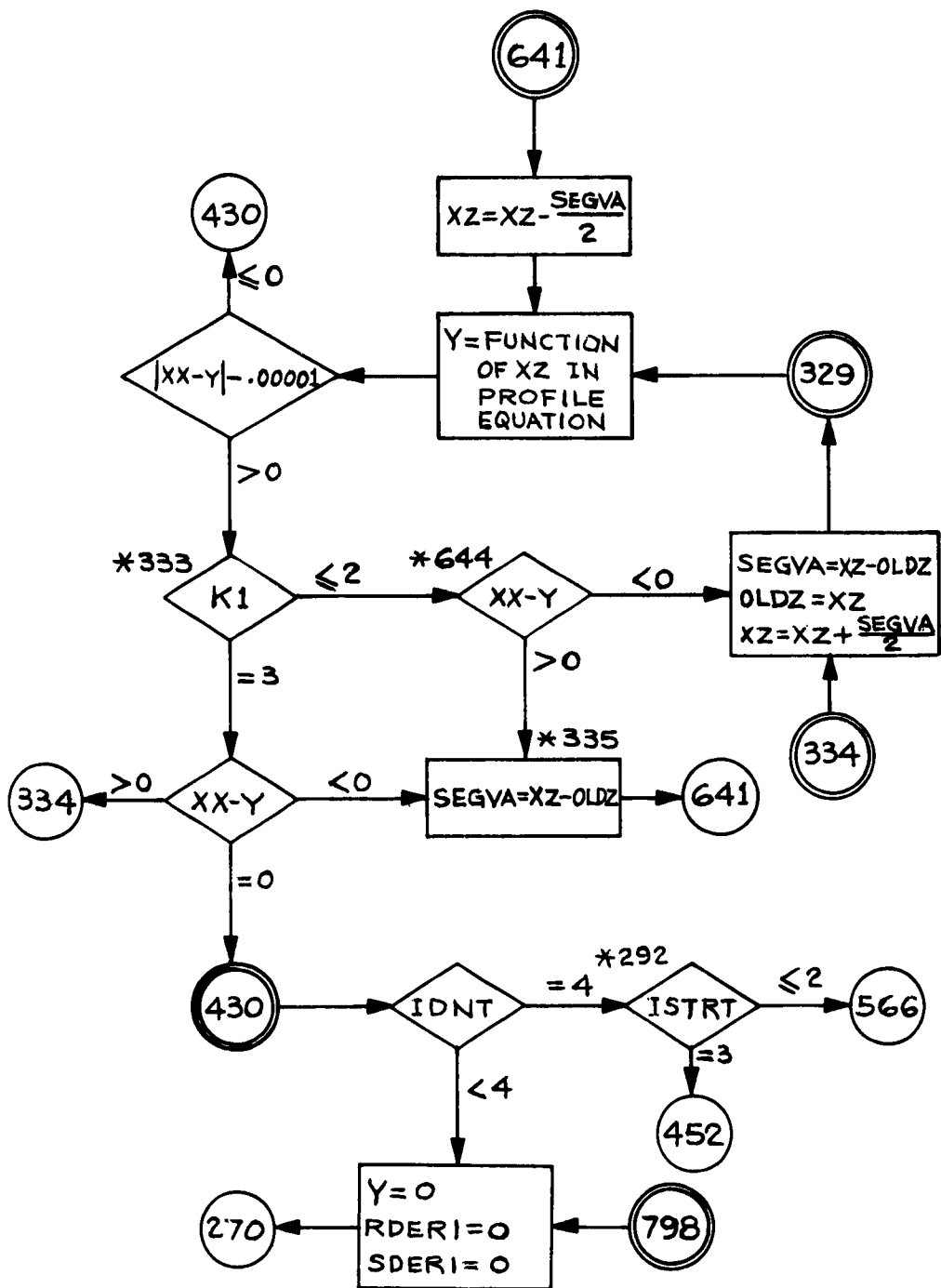


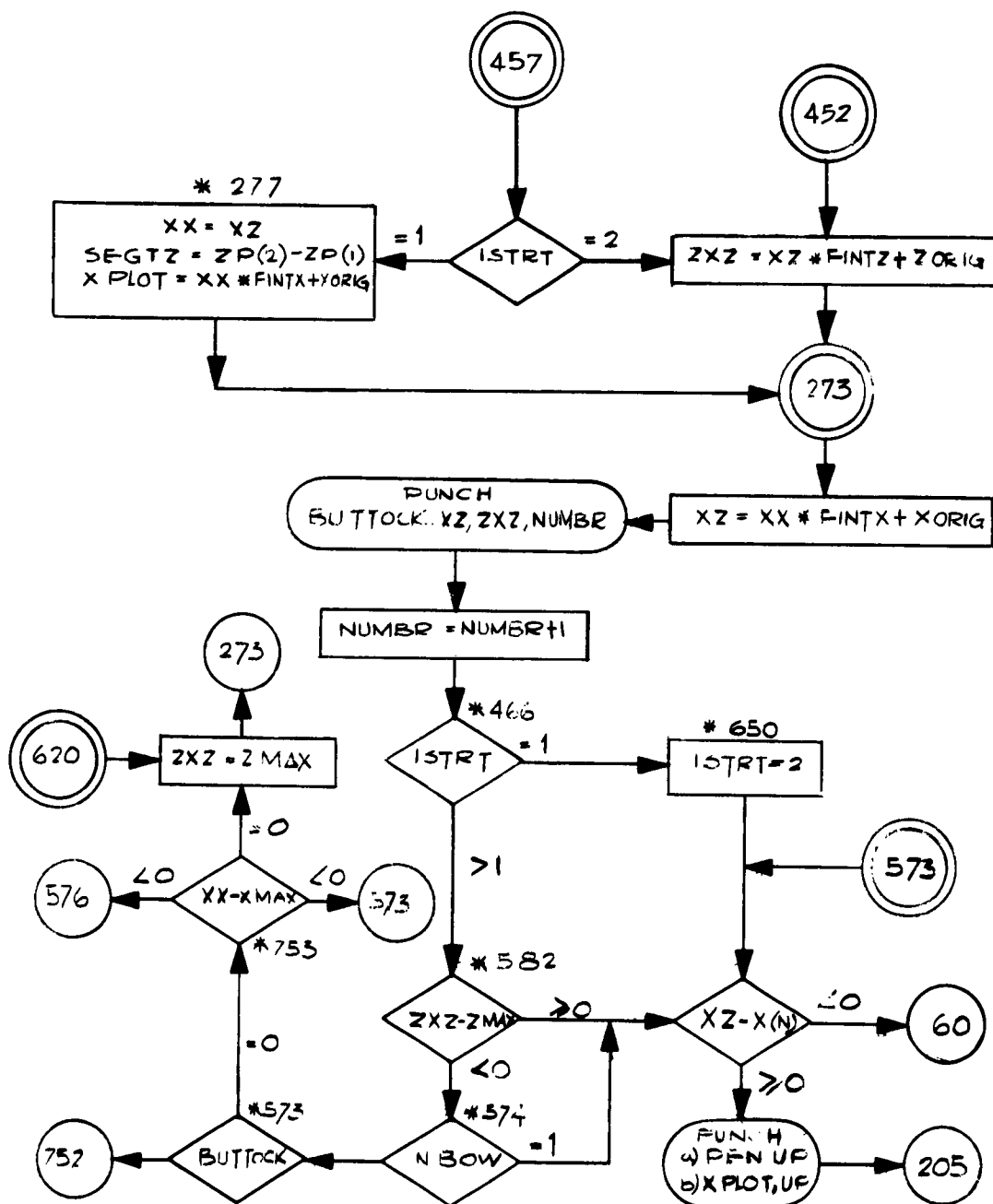


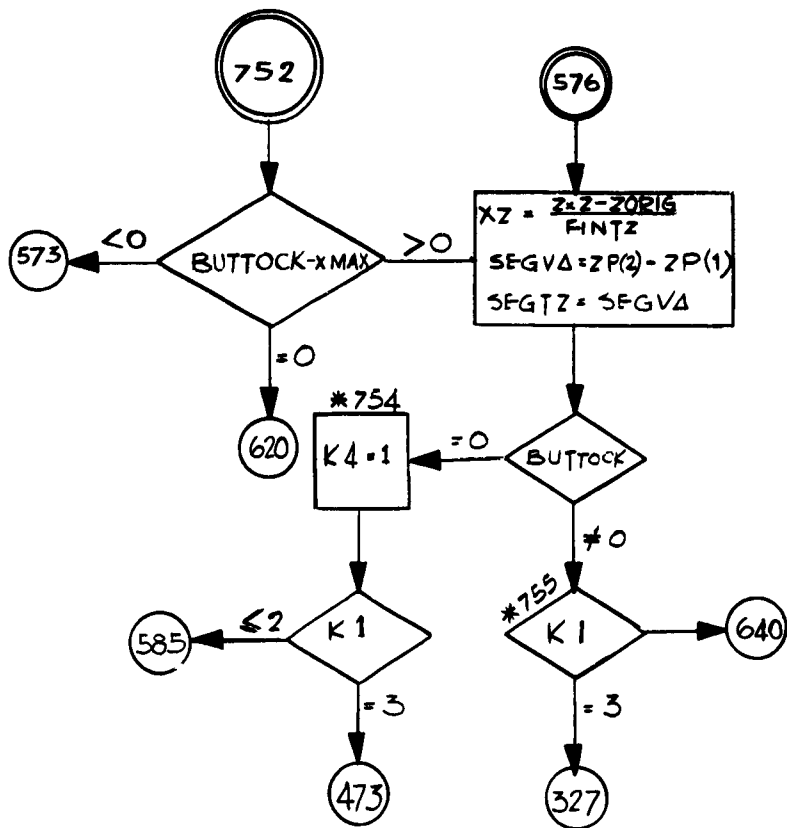
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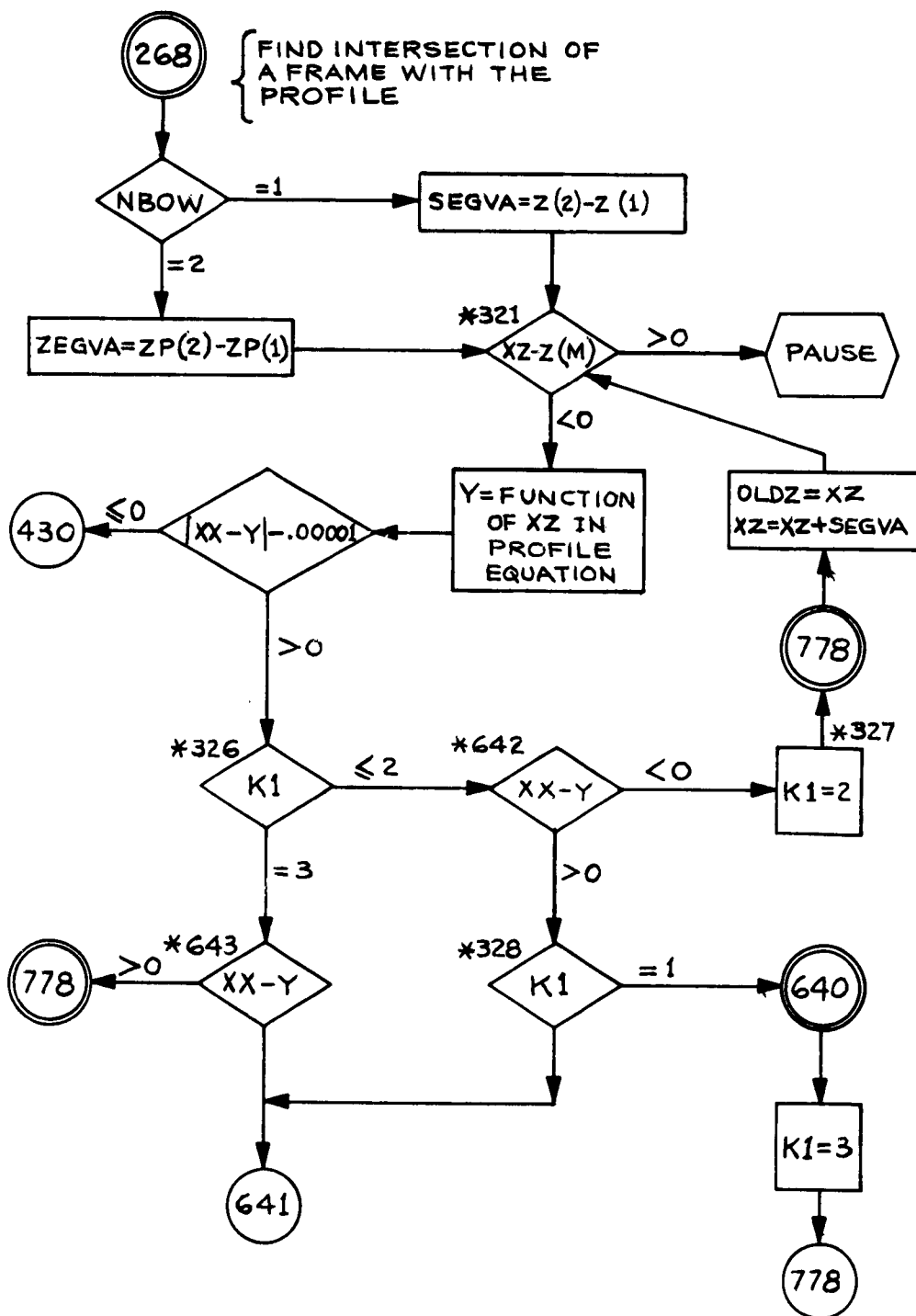


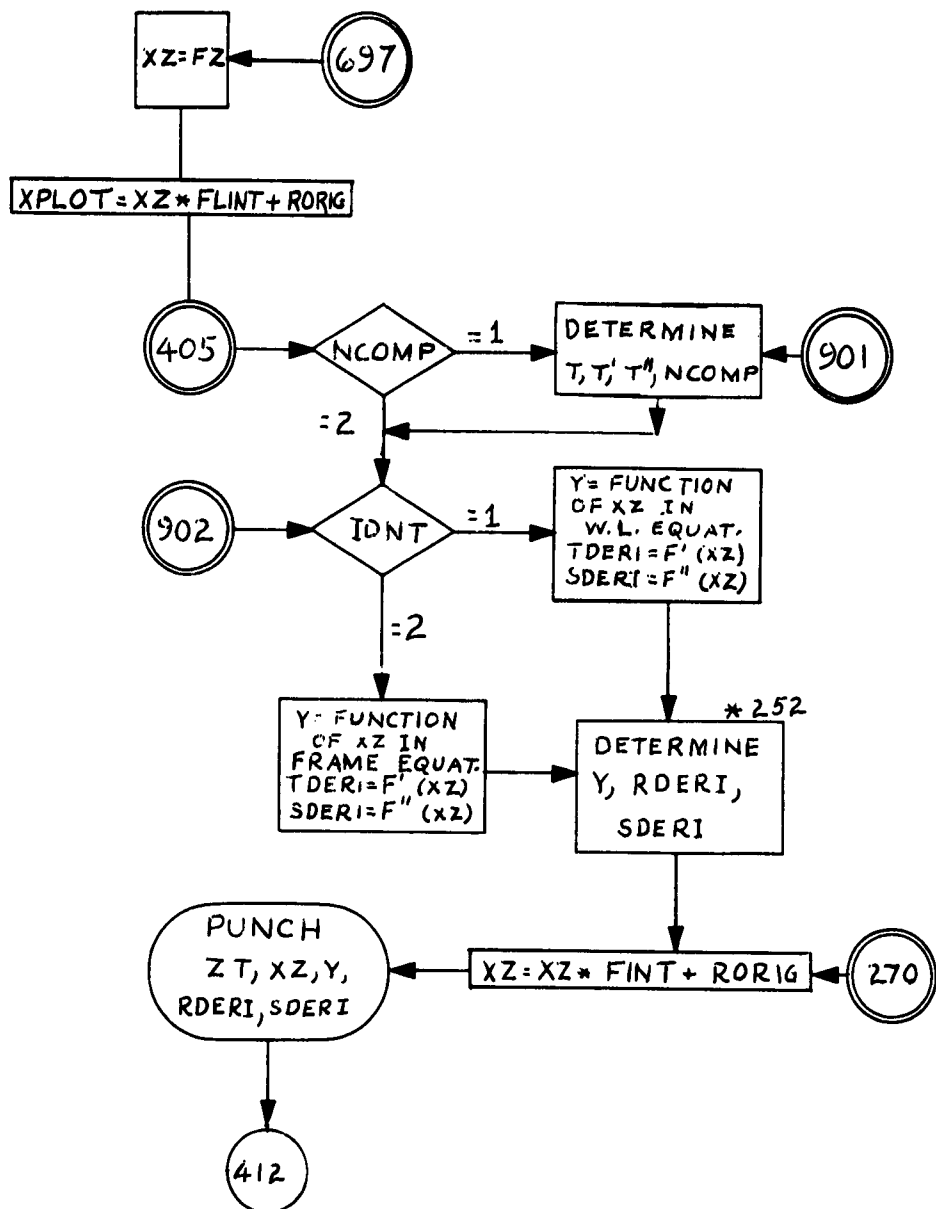
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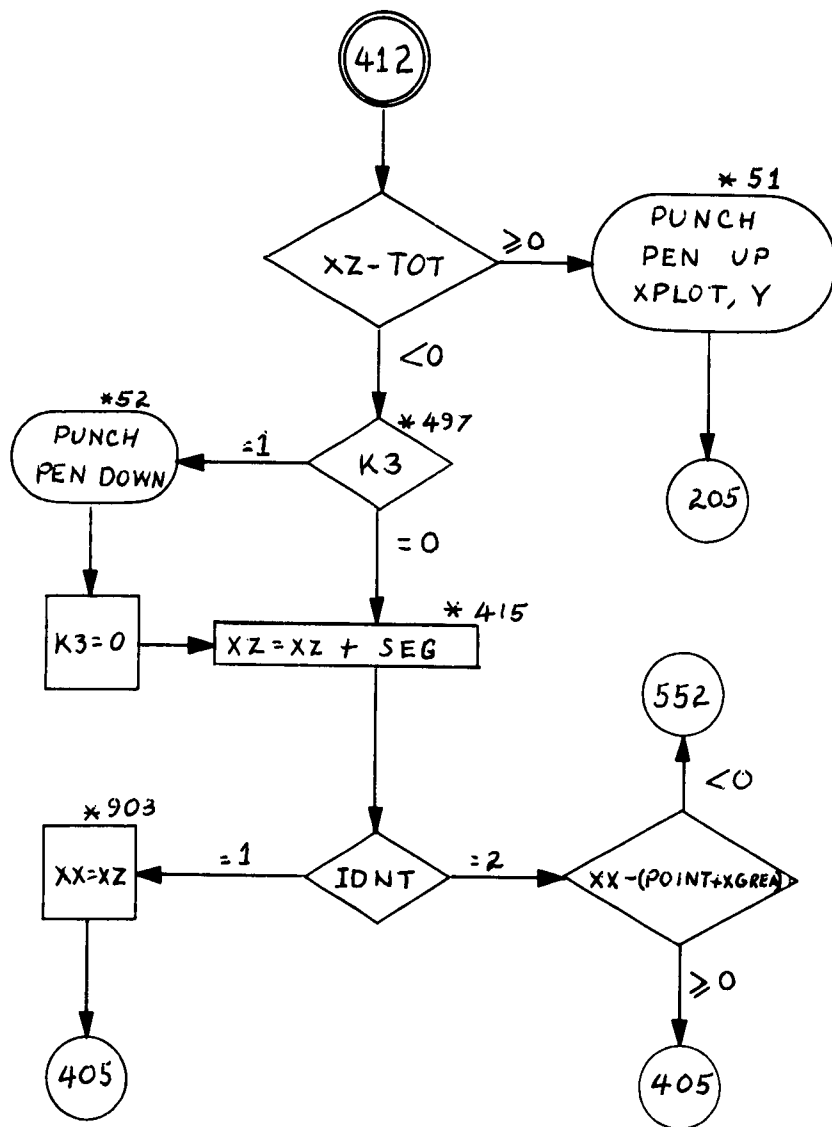












GOBACK 2 - WITH PROFILE

D. LISTING

```

*1205
C SURFACE GO BACK PROFILE
  DIMENSION X(15),A(13,17),Z(11),C(18),CZ(16),ZX(15),ZP(11)
100 READ 123
    PUNCH 123
    READ 101,XORIG,ZORIG,FINTX,FINTZ,M,N,K,NAB
    READ 102, SEGX,SEGX,POINT,PWR1,PWR2,NBOW
    POINT=(POINT-XORIG)/FINTX
    LP=M+2
    MP=M+2
    DO 206 I=1,K
      READ 102,CZ(I)
206 CONTINUE
    FIVE=5000.
    SIX=6000.
    DO 305 I=1,MP
      DO 202 J=1,LP
202 READ 102, A(I,J)
305 CONTINUE
    M=MP-3
    N=NP-3
    DO 203 I=1,M
      READ 102,Z(I)
      IF(M-I)230,232,203
232 TOTZ=Z(I)
203 Z(I)=(Z(I)-ZORIG)/FINTZ
230 DO 204 J=1,N
      READ 102,X(I)
      IF(N-I)340,233,204
233 TOTX=X(I)
204 X(I)=(X(I)-XORIG)/FINTX
340 IF(NAB)341,341,343
341 KS=K-3
      DO 342 I=1,KS
        READ 102,ZP(I)
342 ZP(I)=(ZP(I)-ZORIG)/FINTZ
      GO TO 205
343 KS=M
      DO 344 I=1,M
344 ZP(I)=Z(I)
205 READ 106,IDNT
    K1=1

```

```

NUMBR=1
ISTR=3
K2=0
K3=1
K4=1
K5=1
KSR=KS
KID=1
XZ=0.
IND=1
OLD=0.
NCOMP=1
IF(IDNT-1)600,209,600
600 IF(IDNT-2)601,310,601
601 IF(IDNT-3)205,205,234
C POINT ON THE PROFILE CORRESPONDING TO W. L. ZZ
690 CALL FUNCT1 (CZ(1),CZ(2),CZ(3),CZ(4),ZZ,FZ)
FUPZ=CZ(2)+2.*ZZ*CZ(3)+3.*CZ(4)*ZZ*ZZ
FUSZ=2.*CZ(3)+6.*CZ(4)*ZZ
IF(ZZ-ZP(1))179,179,691
691 DO 700 I=1,KS
DIF=ZZ-ZP(I)
IF(DIF-.0000001)179,179,720
720 FUPZ=FUPZ+3.*CZ(I+4)*DIF*DIF
FUSZ=FUSZ+6.*CZ(I+4)*DIF
700 CALL FUNCT2 (FZ,CZ(I+4),DIF,FZ)
179 GO TO (697,405,265,265),IDNT
697 XX=FZ
XZ=FZ
GO TO 77
C EQUATION OF W.L. ZZ
212 DO 213 I=1,NP
CALL FUNCT1 (A(1,I),A(2,I),A(3,I),A(4,I),ZZ,C(I))
213 CONTINUE
IF(ZZ-Z(1))216,216,215
215 DO 218 I=1,NP
DO 219 J=5,MP
DIF=ZZ-Z(J-4)
IF(DIF-.00000001)218,218,82
82 CALL FUNCT2 (C(I),A(J,I),DIF,C(I))
219 CONTINUE
218 CONTINUE
216 IF(IDNT-4)75,690,690
75 DO 76 I=1,NP
76 PUNCH 101,C(I)
PUNCH 115
GO TO 690
C POINT ON THE PROFILE CORRESPONDING TO FRAME XX
268 GO TO (571,572,572),NBOW
572 SEGVA=ZP(2)-ZP(1)

```

```

      GO TO 321
571 SEGVA=Z(2)-Z(1)
321 IF(XZ-Z(M))581,581,580
580 PAUSE 1
581 CALL FUNCT1 (CZ(1),CZ(2),CZ(3),CZ(4),XZ,Y)
      IF(XZ-ZP(1))322,322,300
300 DO 323 I=1,KS
      DIF=XZ-ZP(I)
      IF(DIF-.0000001)322,322,323
323 CALL FUNCT2 (Y,CZ(I+4),DIF,Y)
322 DIF=XX-Y
      IF(ABSF(DIF)-.00001)430,430,326
326 GO TO (642,642,643),K1
643 IF(DIF)641,430,778
642 IF(DIF)327,430,328
327 K1=2
778 OLDZ=XZ
      XZ=XZ+SEGVA
      GO TO 321
328 GO TO (640,641),K1
640 K1=3
      GO TO 778
641 XZ=XZ-SEGVA/2.
329 CALL FUNCT1 (CZ(1),CZ(2),CZ(3),CZ(4),XZ,Y)
      IF(XZ-ZP(1))330,330,331
331 DO 332 I=1,KS
      DIF=XZ-ZP(I)
      IF(DIF-.0000001)330,330,332
332 CALL FUNCT2 (Y,CZ(I+4),DIF,Y)
330 DIF=XX-Y
      IF(ABSF(DIF)-.00001)430,430,333
333 GO TO (644,644,645),K1
645 IF(DIF)335,430,334
644 IF(DIF)334,430,335
334 SEGVA=XZ-OLDZ
      OLDZ=XZ
      XZ=XZ+SEGVA/2.
      GO TO 329
335 SEGVA=XZ-OLDZ
      GO TO 641
430 IF(IDNT-3) 85,292,292
85 DO 84 I=1,M
      K2=I-1
      IF (XZ-Z(I))798,84,84
84 CONTINUE
798 Y=0.
      RDERI=0.
      SDERI=0.
      GO TO 270
292 GO TO (566,566,452),I STRT

```

```

C EQUATION OF FRAME XX
360 DO 313 I=1,MP
313 CALL FUNCT1 (A(I,1),A(I,2),A(I,3),A(I,4),XX,C(I))
    IF(XX-X(I))902,902,315
315 DO 318 I=1,MP
    DO 319 J=5,NP
    DIF=XX-X(J-4)
    IF(DIF-.00000001)318,318,83
83 CALL FUNCT2 (C(I),A(I,J),DIF,C(I))
319 CONTINUE
318 CONTINUE
902 K5=1
    IF(IDNT-4)78,79,79
78 DO 80 I=1,MP
80 PUNCH 101,C(I)
    PUNCH 105
79 IF(XX-CZ(1))268,796,797
796 IF(IDNT-4)798,566,566
797 IF(IDNT-4)552,780,780
780 IND=2
    GO TO 566
C * * D) OFFSETS OF A BUTTOCK * *
234 SEG=SEGX/FINTX
    SGTZ=SEGZ/FINTZ
    ZXZ=TOTZ
    ZZ=Z(M)
    READ 102,BUTTK
    PUNCH 121
    IF(BUTTK)263,566,263
263 DO 293 I=1,N
293 ZX(I)=X(I)
    TOT=X(N)
    NM=N
    FUPZ=0
    FUSZ=0
    GO TO (621,597,597),NBOW
621 XGREA=CZ(1)
    ISTRT=1
    GO TO 212
C INTERSECTION OF BTK WITH A WL OR FR
480 Y=Y-BUTTK
453 IF(ABSF(Y)-.0001)457,457,479
479 GO TO (481,482),KID
481 KID=2
    IF(Y)473,457,585
585 K1=3
    GO TO 772
482 GO TO (471,472),K4
471 GO TO (770,770,771),K1
770 IF(Y)473,457,474

```

```

771 IF(Y)474,457,772
473 K1=2
772 OLD=XZ
    XZ=XZ+SEGTZ
    GO TO 275
474 K4=2
    GO TO 475
472 GO TO (583,583,584),K1
583 IF(Y)476,457,475
584 IF(Y)475,457,476
475 XT=XZ
    XZ=XZ-(ABSF(XZ-OLD))/2.
    OLD=XT
    GO TO 275
476 XT=XZ
    XZ=XZ+(ABSF(XZ-OLD))/2.
    OLD=XT
    GO TO 275
457 GO TO (277,452),ISTRT
452 ZXZ=XZ*FINTZ+ZORIG
273 XZ=XX*FINTX+XORIG
468 CALL PUNCH3 (BUTTK,XZ,ZXZ,NUMBR)
    NUMBR=NUMBR+1
466 GO TO (650,582,582),ISTRT
650 ISTRT=2
    GO TO 573
582 IF(ZXZ-ZMAX)574,573,573
574 GO TO (573,575,575),NBOW
575 IF(BUTTK)752,753,752
752 IF(BUTTK-XMAX)573,620,576
753 IF(XX-XMAX)576,620,573
576 XZ=(ZXZ-ZORIG)/FINTZ
    SEGVA=ZP(2)-ZP(1)
    SEGTZ=SEGVA
    IF(BUTTK)754,755,754
754 K4=1
    GO TO (585,585,473),K1
755 GO TO (640,640,327),K1
C CHECK FOR LAST VALUE
573 IF(XZ-TOTX)60,64,64
64 PUNCH 110,SIX
65 CALL PUNCH2 (XPLOT,ZXZ)
    GO TO 205
60 IF(K3)61,460,61
61 PUNCH 108,FIVE
    K3=0
460 IF(XX+SEG-X(K2+1))463,461,461
461 K2=K2+1
    XX=X(K2)
324 XZ=0.

```

```

        NUMBR=1
        IND=1
C   CHECK FOR FR OUTSIDE OF AREA WHERE FUNCT. T IS DEFINED
        IF (XX-POINT-XGREA) 674, 675, 675
675   NCOMP=2
        GO TO 673
674   NCOMP=1
673   K4=1
        KID=1
        K1=1
        GO TO (360, 360, 266), ISTRT
463   XX=XX+SEG
        GO TO 324
C   FUNCT. T AND ITS 1ST AND 2ND DERIV
364   CALL PROFL2 (XX, FZ, PWR1, FUPZ, FUSZ, PWR2, POINT, T, TP, TS, NCOMP)
        IF (K5-3) 272, 590, 750
272   IF (XZ-TOT) 586, 586, 587
587   XZ=0.
        GO TO 452
586   CALL FUNCT1 (C(1), C(2), C(3), C(4), XZ, Y)
        IF (XZ-ZX(1)) 368, 368, 369
369   DO 346 I=1, NM
        DIF=XZ-ZX(I)
        IF (DIF-.000001) 368, 368, 346
346   CALL FUNCT2 (Y, C(I+4), DIF, Y)
368   GO TO (721, 722), K5
721   DIFF1=T*DIFF1+Y*TP
        GO TO (724, 726), KID
722   Y=Y*T
        GO TO 480
265   GO TO (670, 364, 670), ISTRT
670   XX=FZ
301   GO TO (271, 364, 269), ISTRT
269   XPLOT=XX*FINTX+XORIG
        GO TO 273
266   IF (XX-XLARG) 268, 267, 267
267   GO TO (275, 275, 291), ISTRT
291   ZXZ=ZORIG
        GO TO 273
271   XZ=XX
        SEGTZ=SEG
275   GO TO (550, 272), NCOMP
550   GO TO (553, 552, 364), ISTRT
552   ZZ=XZ
        GO TO 690
277   DO 294 I=1, M
294   ZX(I)=Z(I)
        TOT=Z(M)

```

```

NM=M
XX=XZ
SEGTZ=ZP(2)-ZP(1)
XPLOT=XX*FINTX+XORIG
77 DO 370 I=1,N
   K2=I-1
   IF(XX-X(I)) 81,370,370
370 CONTINUE
81 IF(IDNT-4)901,273,273
553 XX=XZ
   GO TO 364
C DETERMINE THE PT WHERE 1ST DERIV. CHANGES FROM - TO + IN
C THE PROFILE OR FRAME EQUATIONS
566 GO TO (596,597,597),NBOW
596 GO TO (589,589,598),I STRT
598 XMAX=CZ(1)
   ZMAX=ZORIG
   XLARG=CZ(1)
   GO TO 567
597 SEGVA=(ZP(2)-ZP(1))/2.
557 GO TO (568,568,671),I STRT
671 IF(XZ-Z(M))710,710,596
710 DIFF1=CZ(2)+2.*CZ(3)*XZ+3.*CZ(4)*XZ*XZ
   IF(XZ-ZP(1))562,562,551
551 DO 563 I=1,KS
   DIF=XZ-ZP(I)
   IF(DIF-.0000001)562,562,563
563 DIFF1=DIFF1+3.*CZ(I+4)*DIF*DIF
562 GO TO (564,565),KID
564 GO TO (725,725,724),I STRT
724 IF(DIFF1)556,555,555
555 OLD=XZ
   XZ=XZ+SEGVA
   GO TO 557
556 KID=2
   GO TO 555
565 GO TO (725,725,726),I STRT
725 ZZ=XZ
   GO TO (779,690),IND
779 FZ=XX
   IND=2
   GO TO 364
726 IF(ABSF(DIFF1/FINTZ)-.00001)560,560,782
782 IF(ABSF(OLD-XZ)-.001/FINTZ)560,560,783
783 IF(DIFF1)558,560,561
558 GO TO (555,559),K4
568 IF(XZ-Z(M))588,588,589
588 DIFF1=C(2)+2.*C(3)*XZ+3.*C(4)*XZ*XZ
   IF(XZ-Z(1))562,562,776
776 DO 777 I=1,M

```

```

      DIF=XZ-Z(1)
      IF(DIF-.0000001)562,562,777
777 DIFF1=DIFF1+3.*C(1+4)*DIF*DIF
      GO TO 562
589 K5=3
      XMAX=C(1)
      GO TO 751
774 K5=3
      CALL FUNCT1(C(1),C(2),C(3),C(4),XZ,XMAX)
      IF(XZ-Z(1))552,552,591
591 DO 592 I=1,M
      DIF=XZ-Z(1)
      IF(DIF-.0000001)552,552,592
592 CALL FUNCT2(XMAX,C(1+4),DIF,XMAX)
      GO TO 552
590 XMAX=XMAX*T
      K5=4
751 FZ=CZ(1)
      GO TO 364
750 COEF=C(1)*T
      IF(XMAX-COEF)594,593,593
593 XLARG=COEF
      GO TO 595
594 XLARG=XMAX
595 K4=1
      K5=2
      KID=1
      NCOMP=1
      XZ=0.
      GO TO 275
559 SEGVA=OLD1-XZ
      OLD=XZ
      XZ=XZ+SEGVA/2.
      GO TO 557
561 K4=2
      SEGVA=XZ-OLD
      OLD1=XZ
      XZ=XZ-SEGVA/2.
      GO TO 557
560 ZMAX=XZ*FINTZ+ZORIG
      GO TO (774,774,775),ISTR
775 CALL FUNCT1(CZ(1),CZ(2),CZ(3),CZ(4),XZ,XMAX)
      IF(XZ-ZP(1))577,577,569
569 DO 570 I=1,KS
      DIF=XZ-ZP(1)
      IF(DIF-.0000001)577,577,570
570 CALL FUNCT2(XMAX,CZ(1+4),DIF,XMAX)
577 IF(XMAX-CZ(1))578,578,579
578 XLARG=CZ(1)
      GO TO 567

```



```

579 XLARG=XMAX
567 K4=1
      K5=2
      KID=1
      XGREA=XLARG
      IF(IDNT-4)795,794,795
795 XZ=0.
      GO TO 360
794 IF(BUTTK)622,690,622
622 GO TO (212,690,623),ISTRT
623 ISTRT=1
      GO TO 212
620 ZXZ=ZMAX
      GO TO 273
C      * * A) OFFSETS OF A WATER LINE * *
209 READ 102,ZT
      FINT=FINTX
      SEG=SEGX/FINTX
      RORIG=XORIG
      TOT=TOTX
      DO 236 I=1,N
236  ZX(I)=X(I)
      ZZ=(ZT-ZORIG)/FINTZ
      GO TO 212
405 GO TO (901,70),NCOMP
C  FUNCT. T AND ITS 1ST AND 2ND DERIV
901 CALL PROFL2 (XX,FZ,PWR1,FUPZ,FUSZ,PWR2,POINT,T,TP,TS,NCOMP)
70  Y=C(1)+C(2)*XZ+C(3)*XZ*XZ+C(4)*XZ**3
      TDERI=C(2)+C(3)*2.*XZ+C(4)*3.*XZ*XZ
      SDERI=C(3)*2.*XZ+C(4)*6.*XZ
      IF(K2-1)406,408,408
408 DO 409 I=1,K2
      DIF=XZ-ZX(I)
      IF(ABSF(DIF)-.00000001)409,409,252
252  PRODC=C(I+4)*DIF
      Y=Y+PRODC*DIF*DIF
      TDERI=TDERI+3.*PRODC*DIF
      SDERI=SDERI+6.*PRODC
      IF(I-K2)409,406,406
409  CONTINUE
406  RDERI=(TDERI*T+Y*TP)/FINT
      SDERI=(SDERI*T+2.*TDERI*TP+Y*TS)/(FINT*FINT)
      Y=Y*T
270  ZXZ=XZ*FINT+RORIG
      CALL PUNCH1 (ZT,ZXZ,Y,RDERI,SDERI,IDNT)
412  IF(ZXZ-TOT)497,51,51
51   PUNCH 110,SIX
      CALL PUNCH2 (XPLOT,Y)
      GO TO 205

```

```

497 IF(K3)52,415,52
52 PUNCH 108,FIVE
   XPLOT=ZXZ
   K3=0
415 IF(XZ+SEG-ZX(K2+1))416,501,501
501 K2=K2+1
   XZ=ZX(K2)
   GO TO 432
416 XZ=XZ +SEG
432 GO TO (903,799),IDNT
799 IF(XX-POINT-XGREA)552,405,405
903 XX=XZ
   GO TO 405
C   * * B) OFFSETS OF A FRAME OR STATION * *
310 READ 102,ZT
   FINT=FINTZ
   SEG=SEGZ/FINTZ
   RORIG=ZORIG
   TOT=TOTZ
   DO 401 I=1,M
401 ZX(I)=Z(I)
   XX=(ZT-XORIG)/FINTX
   GO TO 566
101 FORMAT(4F15.8,4I5)
102 FORMAT(5F15.8,I5)
104 FORMAT(2F15.8,I5)
105 FORMAT(7H IDENT.,9X,1HZ,17X,1HY,11X,10HFIRST DER.,4X,11HSECOND
DER
C.)
106 FORMAT(14,F15.8)
107 FORMAT(2HWL,F7.2,F14.8,3X,3F15.8)
108 FORMAT(8HPEN DOWN,F15.8)
109 FORMAT(2HFR,F7.2,F14.8,3X,3F15.8)
110 FORMAT(6HPEN UP,2X,F15.8)
111 FORMAT(2HLG,13,3X,F15.8,3X,F15.8)
112 FORMAT(7H IDENT.,9X,1HZ,17X,1HY,12X,9HTOLERANCE)
113 FORMAT(7H IDENT.,9X,1HX,17X,1HY,12X,9HTOLERANCE)
114 FORMAT(2HDP,F6.2,F15.8,3X,2F15.8)
115 FORMAT(7H IDENT.,9X,1HX,17X,1HY,11X,10HFIRST DER.,4X,11HSECOND
DER
C.)
116 FORMAT(1X,6HIDENT.,9X,1HX,17X,1HY,7X,14HFIRST DERIVAT.)
117 FORMAT(1X,6HIDENT.,10X,1HX,17X,1HY,14X,1HZ)
118 FORMAT(1X,6HIDENT.,9X,1HZ,17X,1HY,7X,14HFIRST DERIVAT.)
120 FORMAT(7X,1HA,13X,1HB,13X,1HC,13X,1HD,9X,5HSTART,8H FINISH)
121 FORMAT(7H IDENT.,10X,1HX,17X,1HZ)
122 FORMAT(4F14.8,2F8.3)
123 FORMAT(50H
124 FORMAT(25H

```

```

125 FORMAT(8X,1HX,14X,1HZ,14X,1HY)
END
*1205 SUBROUTINE PROFL2(XD,FD,EXPD1,TZPD,TZSD,EXPD2,X1,TD,TPD,TSD,NCD
)
  TD=(X1+FD-XD)/X1
  IF(TD-.00001)1,1,2
2  DIFD=EXPD1-1.
  PROD=TD**DIFD
  TPD1=EXPD1*TZPD*PROD
  TSD1=EXPD1*(DIFD*TD**(DIFD-1.)*TZPD**2+TZSD*PROD)
  TD=1.-TD**EXPD1
  IF(TD-.00001)7,7,4
4  DIFD=EXPD2-1.
  TDEXP=TD**DIFD
  TPD=-EXPD2*TPD1*TDEXP
  TSD=EXPD2*(DIFD*TD**(EXPD2-2.)*TPD1*TPD1-TSD1*TDEXP)
  TD=TD**EXPD2
  IF(TD-.00001)7,7,6
7  TD=0.
  GO TO 3
6  NCD=1
  RETURN
1  NCD=2
  TD=1.
5  TPD=0.
  TSD=0.
  RETURN
3  NCD=1
  GO TO 5
END
*1205 SUBROUTINE PUNCH1 (ZD,XID,YID,RD,SD,ID)
  XD=XID
  YD=YID
  IF(XD)1,2,2
1  XD=-XD
  IF(YD)3,4,4
2  IF(YD)5,6,6
5  YD=-YD
  GO TO (7,8),ID
7  PUNCH 20,ZD,XD,YD,RD,SD
  RETURN
8  PUNCH 21,ZD,XD,YD,RD,SD
  RETURN
6  GO TO (9,10),ID
9  PUNCH 22,ZD,XD,YD,RD,SD
  RETURN
10 PUNCH 23,ZD,XD,YD,RD,SD
  RETURN
3  YD=-YD

```

```

    GO TO (11,12),ID
11 PUNCH 24,ZD,XD,YD,RD,SD
    RETURN
12 PUNCH 25,ZD,XD,YD,RD,SD
    RETURN
    4 GO TO (13,14),ID
13 PUNCH 26,ZD,XD,YD,RD,SD
    RETURN
14 PUNCH 27,ZD,XD,YD,RD,SD
    RETURN
20 FORMAT(2HWL,F7.2,F14.8,4X,1H-,F13.8,2F15.8)
21 FORMAT(2HFR,F7.2,F14.8,4X,1H-,F13.8,2F15.8)
22 FORMAT(2HWL,F7.2,F14.8,3X,3F15.8)
23 FORMAT(2HFR,F7.2,F14.8,3X,3F15.8)
24 FORMAT(2HWL,F7.2,1H-,F13.8,4X,1H-,F13.8,2F15.8)
25 FORMAT(2HFR,F7.2,1H-,F13.8,4X,1H-,F13.8,2F15.8)
26 FORMAT(2HWL,F7.2,1H-,F13.8,3X,3F15.8)
27 FORMAT(2HFR,F7.2,1H-,F13.8,3X,3F15.8)
    END
*1205
    SUBROUTINE PUNCH2 (XID,YID)
        XD=XID
        YD=YID
        IF(XD)1,2,2
    1 XD=-XD
        IF(YD)3,4,4
    2 IF(YD)5,6,6
    3 YD=-YD
        PUNCH 30,XD,YD
        RETURN
    4 PUNCH 31,XD,YD
        RETURN
    5 YD=-YD
        PUNCH 32,XD,YD
        RETURN
    6 PUNCH 33,XD,YD
        RETURN
    30 FORMAT (5HGO TO,4X,1H-,F13.8,4X,1H-,F13.8)
    31 FORMAT (5HGO TO,4X,1H-,F13.8,3X,F15.8)
    32 FORMAT (5HGO TO,4X,F14.8,4X,1H-,F13.8)
    33 FORMAT (5HGO TO,4X,F14.8,3X,F15.8)
    END
*1205
    SUBROUTINE PUNCH3 (BUTTK,XZ,ZXZ,NUMBR)
        IF (XZ) 1,2,2
    1 XZ4=-XZ
        PUNCH 126,BUTTK,XZ4,ZXZ,NUMBR
        RETURN
    2 PUNCH 119,BUTTK,XZ,ZXZ,NUMBR

```

```

        RETURN
119  FORMAT(2HBK,F6.2,F15.8,3X,F15.8,6X,12)
126  FORMAT(2HBK,F6.2,2H -,F13.8,3X,F15.8,6X,12)
        END
*1205  SUBROUTINE FUNCT1(C1,C2,C3,C4,XD,YD)
        YD=C1+C2*XD+C3*XD*XD+C4*XD*XD*XD
        RETURN
        END
*1205  SUBROUTINE FUNCT2 (YD1,C5,DIFD,YD2)
        YD2=YD1+C5*DIFD*DIFD*DIFD
        RETURN
        END
*1205  SUBROUTINE DERIV1 (C2D,C3D,C4D,FXD,FZPD,FZSD)
        FZPD=C2D+2.*C3D*FXD+3.*C4D*FXD*FXD
        FZSD=2.*C3D+6.*C4D*FXD
        RETURN
        END
*1205  SUBROUTINE DERIV2 (C5D,DIFD,FPD,FSD,FZPD,FZSD)
        PROD=3.*C5D*DIFD
        FZPD=FPD+PROD*DIFD
        FZSD=FSD+2.*PROD
        RETURN
        END

```

Section VII

GOBACK 3

A. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

This version of GOBACK will accept coefficients of two-dimensional curves, either single or double splined, as shown in Fig. D-1.

From these coefficients it will do the following:

- (1) Calculate offsets
- (2) Calculate first and second derivatives
- (3) Plot a picture of the curve

The program is written in FORTRAN for the IBM-1620 computer. In order to plot the results, one of the subroutines of Appendix F must be included in the FORTRAN compiler and the hardware requirements of Appendix F must be met.

Fortran Symbol Definitions

<u>Symbol</u>		<u>Definition</u>
RORIG	-	The x coordinate of the first point on the full size curve
SEG	-	Interval between calculated offsets on the full size curve
CA	-	Value of the offset of the first point on the full size curve
N	-	Number of coefficients in the equation without the first coefficient
L	-	Number of offsets given in the data, except the first offset
K	-	Number of specific points where offsets must be calculated (0 if none required)

- CX** - Scale factor for plotting in the x direction on the curve (lengthwise on the plotter). x plotted equals x calculated times CX
- CY** - Scale factor for plotting in the y direction on the curve (crosswise on the plotter). y plotted equals y calculated times CY
- FINT** - The interval between the first two stations on the original curve ($x_1 - x_0$)
- A** - The coefficients of the equation
- XA** - The x coordinates of the original data offsets (stations) from Station 2 to the last station
- XE** - List of x coordinates of specific points where offsets are to be calculated in order from least to greatest x value

Input Data Cards

The description of the cards given below is in terms of the actual FORTRAN format. The standard F field description - for fixed point decimal numbers, and the I field - for integer numbers which must always be right justified, are used. The fields given come consecutively across the card.

Card Formats

	<u>Contents</u>			<u>Card No.</u>
Format Variable	F15.8 RORIG	F15.8 SEG	F15.8 CA	1
Format Variable	I5 N	I5 L	I5 K	2
Format Variable	F15.8 CX	F15.8 CY	F15.8 FINT	3
Format Variable	F15.8 A			Next N cards
Format Variable	F15.8 XA			Next L cards
Format Variable	F15.8 XE			Next K cards

Output Data

The first output will be the input data punched in the same format as it was read in, except cards 3 and 2 are punched on one card. Following that, a header card will be punched and then the x coordinate, y coordinate, and derivatives of the curve as required. The curve may be plotted simultaneously with this output, or the output may be omitted and only the plot obtained.

Sense Switch Settings

Switch 1	OFF	-	Both the first and second derivatives of the curve will be punched
Switch 1	ON	-	Only the first derivative will be punched
Switch 2	OFF	-	The curve will not be plotted
Switch 2	ON	-	The curve will be plotted
Switch 3	OFF	-	All output will be punched
Switch 3	ON	-	No output will be punched

All the switch positions may be changed any time during the execution of the program to obtain partial data.

B. SAMPLE PROBLEM FOR GOBACK 3

<u>Input Data</u>			
0.0		5.0	19.50
11	9	0	
0.05		0.125	25.5
0.0			
0.0			
0.0000000			
-0.2068768			
-0.8883194			
1.7682645			
-1.9088810			
2.0039195			
-1.6010168			
2.7202405			
-0.25504729			
25.5			
38.25			
51.0			
63.75			
76.5			
89.25			
102.0			
114.75			
127.5			

Coefficients

x coordinates of original data offsets

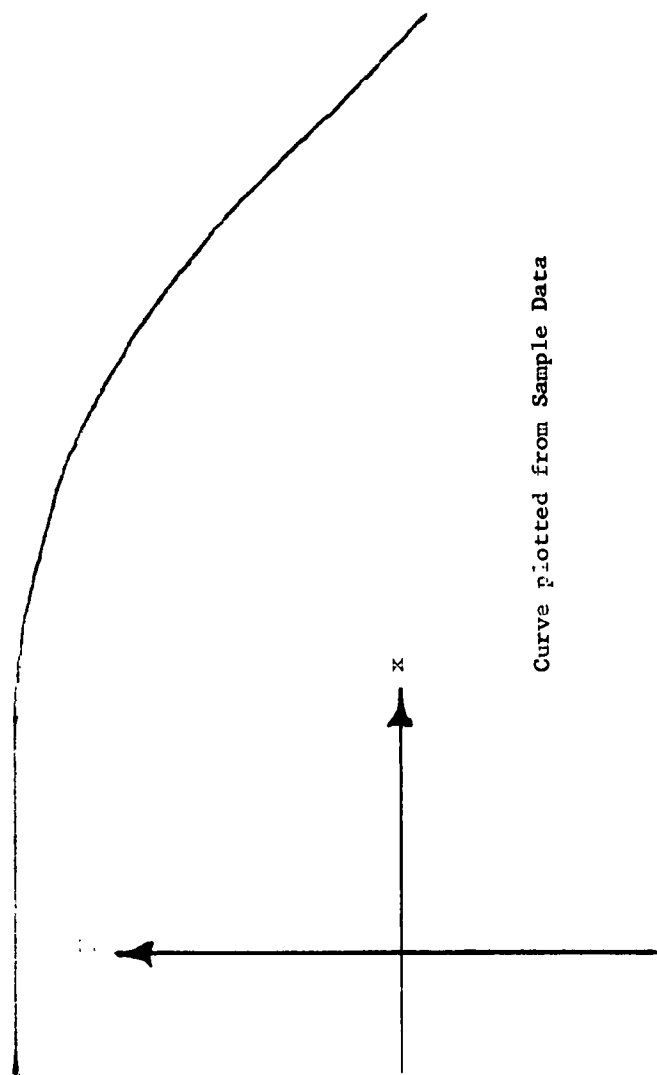
Output

	.00000000	5.00000000	19.50000000		
	.05000000	.12500000	25.50000000	11	9
1	.00000000				
2	.00000000				
3	.00000000				
4	-.20687680				
5	-.88831940				
6	1.76826450				
7	-1.90888100				
8	2.00391950				
9	-1.60101680				
10	2.72024050				
11	-.25504720				
1	25.50000000				
2	38.25000000				
3	51.00000000				
4	63.75000000				
5	76.50000000				

(Continued on next page)

6 89.25000000
 7 102.00000000
 8 114.75000000
 9 127.50000000

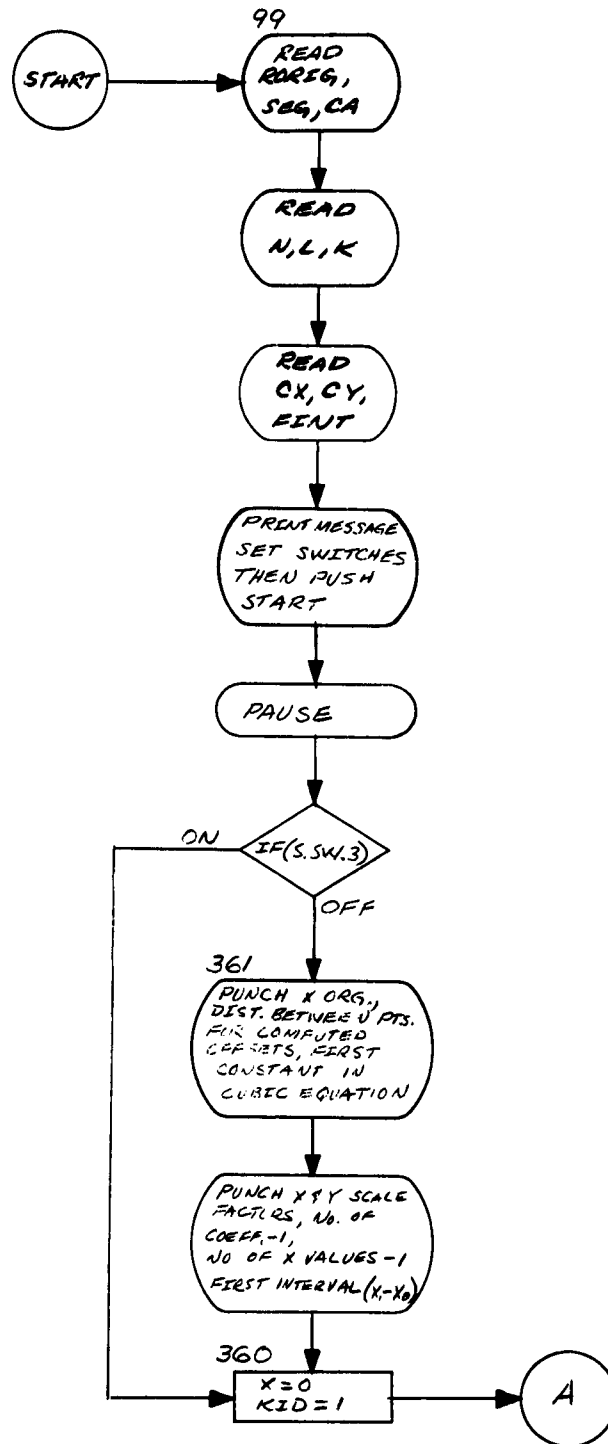
X	Y	FIRST DERIVAT.
.00000000	19.50000000	.00000000
5.00000000	19.50000000	.00000000
9.99999990	19.50000000	.00000000
15.00000000	19.50000000	.00000000
20.00000000	19.50000000	.00000000
25.00000000	19.50000000	.00000000
25.50000000	19.50000000	.00000000
29.99999800	19.49886400	-.00075794
35.00000000	19.48930300	-.00337800
38.25000000	19.47414100	-.00608461
39.99999900	19.46167700	-.00836172
44.99999800	19.39101300	-.02155531
50.00000000	19.22961200	-.04465637
51.00000000	19.18208500	-.05046548
54.99999900	18.93476200	-.07254610
59.99999800	18.51419200	-.09466698
63.75000000	18.13450500	-.10726189
65.00000000	17.99801600	-.11123872
69.99999900	17.38924400	-.13413327
74.99999800	16.63805100	-.16820734
76.50000000	16.37656200	-.18060960
80.00000000	15.69371800	-.20901960
84.99999900	14.55902700	-.24369906
89.25000000	13.47049500	-.26771338
89.99999800	13.26826900	-.27159293
94.99999800	11.83795200	-.30178948
99.99999900	10.23781400	-.33952080
102.00000000	9.54177140	-.35672312
105.00000000	8.43461480	-.38035745
110.00000000	6.46138250	-.40608937
114.75000000	4.50586050	-.41472047
115.00000000	4.40217670	-.41475082
120.00000000	2.34013220	-.40760490
125.00000000	.35073487	-.38569304
127.50000000	-.59364910	-.36919978

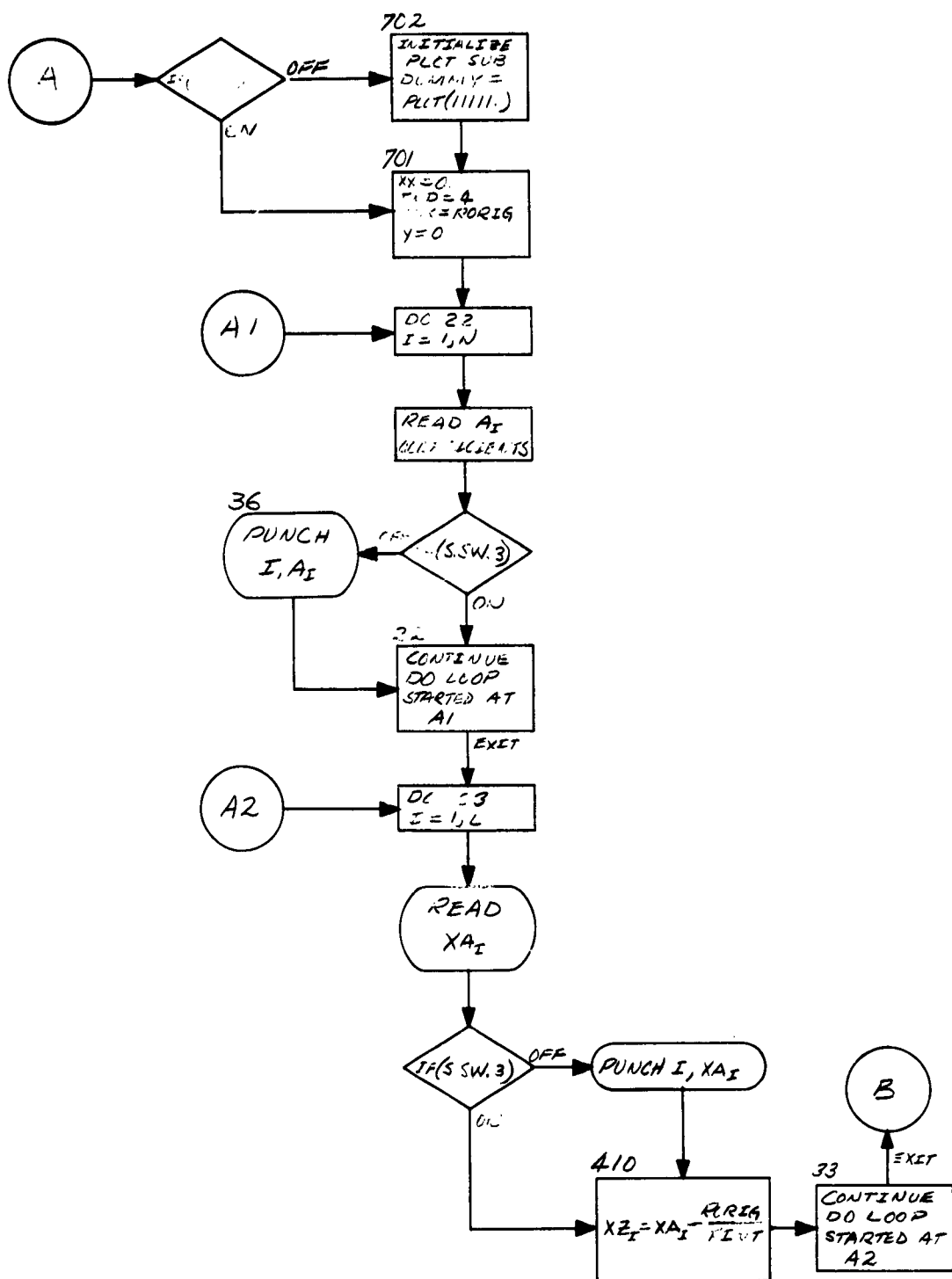


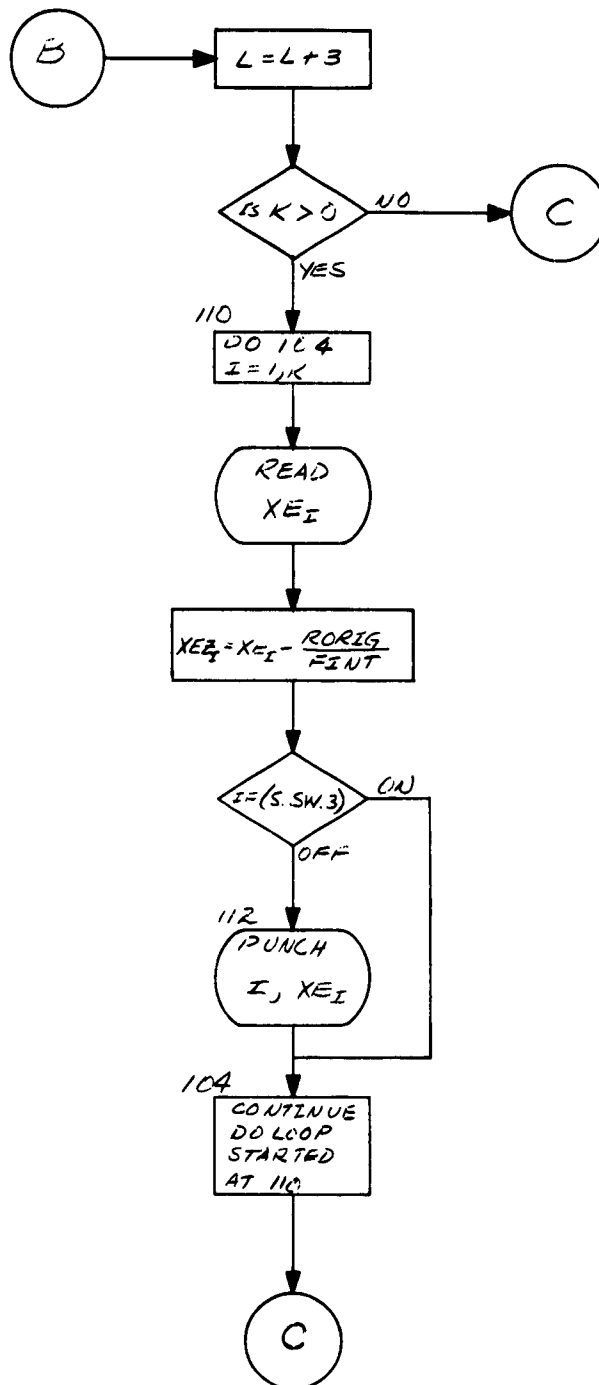
Curve plotted from Sample Data

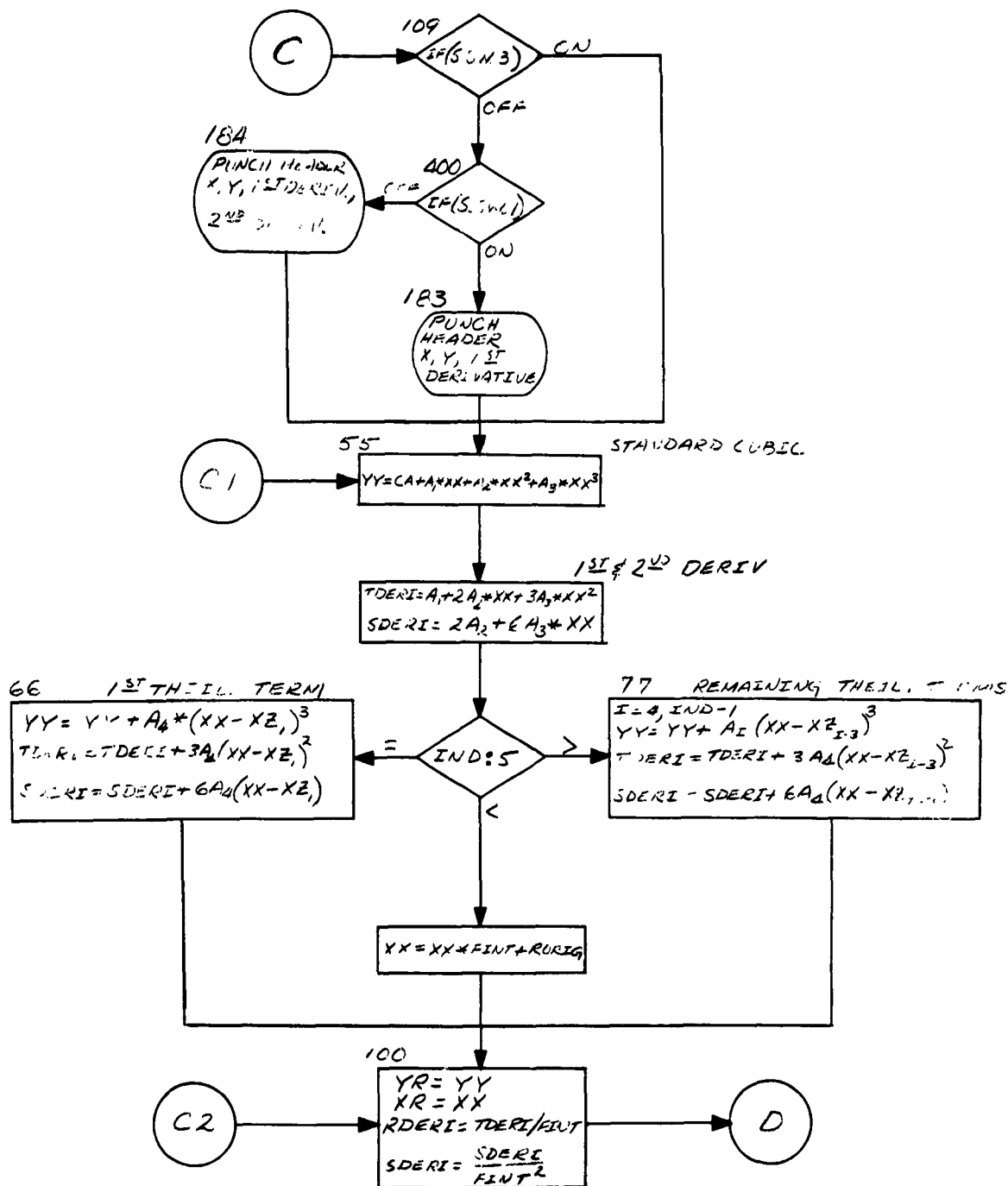
Section VII - GOBACK 3

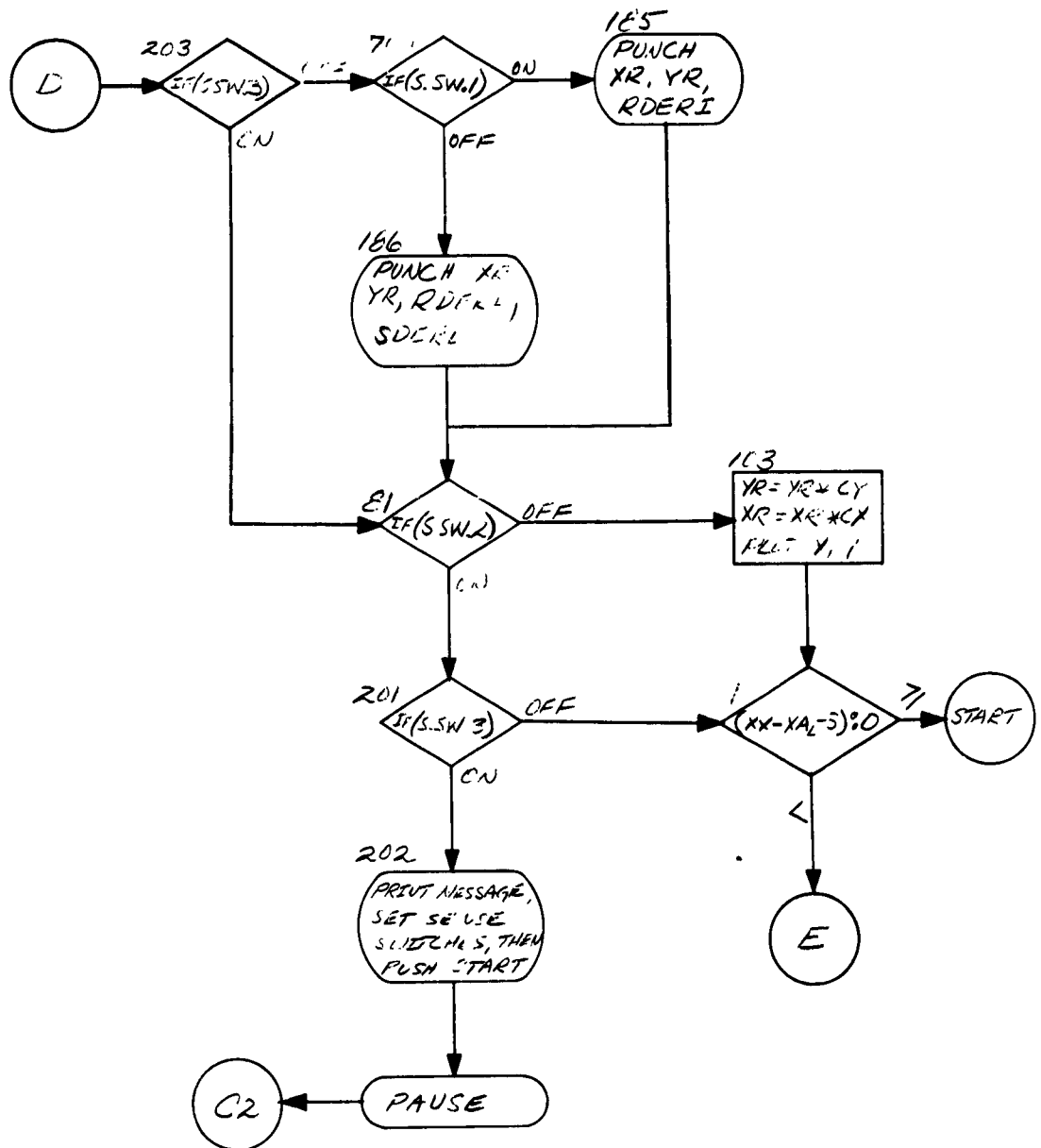
C. FLOW DIAGRAM

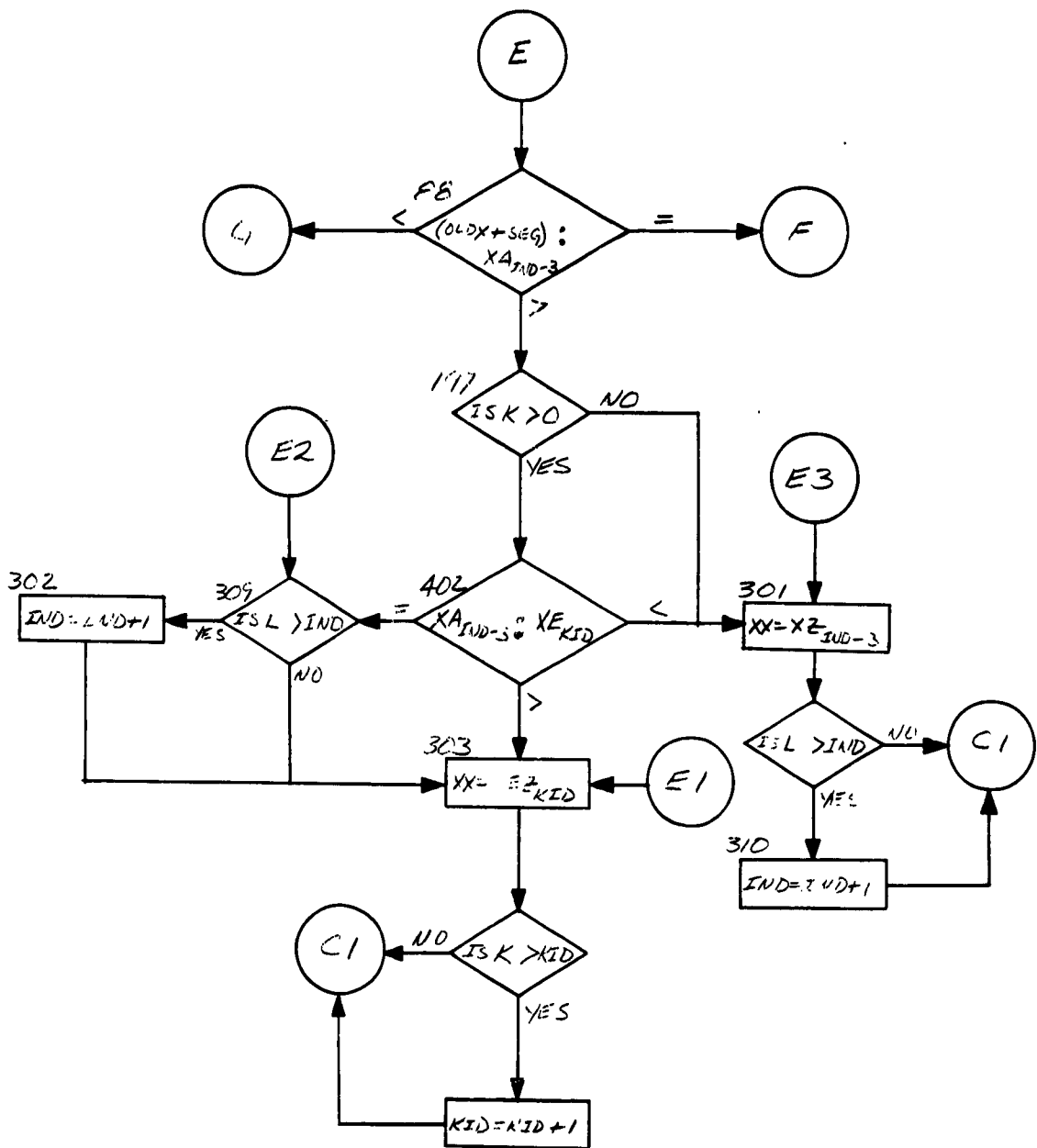


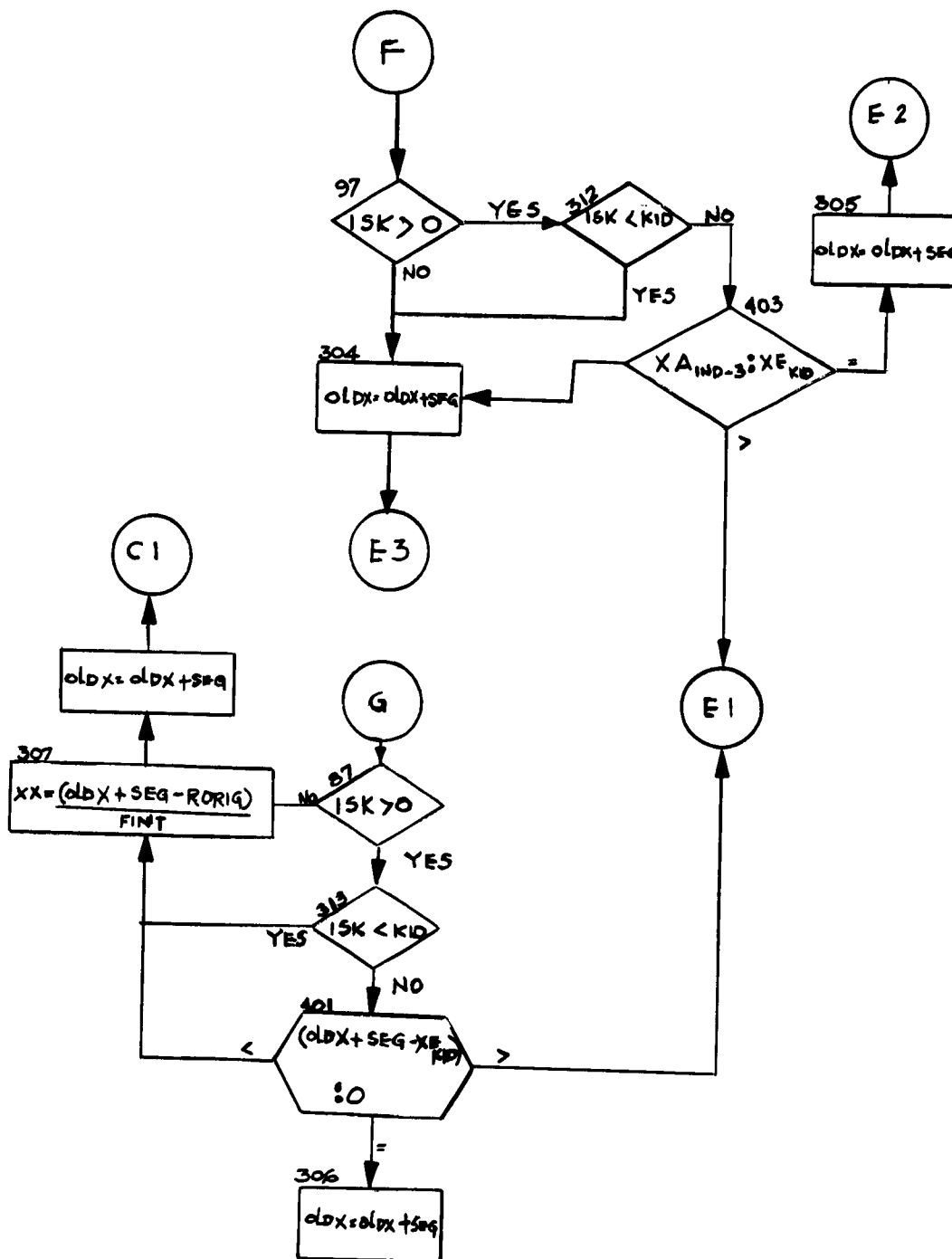












GOBACK 3
D. LISTING

```

C      * * 2D GO BACK - * *
      DIMENSION XA(100),A(100),B(100),XZ(100),XE(100),XEZ(100)
99     READ 2,RORIG,SEG,CA
      READ 7,N,L,K
      READ 2,CX,CY,FINT
      PRINT 42
      PAUSE
      IF (SENSE SWITCH 3) 360,361
361    PUNCH 2, RORIG,SEG,CA
      PUNCH24,CX,CY,FINT,N,L,K
360    X=0.
      KID=1
      IF(SENSE SWITCH 2)701,702
702    DUMMY=PLOT(11111.)
701    XX=0.
      IND=4
      OLDX=RORIG
      Y=0.
      DO 22 I=1,N
      READ 2,A(I)
      IF (SENSE SWITCH 3)22,36
36     PUNCH 26,I,A(I)
22     CONTINUE
      DO 33 I=1,L
      READ 2,XA(I)
      IF (SENSE SWITCH 3) 410,39
39     PUNCH 26,I,XA(I)
410    XZ(I)=(XA(I)-RORIG)/FINT
33     CONTINUE
      L=L+3
      IF(K)109,109,110
110    DO 104 I=1,K
      READ 2,XE(I)
      XEZ(I)=(XE(I)-RORIG)/FINT
      IF(SENSE SWITCH 3)104,112
112    PUNCH 26,I,XE(I)
104    CONTINUE
109    IF(SENSE SWITCH 3) 55,400
400    IF(SENSE SWITCH 1)183,184
183    PUNCH 44
      GO TO 55
184    PUNCH 43
55     YY=CA+A(1)*XX+A(2)*(XX**2)+A(3)*(XX**3)
      TDERI=A(1)+A(2)*2.*XX+A(3)*3.*XX**2
      SDERI=A(2)+A(3)*6.*XX
      IF(IND-5)100, 66,77
66     YY=YY+((XX-XZ(1))**3)*A(4)
      TDERI=TDERI+3.*A(4)*((XX-XZ(1))**2)
      SDERI=SDERI+6.*A(4)*(XX-XZ(1))

```

```

GO TO 100
77 IN=IND-1
503 DO 78 I=4,IN
    TDERI=TDERI+(3.*A(I)*((XX-XZ(I-3))**2))
    SDERI=SDERI+(6.*A(I)*(XX-XZ(I-3)))
78 YY=YY+((XX-XZ(I-3))**3)*A(I)
100 XX=XX*FINT+RORIG
    YR=YY
    XR=XX
    RDERI=TDERI/FINT
    SDERI=SDERI/(FINT*FINT)
203 IF(SENSE SWITCH 3)81,700
700 IF(SENSE SWITCH 1)185,186
185 PUNCH 40, XR,YR,RDERI
GO TO 81
186 PUNCH 40, XR,YR,RDERI,SDERI
81 IF(SENSE SWITCH 2)201,103
201 IF(SENSE SWITCH 3)202,1
202 PRINT 42
PAUSE
GO TO 203
103 YR=YR*CY
    XR=XR*CX
    DUMMY=PL0T(YR)
1 IF(XX-XA(L-3))88,99,99
88 IF((OLDX+SEG)-XA(IND-3))87,97,197
197 IF(K)301,301,311
311 IF(K-KID)301,402,402
402 IF(XA(IND-3)-XE(KID))301,309,303
303 XX=XEZ(KID)
    IF(K-KID)55,308,308
308 KID=KID+1
GO TO 55
309 IF(L-IND)303,303,302
302 IND=IND+1
GO TO 303
301 XX=XZ(IND-3)
    IF(L-IND)55,55,310
310 IND=IND+1
GO TO 55
97 IF(K)304,304,312
312 IF(K-KID)304,403,403
403 IF(XA(IND-3)-XE(KID))304,305,303
305 OLDX=OLDX+SEG
GO TO 309
304 OLDX=OLDX+SEG
GO TO 301
87 IF(K)307,307,313
313 IF(K-KID)307,401,401

```

```

401 IF(OLDX+SEG-XE(KID))307,306,303
306 OLDX=OLDX+SEG
    GO TO 303
307 XX=(OLDX+SEG-RORIG)/FIHT
    OLDX=OLDX+SEG
    GO TO 55
2   FORMAT(4F15.8)
7   FORMAT(15,15,15)
24  FORMAT(3F15.8,15,15,15)
26  FORMAT(16,F15.8)
40  FORMAT(8X,F15.8,3X,3F15.8)
42  FORMAT(29HSET SWITCHES, THEN PUSH START)
43  FORMAT(16X,1HX,17X,1HY,7X,14HFIRST DERIVAT.,1X,15HSECOND DERIVAT
.)
44  FORMAT(16X,1HX,17X,1HY,7X,14HFIRST DERIVAT.)
    END

```

Appendix E

**PROGRAM FOR CONVERSION OF STANDARD
CUBIC COEFFICIENTS FOR NUMERICAL CONTROL**

CONTENTS

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Appendix E

PROGRAM FOR CONVERSION OF STANDARD CUBIC COEFFICIENTS FOR NUMERICAL CONTROL

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

This program accepts coefficients of cubic equations of the standard form:

$$Y = A + BX + CX^2 + DX^3$$
$$X_1 \leq X \leq X_2$$

with the following conditions:

- (1) Y Units are feet
- (2) X units are feet
- (3) X_1 and X_2 units are feet
- (4) X, X_1 , X_2 may be scaled
- (5) The coefficients are in the normal fixed point format of FORTRAN, and are on cards as punched by GO BACK (See Fig. E-1)

These coefficients are converted to meet the following conditions

- (1) Y units in inches
- (2) X units in inches
- (3) X_1 and X_2 in inches
- (4) X, X_1 and X_2 rescaled - usually to full size
- (5) The coefficients are presented in normalized, excess 50 floating point format similar to that used in SPS-I for the 1620 computer.
- (6) The origin of the equation and its limits may have been translated along the X axis.
- (7) The coefficients and limits are punched on a card along with the appropriate AUTOMAP statement as shown in Fig. E-1, and in an order such that the equation now reads:

$$Y = DX^3 + DX^2 + BX + A$$

As may be noted from the flow chart, this program contains a fairly concise

1805

5081

E-2

routine for converting from fixed point to excess 50 normalized floating point in FORTRAN, as well as overcoming FORTRAN format difficulties in punching the resulting numbers.

A number of sets of coefficients, which together describe a given curve, may be processed at the same time. The AUTOMAP program requires that the first card of a particular set be punched with a different format than that of the others. The program does this automatically and also punches a curve identification number in each card of each set.

The program is written in FORTRAN II for the IBM-1620 computer. The variable word length feature of this version of FORTRAN has been used.

Integer numbers have been increased in length to ten digits. The length of floating point numbers remains at eight digits.

A. Input Data

	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Card Columns</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<u>1st Card</u>	N	I10	1-10	No. of segments
	T	F10.1	11-20	Translation Factor
	SF	F10.5	21-30	Scale Factor*
<u>2nd and Remaining Cards</u>				
	A,B,C,D	4F14.8	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \ 1-14 \\ B \ 15-28 \\ C \ 29-42 \\ D \ 43-56 \end{array} \right.$	Cubic Coefficients
	XB	F8.1	57-64	Beginning Point
	XE	F8.1	65-72	Ending Point

* The X values of the limits and assumed in the equation are multiplied by the scale factor. Thus, the scale factor for doubling the curve length would be 2 .

b. Output Data

<u>Each Card</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Card Columns</u>	<u>Definition</u>
	D,B,C,A	4I11	{ <div> D 13-23 C 24-34 B 35-45 A 46-56 </div>	Converted Coefficients
	XB	F7.1	57-63	Beginning Point
	XE	F7.1	65-71	Ending Point
	ISTA	I5	73-77	Curve Identification

**SAMPLE PROBLEM - CONVERSION OF STANDARD CUBIC COEFFICIENTS
FOR NUMERICAL CONTROL**

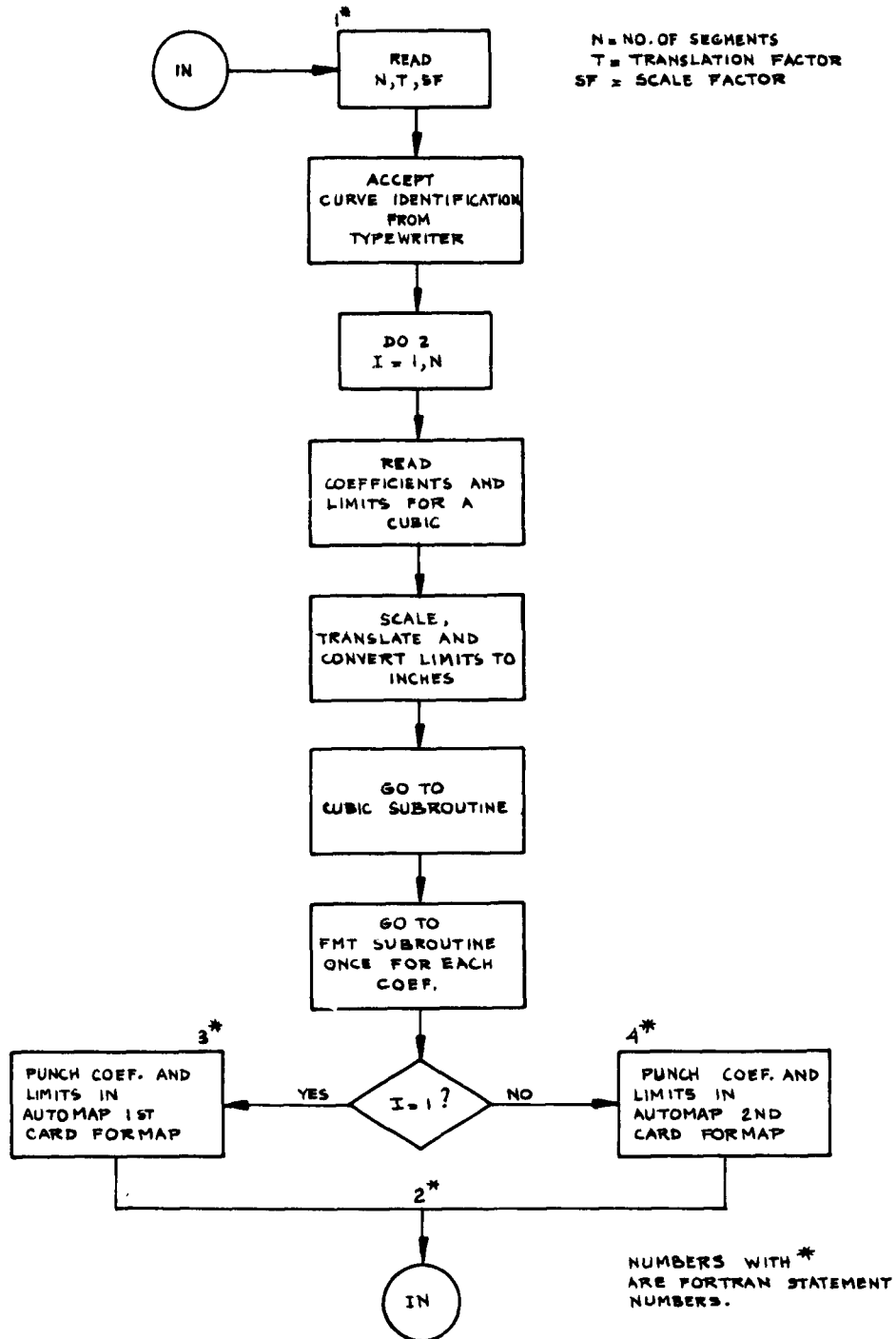
Input Data

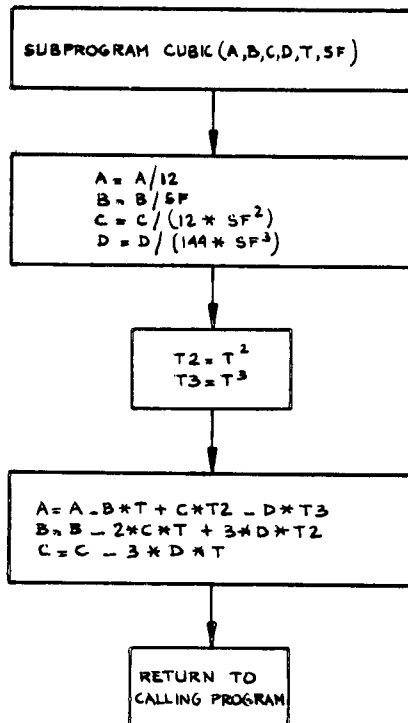
	N	T	SF			
	5	0.0	1.00000			
	A	B	C	D	START	FINIS
1	1.00000000	6.40809230	-2.45932740	.41387163	0.000	1.99
9	4.54152120	1.09581030	.19681363	-.02881854	1.999	3.99
9	2.07012650	2.94935630	-.26657288	.00979699	3.999	7.99
9	6.39770760	1.32651330	-.06371750	.00134469	7.999	12.00
0	6.69046240	1.25332460	-.05761844	.00117527	12.000	15.999

Output

		D	C	B	A	XB	XE
FR							
COL	=CUB/	4828741085	-5020494395	5164080923	4983333333	0.0,	23.9
,	52						
		-4720012875	4916401135	5110958103	5037846010	23.9,	47.
9,	52						
		4668034652	-4922214406	5129493563	5017251054	47.9,	95.
9,	52						
		4593381250	-4853097916	5113265133	5053314230	95.9,	144.0
,	52						
		4581615972	-4848015366	5112533246	5055753853	144.0,	191.
9,	52						

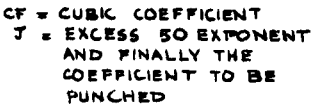
PROGRAM FLOW CHART - CONVERSION OF STANDARD CUBIC COEFFICIENTS
FOR NUMERICAL CONTROL





CONVERT COEFFICIENTS
FOR X AND Y IN INCHES
AND FOR NEW SCALE

CONVERT THE COEFFICIENTS
FOR TRANSLATION ALONG
THE X-AXIS



PROGRAM LISTING - CONVERSION OF STANDARD CUBIC COEFFICIENTS
FOR NUMERICAL CONTROL

*0810

```

1 READ 150,N,T,SF
  T=T*12.
  ACCEPT 149,ISTA
  DO 2I=1,N
    READ 151,A,B,C,D,XB,XE
    XB=(XB*12.*SF)+T
    XE=(XE*12.*SF)+T
    CALL CUBIC(A,B,C,D,T,SF)
    J1=0
    J2=0
    J3=0
    J4=0
    CALL FMT(A,J4)
    CALL FMT(B,J3)
    CALL FMT(C,J2)
    CALL FMT(D,J1)
    IF(I-1)3,3,4
3 PUNCH 152,J1,J2,J3,J4,XB,XE,ISTA
  GO TO 2
4 PUNCH 153,J1,J2,J3,J4,XB,XE,ISTA
2 CONTINUE
  PAUSE
  GO TO 1
149 FORMAT(15)
153 FORMAT(12X,4I11,F7.1,1H,,F7.1,1H,,1X,15)
152 FORMAT(12HHULL=CUB/,4I11,F7.1,1H,,F7.1,1H,,1X,15)
151 FORMAT(4F14.8,2F8.1)
150 FORMAT(110,F10.1,F10.5)
END

```

*0810

```

SUBROUTINE CUBIC(A,B,C,D,T,SF)
  A=A/12.
  B=B/SF
  C=C/(12.*SF*SF)
  D=D/(144.*SF*SF*SF)
  T2=T*T
  T3=T2*T
  A=A-B*T+C*T2-D*T3
  B=B-2.*C*T+3.*D*T2
  C=C-3.*D*T
  RETURN
END

```

*0810

```

SUBROUTINE FMT(CF,J)
  AF=CF
  CF=ABSF(CF)
  J=50
1 IF(CF-10.)3,5,2
2 J=J+1
  CF=CF/10.

```

```

      GO TO 1
3  IF(CF-1.)4,6,6
4  J=J-1
   CF=CF*10.
   GO TO 3
5  J=J+2
   CF=CF*1000000.
   GO TO 7
6  J=J+1
   CF=CF*10000000.
7  NF=CF
   IF(AF)8,9,9
8  J=(J*1000000000+NF)*(-1)
   GO TO 10
9  J=J*1000000000+NF
10 RETURN
   END

```


Appendix F

PLOTTING ROUTINES

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PROCEDURE.	F-9
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Appendix F

PLOTTING ROUTINES

INTRODUCTION

When working with mathematical equations for curves, particularly if there are certain requirements on the characteristics of the curves, it is desirable to have some type of automatic plotting device. This will provide an accurate picture of the contour of the curve and permit a subjective analysis of the curve's characteristics.

The plotting device used in developing this system consists of a small digital incremental plotter (CalComp Model 560-R) which is connected directly to the IBM-1620 computer. By means of a switch, output signals normally routed to the paper tape punch of the computer can be channeled directly to the plotter instead. By feeding the plotter a series of digits (0, ... , 9) which it recognizes as instructions (See Section I of this Appendix), line increments can be drawn.

The purpose of the plotting program is to feed the plotter the series of digits which will cause the plotter to draw a line between any two given points. If enough points to describe the periphery of an object are made available to the plotting program in order, it will cause the plotter to draw a picture of that object.

Plotting routines which accept data points from two different sources are included with this report: first, the plotting program, which reads data directly from cards processed through the card reader (see Section II of this Appendix for operating instructions); and second, the plotting subroutine which is used with a master FORTRAN program.

The master FORTRAN program collects or calculates the desired data points,

and places them in certain computer memory locations. It then calls on the plotting subroutine which plots the calculated points.

There are two versions of this subroutine. one is meant to be placed in a **FORTRAN I** subroutine deck (see the program listing in Section V of this Appendix); the other is meant for the **FORTRAN II** subroutine deck (see program listing in Section VI). The use and operating instructions of each of these programs are the same (Section III), only the program instructions themselves change.

All of the plotting programs are written in **SPS-1** for the **IBM-1620** computer. The subroutine programs are intended for a machine with 60-K digits of memory. The plotting program can be used with any size memory.

PLOT SUBROUTINE

METHOD

The plotter traces straight line increments along one of the eight directions (four axes) shown in Fig. 1. The increments are .01" in the X and Y directions, and .01414" for the inclined directions.

A punch tape instruction, 1, 2, 3, ..., 8, will move the plotter in one of eight specific directions. Instruction 0 will raise the pen, and 9 will lower the pen.

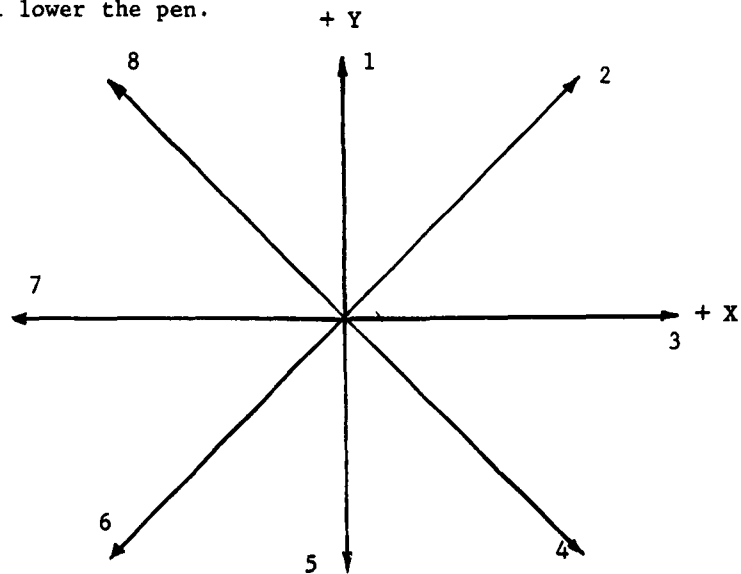


Fig. 1 Direction of Movement of Plotter

Given a particular quadrant (Fig. 2), and a specific point, the line connecting this point to the origin must fall in one of the five cases listed below:

- Case 1 Point P : $\Delta Y = 0$
- Case 2 Point Q : $\Delta X > \Delta Y$
- Case 3 Point R : $\Delta X = \Delta Y$
- Case 4 Point S : $\Delta Y > \Delta X$
- Case 5 Point T : $\Delta X = 0$

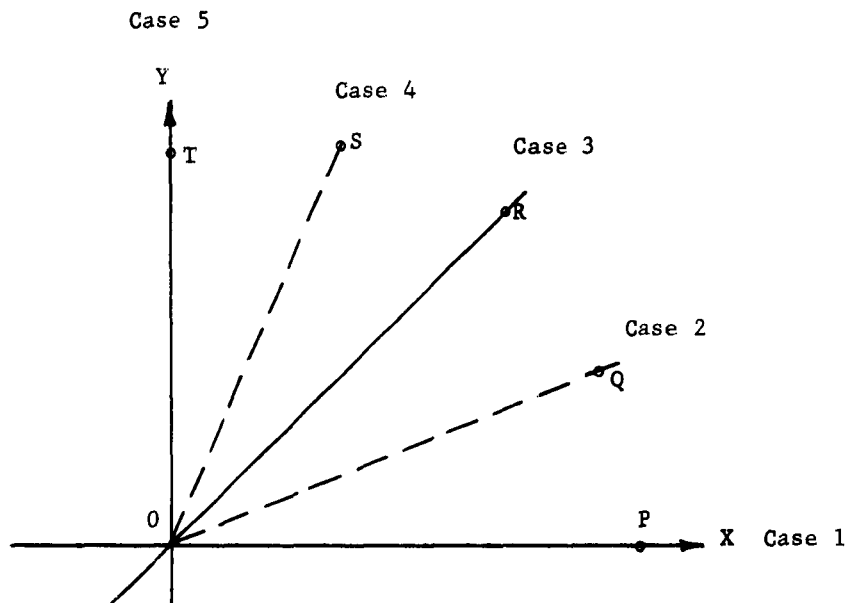


Fig. 2

After determining the case, the problem is reduced to positioning the point to one side of the bisector of the quadrant.

For Point P having a null or less than .005 increment in the Y direction, the procedure is as follows:

1. Round off the increment at the 1/100 position by adding or subtracting .005 to its value if positive or negative respectively.
2. Add this rounded value to the corresponding coordinate of Point 0 and store it as the origin to determine the increment for the next point to be joined.
3. Check for digit in the units position of the absolute value of the increment for fast one-inch moves.
4. Check for digit in the 1/10 position for fast 1/10th-inch moves.
5. Test for digit in the 1/100 position for single moves.

By subtracting one from the corresponding position after each move, the increment will be zero at the completion of the total move.

For Point R the procedure is the same as mentioned above for Point P with the difference that both increments X and Y ..., (Fig. 2) will be rounded off and added to the coordinates of Point 0 .

The method for plotting those Points Q having unequal increments in X and Y is as follows:

1. Get the ratio of the smaller to the larger increment in absolute value.
2. Round off the increments X and Y and add them to the coordinates of the Point 0 to use these new values as the origin to calculate the increments for the next point to be joined.
3. Approximate the line \overline{OQ} (Fig. 3) with segments \overline{OA} , \overline{AB} , etc., in the following manner.
4. Set an XY counter equal to .005
5. Add \overline{MN} (Ratio x .01") to the counter
6. Compare the counter with \overline{AM} (= .01) (check for digit in the 1/100 position)
 - a. If the counter is greater, it means that we are closer to the actual line going through the diagonal rather than the horizontal line

$$\overline{MN} + .005 > \overline{AM}$$

$$\therefore \overline{AM} - \overline{MN} < .005$$

(Note: The XY counter has to be reduced by \overline{MA} after the diagonal move and the cycle goes back to Step 5.)

- b. If the counter is less than \overline{MA} the closest path is the horizontal line

$$\overline{MN} + .005 < \overline{AM}$$

$$\therefore \overline{AM} - \overline{MN} > .005$$

(Note: The cycle goes back directly to Step 5 after the horizontal move.)

An analysis of the moves from 0 to B of Fig. 3 will help to clarify the method

1. XY Counter = $\overline{MN} + .005 > \overline{AM}$
2. Move \overline{OA}
3. XY Counter = $\overline{MN} + .005 - \overline{AM}$
4. XY Counter = $\overline{MN} + .005 - \overline{AM} + \overline{MN}$
 $= 2\overline{MN} + .005 - \overline{AM}$
5. XY Counter = $\overline{LK} + .005 - \overline{AM} < \overline{AM}$
 $\therefore \overline{LK} + .005 < 2\overline{AM}$
 $.005 < \overline{HK} - \overline{LK}$
6. Move \overline{AB}

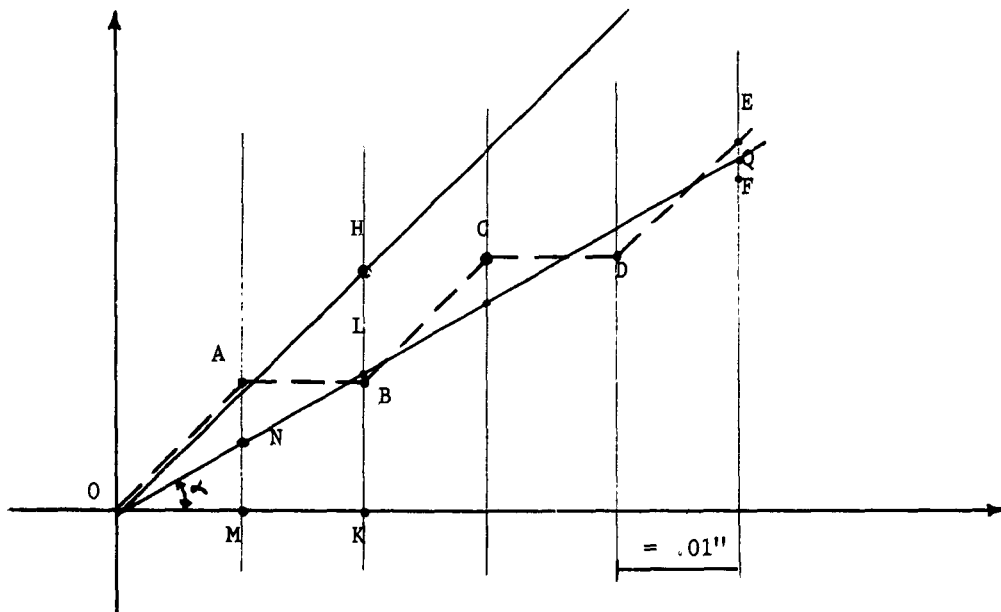


Fig 3

Section II

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF THE PLOTTING PROGRAM

INPUT DATA

There are three types of input cards for the plotting program:

- (1) Scaling data
- (2) Pen raising and lowering instructions
- (3) Coordinates of data points

(1) Scaling Card

If it is desired to plot the data at some scale other than 1" = 1 unit dimension, a scale factor must be entered with a value for scaling X and a value for scaling Y. The plotted values are determined by:

$X = X (*) \text{ scale factor}$

$Y = Y (*) \text{ scale factor}$

The format for this card is given below:

<u>Card columns</u>	<u>Contents</u>
1 - 9	Blank
10	Minus (-) for negative X scale factor, Blank for positive
11 - 19	X scale factor
15	Decimal point for X scale factor
20 - 27	Blank
28	Minus (-) for negative Y scale factor
29 - 37	Y scale factor
33	Decimal point for Y scale factor
38 - 80	Any alphanumeric information

If scaling is required, this card must be the first valid^{*} card of the data deck.

*Only cards with a decimal point in Column 15 are recognized by this program.

(2) Pen Raising or Lowering Instruction Cards

Cards must be placed in the deck to inform the program when the plotter pen must be raised or lowered. These cards have the following format. Any card which does not have a decimal point in Column 15 is ignored.

Pen Down Card

Card Columns	1 - 10	11 , 12 , 13 , 14 , 15	16 - 38	39 - 80
Contents	Blank	5 0 0 0 .	Blank	Anything

Pen Up Card

Card Columns	1 - 10	11 , 12 , 13 , 14 , 15	16 - 38	39 - 80
Contents	Blank	6 0 0 0 .	Blank	Anything

(3) Data Coordinate Cards

Coordinates of points to be plotted are presented one set to a card in the following format. The origin of the picture will always be the first point in the data set.

<u>Card Columns</u>	<u>Contents</u>
1 - 9	Blank or any alphanumeric information (ignored by the plotting program)
10	Minus (-) if the X coordinate is negative, blank if plus
11 - 19	X coordinate of point to be plotted
15	Decimal point of X coordinate
20 - 27	Same as Cols. 1 - 9
28	Minus (-) if the Y coordinate is negative, blank if plus
29 - 37	Y coordinate of point
33	Decimal point of Y coordinate
38 - 80	Same as Cols. 1 - 9

SENSE SWITCH SETTINGS

Switch 1 ON - All values of X and Y will be scaled by multiplying them by the scale factors given on the first card

Switch 1 OFF - Values will be plotted "full scale," that is, each inch on the plot will be equal to 1 unit of the coordinate dimensions. No scale card used.

PROCEDURE

The following sequence of events takes place when using this program:

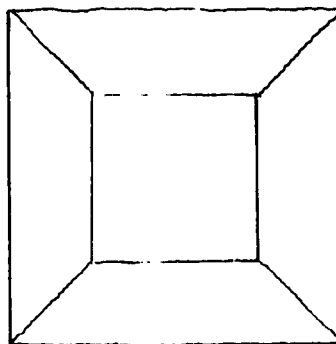
- (1) Load program deck and data deck in card reader, including a scaling card if desired
- (2) Push load button on card reader, causing the program to load
- (3) Program loading is complete when the typewriter types the message, "Switch 1 On to Scale"
- (4) Set the switch as desired, pushing "start" will execute the program

SAMPLE PROBLEM FOR PLOTTING PROGRAM

SAMPLE DATA FOR PLOTTING PROGRAM

.5	.5
2.	2.
6.	2.
6.	6.
2.	6.
2.	2.
3.	3.
6000.	0.
5.	5.
5000.	0.
6.	6.
6000.	0.
6.	2.
5000.	0.
5.	3.
6000.	0.
2.	6.
5000.	0.
3.	5.
5.	5.
5.	3.
3.	3.
3.	5.

FIGURE PLOTTED FROM SAMPLE DATA



USE OF THE SUBROUTINE IN A FORTRAN PROGRAM*

The calling sequence for the plot subroutine is:

X = Any expression

Dummy = PLOT (Y)

Where:

X = Coordinate X of the point to be plotted. This value must be on the right-hand side of the instruction preceding the plot instruction. This is to place this value in FAC (Floating Point Accumulator).

Y = Coordinate Y of the same point

Dummy = Any floating point dummy variable not used in computation

- a. Dummy = PLOT (11111.) is an instruction that must be placed at the beginning of the program. This will set the subroutine to start, put the pen down, and ready the subroutine for a set of data.
- b. Dummy = PLOT (50000.) will only put the pen down
- c. Dummy = PLOT (60000.) will put the pen up

Instructions b., and c., are complete by themselves and do not require any prior instruction.

Attention is called to the fact that the origin of the plotted figure is automatically set as the first point.

This subroutine can only handle X and Y values having up to three integers (at the moment they are stored in FAC and argument, respectively, ready to be plotted).

*The User should refer to the FORTRAN Manual for the procedure to incorporate this subroutine in the library subroutines deck.

* * *

SAMPLE FORTRAN PROGRAM

* * *

```

C      SAMPLE PROBLEM FOR PLOT SUBROUTINE
C      JULIO=0
C      SET THE PLOT SUBROUTINE TO INITIATE
10     DUMMY=PLOT(11111.)
C      READ 100,SCALX,SCALY
C      READ IN X AND Y COORDINATES OF THE POINT
11     READ 100,X,Y
C      CHECK FOR PEN UP OR DOWN
C      IF(X=5000.)12,13,14
C      PUT THE PEN DOWN
13     DUMMY=PLOT(50000.)
C      GO TO 11
C      PUT THE PEN UP
14     DUMMY=PLOT(60000.)
C      GO TO 11
12     Y=Y*SCALY
C      X=X*SCALX
C      DUMMY=PLOT(Y)
C      GO TO 11
100    FORMAT(8X,F15.8,3X,F15.8)
C      END
  
```

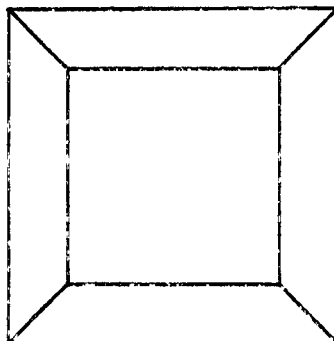
* * *

SAMPLE DATA

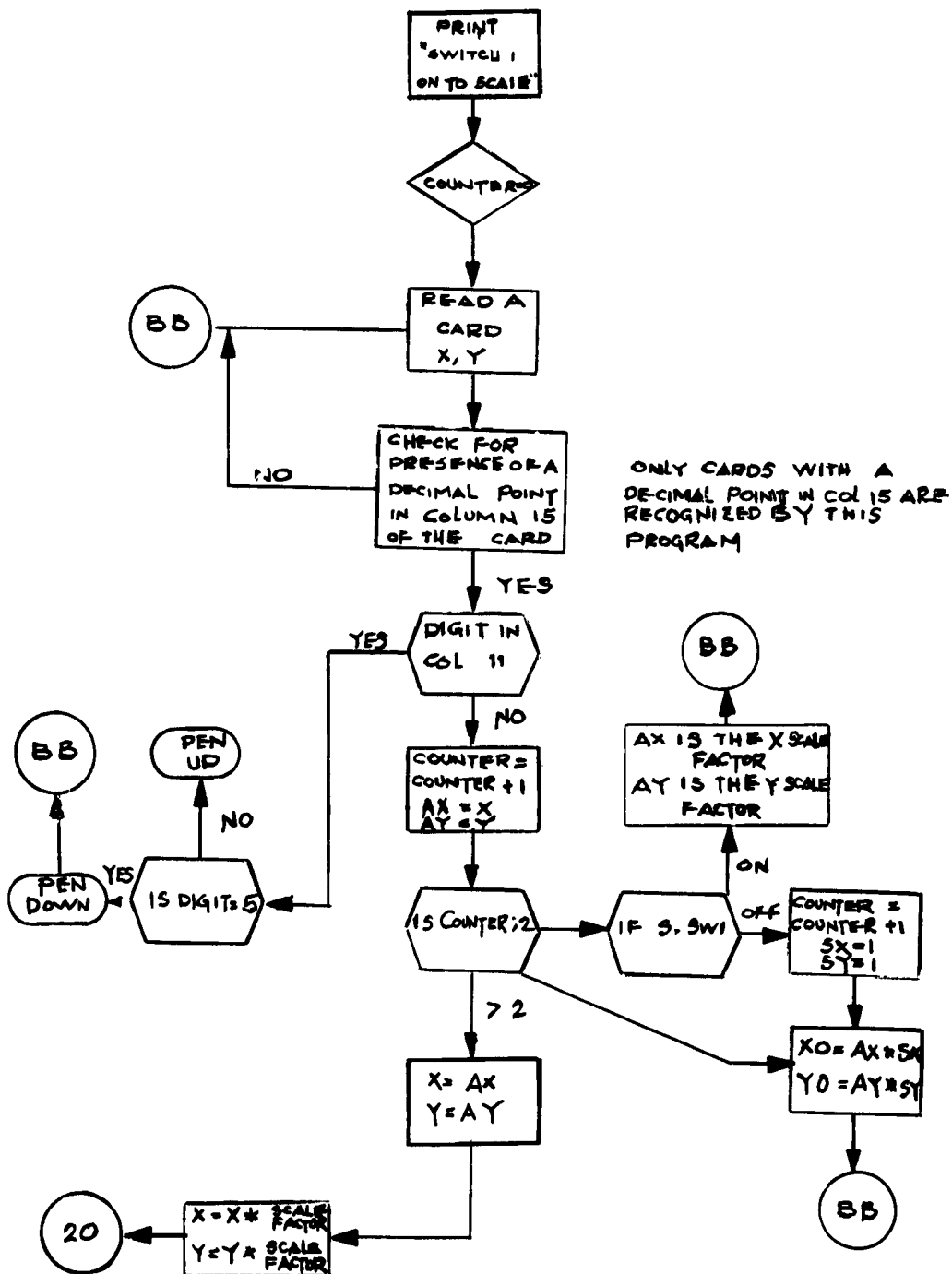
* * *

.5	.5
2.	2.
5.	2.
5.	6.
2.	6.
2.	2.
3.	3.
6000.	0.
5.	5.
5000.	0.
6.	6.
6000.	0.
5.	2.
5000.	0.
5.	3.
5000.	0.
2.	0.
5000.	0.
3.	5.
5.	5.
5.	5.
3.	5.
3.	5.

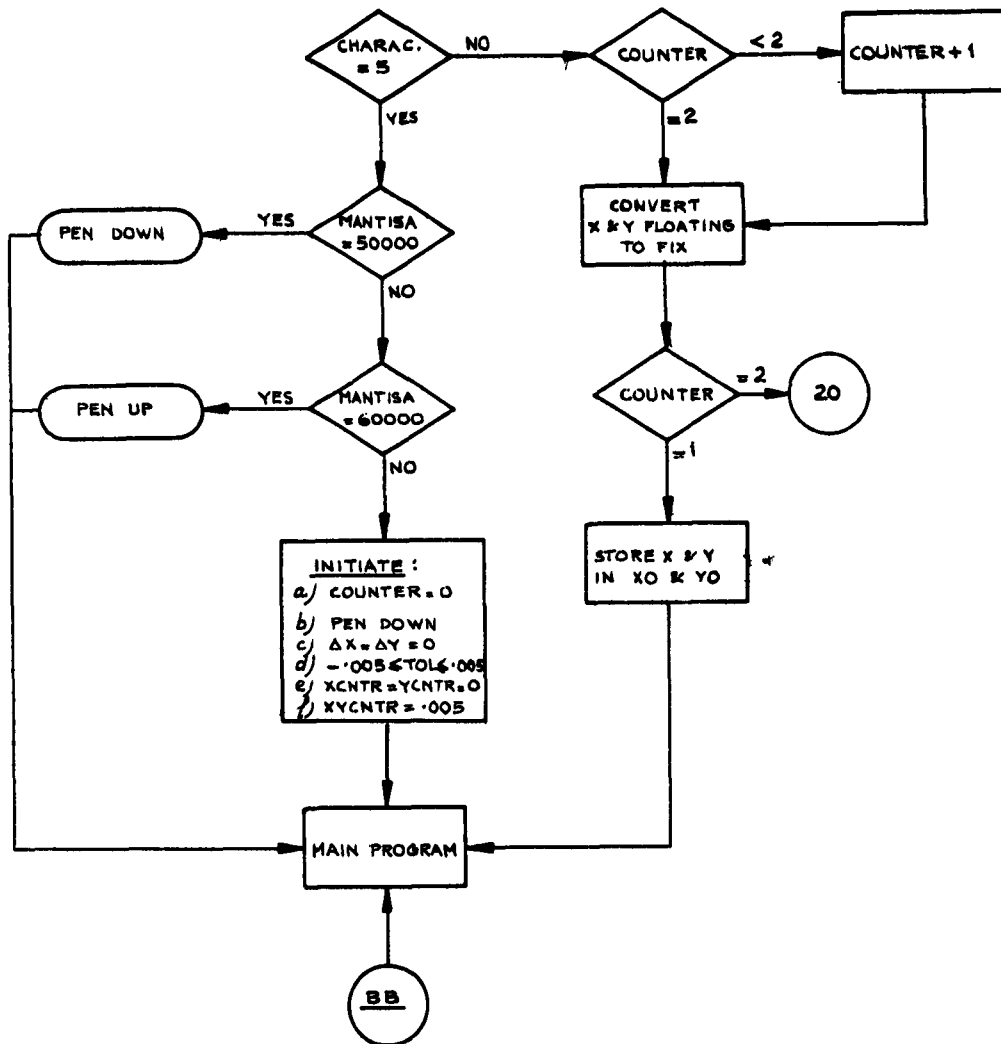
SAMPLE OUTPUT

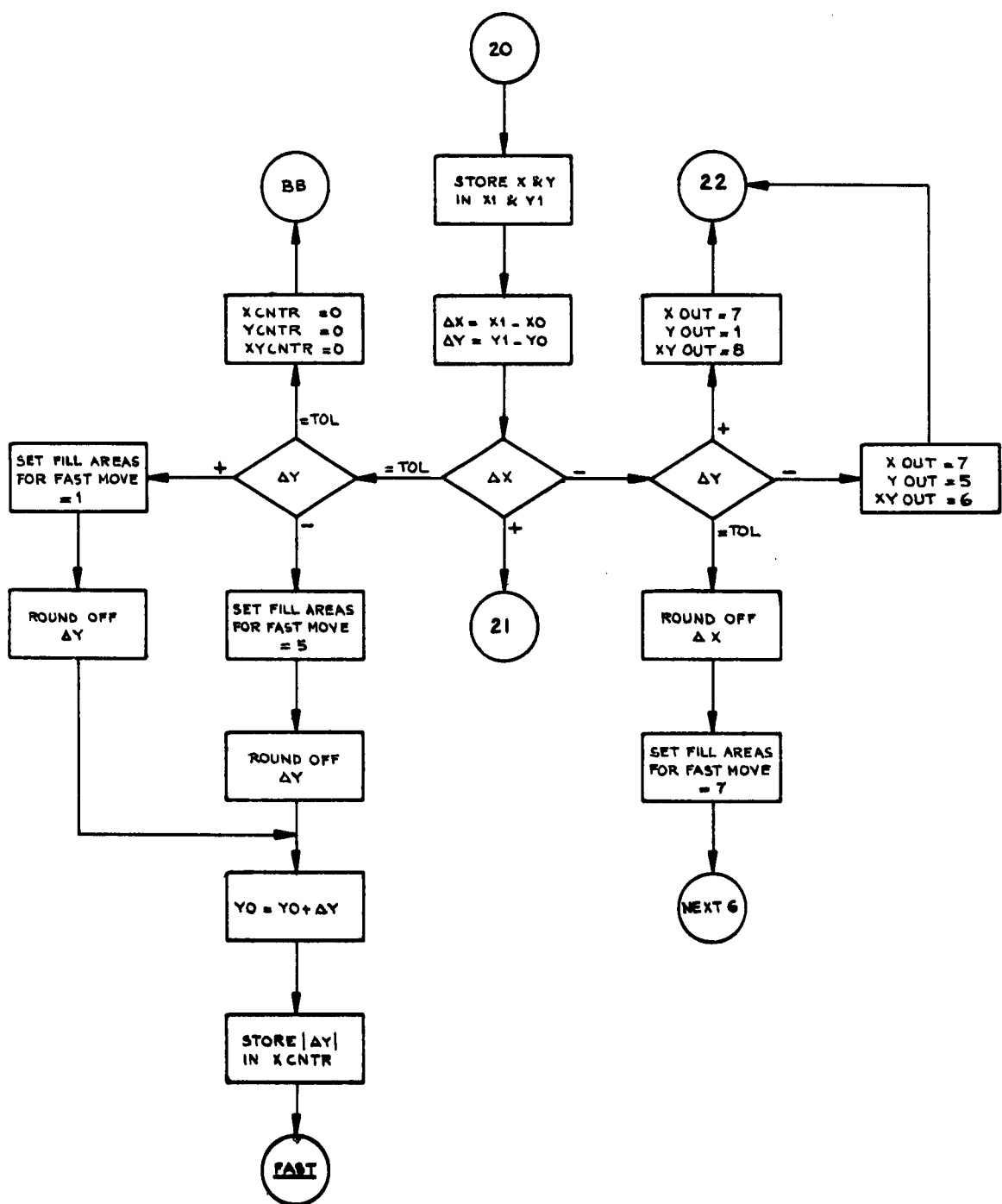


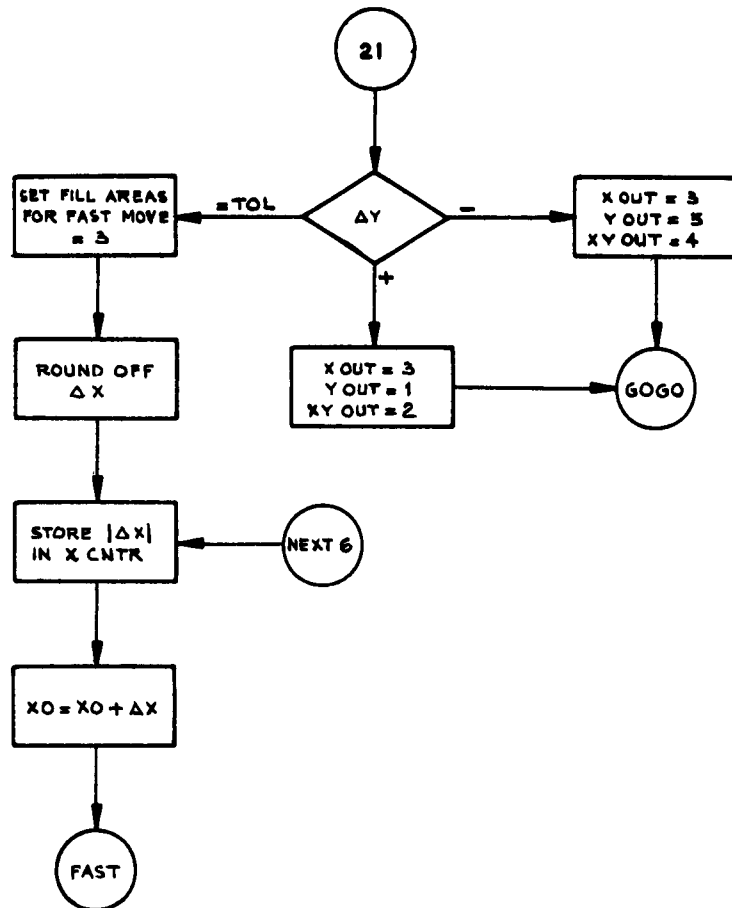
Section IV FLOW DIAGRAM FOR PLOTTING PROGRAM

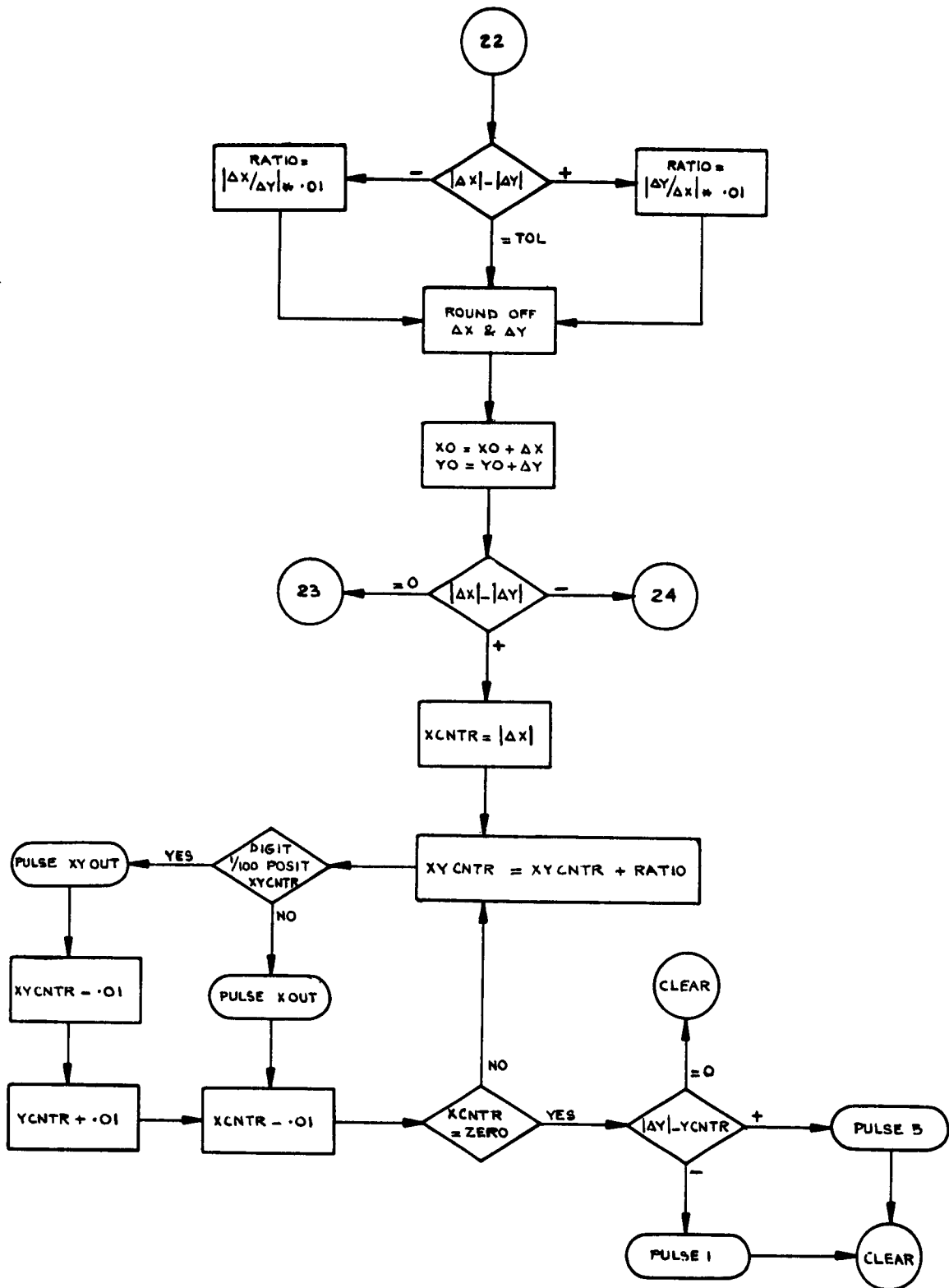


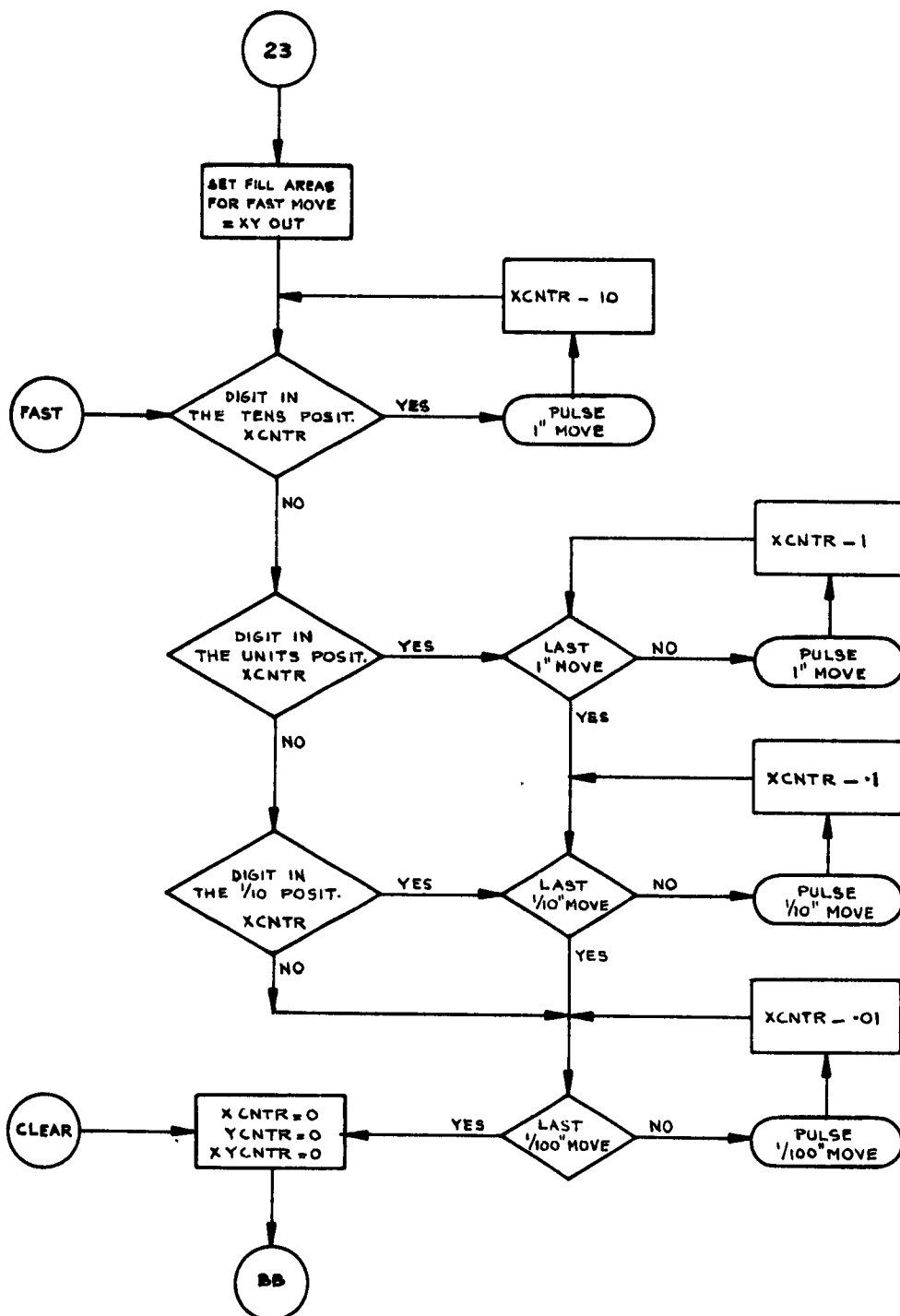
FLOW CHART OF PLOT SUBROUTINE

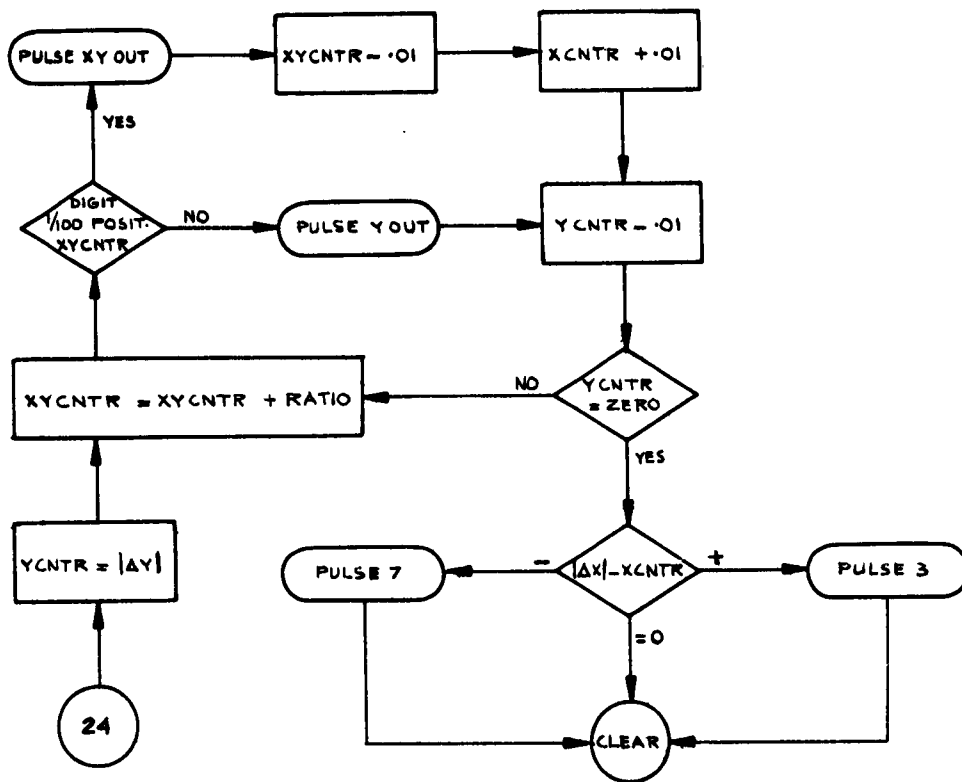












1,0,0-2

[illegible]

F-22

[illegible]

	ABSOLUTE VALUE OF DELTAX#	
	ABSOLUTE VALUE OF DELTAY#	

I-ADD	OP	P/L	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
01609	00003	4520	PENUP	DC	3,9a#
45200-9#					-6-1607-1610- TOLERANCE OF .005 INCH#
01612	00003	4630	TOLER	DC	3,5,,
46300-05#					-6-1610-1613-
01614	34 00000	00102	START	RCTY	#
01626	39 00423	00100		WATY	SWITCH#2#
01638	48 00000	00000		H	#
01650	49 03000	00000		B	3000#
03000		10030		DORG	3000#
03000	26 00505	00552		TF	CO,CLEER-9#
03012	38 01605	00200		WNPT	PENDWN-1#
03024	37 09995	00500	PEND	RACD	9995#
03036	25 00002	10023	BEG	TD	2,10023#
03048	25 00001	10022		TD	1,10022#
03060	32 00001	00000		SF	1#
03072	14 00002	000-3		CM	2,3,10,
03084	47 03024	01200		BNE	BEG#
03096	43 03348	10015		BD	JULIO,10015,,
03108	26 00519	00561		TF	AY,CLEER#
03120	32 00509	00000		SF	AX-3#
03132	72 10029	00512		TNS	10029,AX#
03144	32 00507	00000		SF	AX-5#
03156	72 10021	00509		TNS	10021,AX-3#
03168	43 03444	10012		BD	P-AX,10012#
03180	32 00516	00000		SF	AY-3#
03192	72 10065	00519	MISS	TNS	10065,AY#
03204	32 00514	00000		SF	AY-5#
03216	72 10057	00516		TNS	10057,AY-3#
03228	43 03468	10048		BD	FAY,10048#
03240	14 00505	000-3		CM	CO,5,10#
03252	46 03276	01100		BP	*#24#
03264	11 00505	000-1	G	AM	CO,1,10#
03276	46 03492	00100		BCI	SCALE#
03288	14 00505	-0001		CM	CO,1,7#
03300	46 03408	01100		BP	GABOR#
03312	26 00649	00512		TF	X0,AX#
03324	26 00655	00519		TF	Y0,AY#
03336	49 03024	00000		B	BEG#

CHECK FOR DEC. POINT IN COL. 15#

CHECK FOR PEN UP OR DOWN#

1.0.0.2

I-ADD	OP	P/L	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS	CHECK FOR PEN DOWN*	
03348	32	10014	00000	10131	JULIO	SF	10014#
03360	14	10015	000P5	10132		CM	10015,75,10,
03372	46	03012	01200	10133		BE	PEND#
03384	38	01608	00200	10134		WNPT	PENUP-1#
03396	49	03024	00000	10135		B	BEG#
03408	26	00661	00512	10140	GABOR	TF	X1,AX#
03420	26	00667	00519	10145		TF	Y1,AY#
03432	49	03768	00000	10150		B	NEXT1#
03444	32	00512	00000	10155	FAX	SF	AX#
03456	49	03180	00000	10160		B	MISS#
03468	32	00519	00000	10165	FAY	SF	AY#
03480	49	03264	00000	10170		B	G#
03492	14	00505	-0002	20000	SCALE	CM	CO,2,7#
03504	46	03672	01100	20005		BP	ALL#
03516	46	03564	01200	20010		BE	FIRST#
03528	26	00526	00512	20015		TF	SX,AX#
03540	26	00533	00519	20020		TF	SY,AY#
03552	49	03024	00000	20025		B	BEG#
03564	23	00512	00526	20030	FIRST	M	AX,SX#
03576	71	00096	00099	20031		MF	96,99#
03588	32	00091	00000	20035		SF	91#
03600	26	00649	00096	20040		TF	X0,96#
03612	23	00519	00533	20045		M	AY,SY#
03624	71	00096	00099	20046		MF	96,99#
03636	32	00091	00000	20050		SF	91#
03648	26	00655	00096	20055		TF	Y0,96#
03660	49	03024	00000	20060		B	BEG#
03672	23	00512	00526	20065	ALL	M	AX,SX#
03684	71	00096	00099	20066		MF	96,99#
03696	32	00091	00000	20070		SF	91#
03708	26	00661	00096	20075		TF	X1,96#
03720	23	00519	00533	20080		M	AY,SY#
03732	71	00096	00099	20081		MF	96,99#
03744	32	00091	00000	20085		SF	91#
03756	26	00667	00096	20090		TF	Y1,96#
03768	K0	01585	00661	1660	NLXT1	TF	DELTA,X1,01#
03780	KK	01585	00649	1670		S	DELTA,X0,01,
03792	K0	01597	01585	1680		TF	ABSDX,DELTA,X,01#

TOTAL INCREMENT IN THE X DIRECTION#

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I-ADD OP	P/L LABEL	OP	OPERANDS	TOTAL INCREMENT IN THE Y DIRECTION#
03804 L3 01597 00000 1690	CF	ABSDX,,0#		
03816 K0 01591 00667 1700	TF	DELTAY,Y1,01#		
03828 KK 01591 00655 1710	S	DELTAY,Y0,01,		
03840 K0 01603 01591 1720	TF	ABSDY,DELTAY,01#		
03852 L3 01603 00000 1730	CF	ABSDY,,0#		
03864 KM 01597 01612 1740	C	ABSDX,TOLR,01,		TEST FOR ABSDX LESS THAN .005#
03876 M6 03900 01100 1750	BP	*624,,0#		
03888 M9 05604 00000 1760	B	NEXT5,,0#		
03900 KM 01585 00643 1770	C	DELTAX,ZERO1,01,		TEST FOR DELTAX # 0#
03912 M6 04104 01100 1780	BP	NEXT2,,0#		
03924 KM 01603 01612 1790	C	ABSDY,TOLR,01,		TEST FOR ABSDY LESS THAN .005#
03936 M6 03960 01100 1800	BP	*624,,0#		
03948 M9 05856 00000 1810	B	NEXT6,,0#		
03960 KM 01591 00643 1820	C	DELTAY,ZERO1,01,		TEST FOR DELTAY # 0#
03972 M6 04044 01100 1830	BP	NEXT3,,0#		
03984 J0 04410 -1464 1850	* -NEG ATIV	E DELTAX AND DELTAY--#		
03996 J0 04782 -1236 1860	TFM	XOUT,SEVSO-1,017#		
04008 J0 04638 -1350 1870	TFM	YOUT,FIVE0-1,017#		
04020 J0 05010 -1350 1880	TFM	XYOUT,SIXSO-1,017#		
04032 M9 04272 00000 1890	TFM	G0XY266,SIXSO-1,017#		
04044 J0 04410 -1464 1900	B	G0G0,,0#		
04056 J0 04782 -0780 1920	* -NEG ATIV	E DELTAX AND POSITIVE DELTA Y--#		
04068 J0 04638 -1578 1930	NEXT3	XOUT,SEVSO-1,017#		
04080 J0 05010 -1578 1940	TFM	YOUT,ONES0-1,017#		
04092 M9 04272 00000 1950	TFM	XYOUT,EIGH0-1,017#		
04104 KM 01603 01612 1960	B	G0G0,,0#		
04116 M6 04140 01100 1980	* -POS ITIV	E DELTAX--#		
04128 M9 05856 00000 1990	NEXT2	ABSDY,TOLR,01,		TEST FOR ABSDY LESS THAN .005#
04140 KM 01591 00643 2000	BP	*624,,0#		
04152 M6 04224 01100 2010	B	NEXT6,,0#		
04164 J0 04410 -1008 2030	C	DELTAY,ZERO1,01,		TEST FOR DELTAY # 0#
04176 J0 04782 -1236 2040	BP	NEXT4,,0#		
04188 J0 04638 -1122 2050	* -POS ITIV	E DELTAX AND NEGATIVE DELTAY--#		
04200 J0 05010 -1122 2060	TFM	XOUT,THRE0-1,017#		
	TFM	YOUT,FIVE0-1,017#		
	TFM	XYOUT,FOURO-1,017#		
	TFM	G0XY266,FOURO-1,017#		

I-ADD OP	P/L LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
04212 M9 04272 00000 2070	* -POS	B	GOGO,0#
04224 J0 04410 -1008 2090	ITIV		E DELTAX AND DELTAY-#
04236 J0 04782 -0780 2100	NEXT4	TFM	XOUT,THREO-1,017#
04248 J0 04638 -0894 2110		TFM	YOUT,ONESO-1,017#
04260 J0 05010 -0894 2120		TFM	XOUT,TWOSO-1,017#
04272 KM 01597 01603 2180	GOGO	TFM	GGOY266,TWOSO-1,017#
04284 M6 05052 01200 2190		C	ABSDX,ABSDY,01, TEST FOR BIGGER INCREMENT#
04296 M7 04680 01300 2200		BE	OK,0#
		BN	YBIGER,0#
04308 2Q 00096 01603 2220	* -DEL TAX		GREATER THAN DELTAY-#
04320 2R 00097 01597 2230	LD		96,ABSDY,1#
04332 32 00091 00000 2240	D	SF	97,ABSDX,1#
04344 K6 00637 00093 2250		TF	91#
04356 M9 05052 00000 2260		B	RATIO,93,0, RATIO DELTAY/DELTAX#
		B	OK,0#
04368 K0 00617 01584 2280	* -DEL TAX		GREATER THAN DELTAY-#
04380 KJ 00629 00637 2290	G02	TF	XCNTR,DELTAX-1,01, SET XCOUNTER EQUAL TO DELTAX#
04392 ML 04632 00626 2300		A	XYCNR,RATIO,01, MODIFY XYCOUNTER ADDING RATIO#
04404 38 00000 00200 2310		BD	GGOY1,XYCNR-3,01, TEST FOR DIGIT IN XYCOUNTER#
04410 00005 2320	XOUT	WNPT	#
04416 J2 00617 000-1 2330	G03	DS	5,-5#
04428 J4 00617 -0000 2340		SM	XCNR,1,010#
04440 M6 04380 01100 2350		CM	XCNR,0,07, TEST FOR LAST MOVE#
		BP	G02,0#
04452 MM 04548 01591 2360	* -FIN AL A		DJUSTMENT IN THE Y DIRECTION-#
		BNF	*896,DELTAY,01, TEST FOR NEGATIVE DELTAY#
04464 KM 01590 00622 2390	* -NEG ATIV		E DELTAY-#
04476 M6 05220 01200 2400		C	DELTAY-1,XYCNR-1,01,TEST FOR FINAL ADJUSTMENT#
04488 M7 04524 01300 2410		BE	CLEAR,0#
04500 L6 01236 00200 2420		BN	*836,0#
04512 M9 05220 00000 2430		WNPT	FIVEO-1,0#
04524 L8 00780 00200 2440		B	CLEAR,0#
04536 M9 05220 00000 2450		WNPT	ONESO-1,0#
		B	CLEAR,0#
04548 KM 01590 00622 2470	* -POS ITIV		E DELTAY-#
04560 M6 05220 01200 2480		C	DELTAY-1,XYCNR-1,01,TEST FOR FINAL ADJUSTMENT#
04572 M7 04638 01300 2490		BE	CLEAR,0#
		BN	*836,0#

I-ADD	OP	P/L	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
04584	L8	00780	00200	2500	WNPT
04596	M9	05220	00000	2510	B
04608	L8	01236	00200	2520	WNPT
04620	M9	05220	00000	2530	B
04632	38	00000	00200	2540	* -DIG IT I
04638		00005	00200	2550	GOXY1 WNPT
04644	J2	00629	0J000	2560	XYOUT DS
04656	J1	00623	000J0	2570	SM
04668	M9	04416	00000	2580	AM
04680	2Q	00096	01597	2600	B
04692	2R	00097	01603	2620	* -DEL TAY
04704	32	00091	00000	2630	YBICER LU
04716	K6	00637	00093	2640	D
04728	M9	05052	00000	2650	SF
04740	K0	00623	01590	2670	TF
04752	KJ	00629	00637	2680	B
04764	ML	05004	00626	2690	* DELT AY L
04776	38	00000	00200	2700	GO4
04782		00005	00000	2710	YOUT
04788	J2	00623	000-1	2720	GO5
04800	J4	00623	-0000	2730	SM
04812	M6	04752	01100	2740	CM
04824	MM	04920	01585	2750	BP
04836	KM	01584	00616	2770	* -FIN AL A
04848	M6	05220	01200	2780	BNF
04860	M7	04896	01300	2800	* -NEG ATIV
04872	L8	01464	00200	2810	C
04884	M9	05220	00000	2820	BE
04896	L8	01008	00200	2830	BN
04908	M9	05220	00000	2840	WNPT
04920	KM	01584	00616	2860	B
04932	M6	05220	01200	2870	* -POS ITIV
					C
					BE

ONESO-1,0#
 CLEAR,0#
 FIVEO-1,0#
 CLEAR,0#
 N XYCOUNTER %DELTAX GRATER THAN DELTAX--#
 5,*--5#
 XYCNTR,1000,08#
 YCNTR,10,010#
 GO5,0#
 LARGER THAN DELTAX--#
 96,ABSDX,1#
 97,ABSDY,1#
 91#
 RATIO,93,0#
 OK,0#
 ARGER THAN DELTAX#
 YCNTR,DELTAX-1,01,
 XYCNTR,RATIO,01,
 GOXY2,XYCNTR-3,01,
 TEST FOR DIGIT IN XYCOUNTER#
 5,*--5#
 YCNTR,1,010#
 YCNTR,0,07,
 GO4,0#
 TEST FOR LAST MOVE#
 DJUSMENT IN THE X DIRECTION--#
 *%96,DELTAX,01,
 TEST FOR NEGATIVE DELTAX#
 E DELTAX--#
 DELTAX-1,XYCNTR-1,01,TEST FOR FINAL ADJUSTMENT#
 CLEAR,0#
 *%36,0#
 SEVSO-1,0#
 CLEAR,0#
 THREO-1,0#
 CLEAR,0#
 E DELTAX--#
 DELTAX-1,XYCNTR-1,01,TEST FOR FINAL ADJUSTMENT#
 CLEAR,0#

I-ADD OP	P/L	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
04944 M7 04980 01300 2680			BN	*E36,0#
04956 L8 01008 00200 2890			WNPT	THREO-1,0#
04968 M9 05220 00000 2900			B	CLEAR,0#
04980 L8 01464 00200 2910			WNPT	SEVSO-1,0#
04992 M9 05220 00000 2920			B	CLEAR,0#
05004 J8 00000 00200 2930			* -DIG IT I	N XYCOUNTER %DELTAY LARGER THAN DELTAX-#
05016 J2 00629 -1000 2940		G0XY2	WNPT	#
05028 J1 00617 000J0 2960			SM	XYCNTR,1000,07#
05040 M9 04788 00000 2970			AM	XCNTR,10,010#
05052 PJ 01582 01585 2980			B	G05,0#
05064 J1 01585 000-5 3000			* -DEL TAX	EQUAL TO DELTAY-#
05076 J5 01585 00000 3010		OK	MF	DELTAX-3,DELTAX,01#
05088 PJ 01585 01582 3020			AM	DELTAX,5,010, ROUND OFF DELTAX#
05100 KJ 00649 01585 3030			TDM	DELTAX,0,0#
05112 PJ 01588 01591 3040			MF	DELTAX,DELTAX-3,01#
05124 J1 01591 000-5 3050			A	X0,DELTAX,01, ADJUST X0#
05136 J5 01591 00000 3060			MF	DELTAY-3,DELTAY,01#
05148 PJ 01591 01588 3070			AM	DELTAY,5,010, ROUND OFF DELTAY#
05160 KJ 00655 01591 3080			TDM	DELTAY,0,0#
05172 KM 01584 01590 3090			MF	DELTAY,DELTAY-3,01#
05184 M7 04740 01300 3100			A	Y0,DELTAY,01, ADJUST Y0#
05196 M6 05268 01200 3110			C	DELTAX-1,DELTAY-1,01,TEST FOR LARGER INCREMENT#
05208 M9 04368 00000 3120			B	G04-12,0#
05220 J6 00629 -0005 3140			BE	XYGO,0#
05232 K0 00617 00643 3150			B	G02-12,0#
05244 K0 00625 00643 3160			* -CLE AR X	COUNTER AND YCOUNTER TO ZEROS AND SET XYCOUNTER #.005 -#
05256 49 03024 00000 3170		CLEAR	TFM	XYCNTR,5,07#
05268 K0 05418 04638 3180			TF	XCNTR,ZERO1,01#
05280 J2 04638 000J1 3200			TF	YCNR,ZERO1,01#
05292 K0 05478 04638 3210			B	BEG#
05304 J2 04638 00J01 3220			* DELT AX E	QUAL TO DELTAY#
05316 K0 05538 04638 3230			XYGO	FILL1,XYOUT,01#
05328 K0 05586 04638 3240			TF	XYOUT,11,010#
05340 K0 00616 01584 3250			SM	FILL2,XYOUT,01#
			TF	XYOUT,101,09#
			SM	FILL3,XYOUT,01#
			TF	FILL4,XYOUT,01#
			TF	XCNTR-1,DELTAX-1,01,SET XCOUNTER EQUAL TO DELTAX#

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1.0.0-2

I-ADD OP	P/L LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
822363520353045403632484455324946536048465462754453627180123456789123456#			-
789-23456789-J3456789-JK456789-JKL56789-JKLM6789-JKLMN789-JKLMN089-JKLMN#			-
M8000000000049-16140P9-JKLMNOPQ#		L10038800019M900000000000M90003600000	-

Section VI - LISTING FOR FORTRAN I SUBROUTINE

I-ADD	OP	P/L	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
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3600072005003600020100500400012002752600059002742500011000000260000000269	-				
26000950026431000000020026001140027425000000011490001200000	-				
0001 *	PL	OT	S	UBROUTINE - FORTRAN FORMAT	12/14/62*
05000			DORG	5000*	
05000	K6	05023	59829	0020	TF BOX,ARG,0*
05012	K0	09961	05023	0030	TF Y,BOX,01*
05023		00005		0040	DS 5,**
05024	J4	09961	000-5	0050	CM Y,5,010*
05036	M7	05216	01200	0060	BNE *E180,0*
05048	K0	05078	05023	0070	TF BOX2,BOX,01*
05060	KK	05078	09931	0080	S BOX2,FF,01*
05072	J4	00000	000N0	0090	CM *50,010*
05078		00005		0100	DS 5,**-5*
05084	M7	05120	01200	0110	BNE *E36,0*
05096	L8	09905	00200	0120	WNPT PENDWN-1,0*
05108	42	00000	00000	0130	BB *
05120	K0	05150	05023	0140	TF BOX3,BOX,01*
05132	KK	05150	09931	0150	S BOX3,FF,01*
05144	J4	00000	00000	0160	CM *60,010*
05150		00005		0170	DS 5,**-5*
05156	M7	05192	01200	0180	BNE *E36,0*
05168	L8	09908	00200	0190	WNPT PENUP-1,0*
05180	42	00000	00000	0200	BB *
05192	J6	09969	-0000	0220	* -IN ITIA TION-*
05204	M9	05096	00000	0230	CM CO,0,07*
05216	K0	09923	08917	0240	B *-108,0*
05228	K0	09929	08917	0250	TF AX,ZERO1,01*
05240	J2	05023	000-2	0260	TF AY,ZERO1,01*
05252	K0	05275	05023	0270	SM BOX,2,010*
05264	K0	09959	05275	0280	TF BOX1,BOX,01*
05275		00005		0290	TF Y-2,BOX1,01*
05276	J4	09969	000-2	0300	DS 5,**
05288	M6	05312	01200	0310	CM CO,2,010*
05300	J1	09969	-0001	0320	BE *E24,0*
05312	2M	00060	09915	0330	AM CO,1,07*
05324	M7	05348	01200	0340	C FAC,EX,1*
05336	M9	05468	00000	0360	BNE MISS,0*
					B G,0*

STORE ADDRESS OF THE ARGUMENT IN BOX*

TEST FOR CHARACTERISTIC EQUAL 5*

ADJUST FOR FIELD LENGTH*
TEST FOR PEN DOWN*

ADJUST FOR FIELD LENGTH*
TEST FOR PEN UP*

BRANCH TO INITIATE*

CLEAR COUNTER TO ZERO*

CLEAR AX TO ZERO*
CLEAR AY TO ZERO*

STORE MANTISA OF THE ARGUMENT*

TEST FOR COUNTER EQUAL 2*

TEST FOR X EQUAL ZERO*

I-ADD OP	P/L	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
05348 2M 00060	0370	* -CON	VERT	ION OF X AND Y TO FIXED POINT VARIABLES--*
05360 M6 05732	0380	MISS	C	FAC,EX2,1, TEST FOR X WITH 2 INTEGERS*
05372 M6 05732	0390		BP	GABOR,,0*
05384 2M 00060	0400		HE	FIX2,,0*
05396 M6 05804	0410		C	FAC,EX0,1, TEST FOR X WITHOUT INTEGERS*
05408 M6 05876	0420		BP	FIX1,,0*
05420 2M 00060	0430		BE	FIX0,,0*
05432 M6 05948	0440		C	FAC,EXM2,1, TEST FOR CHARACTERISTIC OF X # -2*
05444 M6 06008	0450		BP	FIXM1,,0*
05456 K0 09923	0460		BE	FIXM2,,0*
05468 KM 09961	0470		TF	AX,ZERO1,01, SET AX#0 FOR CHARACT. LESS THAN -2*
05480 M7 05540	0480	G	C	Y,EX,01, TEST FOR Y EQUAL ZERO*
05492 K0 09929	0490		BNE	*660,,0*
05504 2M 00060	0500		TF	AY,ZERO1,01*
05516 M6 06512	0510		C	FAC,EX,1, TEST FOR X EQUAL ZERO*
05528 M9 06476	0520		BE	FIRST,,0*
05540 KM 09961	0530		B	F,,0*
05552 M6 06080	0540		C	Y,EX2,01, TEST FOR Y WITH 2 INTEGERS*
05564 M6 06140	0550		BP	FIXY3,,0*
05576 KM 09961	0560		BE	FIXY2,,0*
05588 M6 06212	0570		C	Y,LX0,01, TEST FOR Y WITHOUT INTEGERS*
05600 M6 06284	0580		BP	FIXY1,,0*
05612 KM 09961	0590		BE	FIXY0,,0*
05624 M6 06356	0600		C	Y,EXM2,01, TEST FOR CHARACTERISTIC OF Y # -2*
05636 M6 06416	0610		BP	FIXYM1,,0*
05648 K0 09929	0620		HE	FIXYM2,,0*
05660 M7 06476	0630		TF	AY,ZERO1,01, SET AY#0 FOR CHARACT. LESS THAN -2*
05672 J6 05719	0640	* -SEC	TION	F,,0*
05684 KK 05719	0650	GABOR		CORRESPONDING TO VALUES OF X WITH 3 INTEGERS--*
05696 J1 05719	0660		TFM	BOX4,FAC,07*
05708 K6 09923	0670		S	BOX4,FF,01, ADJUST FOR FIELD LENGTH*
05719 00005	0680		AM	BOX4,,4,010*
05720 M9 05468	0690		TF	AX,,0*
05732 J6 05779	0700	BOX4	DS	5,,*
05744 KK 05779	0710		B	G,,0*
05756 M6 06476	0720	* -SEC	TION	CORRESPONDING TO VALUES OF X WITH 2 INTEGERS--*
05768 M6 06536	0730	FIX2	TFM	BOX5,FAC,07*
05780 M6 06596	0740		S	BOX5,FF,01, ADJUST FOR FIELD LENGTH*

I-ADD OP	P/L	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
05756 J1 05779 000-3 0750			AM	BOX5,3,010*
05768 K6 09923 00000 0760			TF	AX,0*
05779 00005 0770		BOX5	DS	5,**
05780 L3 09919 00000 0780			CF	AX-4,0*
05792 M9 05468 00000 0790			B	G,0*
05804 J6 05851 -0060 0810		* -SEC TION		CORRESPONDING TO VALUES OF X WITH 1 INTEGER--*
05816 KK 05851 09931 0820		FIX1	TFM	BOX6,FAC,07*
05828 J1 05851 000-2 0830			S	BOX6,FF,01*
05840 K6 09923 00000 0840			AM	BOX6,2,010*
05851 00005 0850			TF	AX,0*
05852 L3 09920 00000 0860		BOX6	DS	5,**
05864 M9 05468 00000 0870			CF	AX-3,0*
0880			B	G,0*
05876 J6 05923 -0060 0890		* -SEC TION		CORRESPONDING TO VALUES OF X WITHOUT INTEGERS--*
05888 KK 05923 09931 0900		FIX0	TFM	BOX7,FAC,07*
05900 J1 05923 000-1 0910			S	BOX7,FF,01*
05912 K6 09923 00000 0920			AM	BOX7,1,010*
05923 00005 0930			TF	AX,0*
05924 L3 09921 00000 0940		BOX7	DS	5,**
05936 M9 05468 00000 0950			CF	AX-2,0*
0960			B	G,0*
05948 J6 05983 -0060 0970		* -SEC TION		FOR CHARACTERISTIC OF X #-1 --*
05960 KK 05983 09931 0980		FIXM1	TFM	BOX8,FAC,07*
05972 K6 09923 00000 0990			S	BOX8,FF,01*
05983 00005 1000			TF	AX,0*
05984 L3 09922 00000 1010		BOX8	DS	5,**
05996 M9 05468 00000 1020			CF	AX-1,0*
1030			B	G,0*
06008 J6 06055 -0060 1040		* -SEC TION		FOR CHARACTERISTIC OF X #-2 --*
06020 KK 06055 09931 1050		FIXM2	TFM	BOX9,FAC,07*
06032 J2 06055 000-1 1060			S	BOX9,FF,01*
06044 K5 09923 00000 1070			SM	BOX9,1,010*
06055 00005 1080			TD	AX,0*
06056 L3 09923 00000 1090		BOX9	DS	5,**
06068 M9 05468 00000 1100			CF	AX,0*
1110			B	G,0*
06080 J0 06127 -9961 1120		* -SEC TION		FOR VALUES OF Y WITH 3 INTEGERS--*
		FIXY3	TFM	BOX10,Y,017*

I-ADD OP	P/L LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
06092 KK 06127 09931 1130		S	BOX10,FF,01, ADJUST FOR FIELD LENGTH#
06104 J1 06127 000-4 1140		AM	BOX10,4,010*
06116 K0 09929 00000 1150		TF	AY,01*
06127 00005 1160	BOX10	DS	5,**
06128 M9 06476 00000 1170		B	F,0*
06140 J0 06187 -9961 1180	* -SEC	TION	FOR VALUES OF Y WITH 2 INTEGERS--*
06152 KK 06187 09931 1190	FIXY2	TFM	BOX11,Y,017*
06164 J1 06187 000-3 1210		S	BOX11,FF,01, ADJUST FOR FIELD LENGTH#
06176 K0 09929 00000 1220		AM	BOX11,3,010*
06187 00005 1230		TF	AY,01*
06188 L3 09925 00000 1240	BOX11	DS	5,**
06200 M9 06476 00000 1250		CF	AY-4,0*
		B	F,0*
06212 J0 06259 -9961 1260	* -SEC	TION	FOR VALUES OF Y WITH 1 INTEGER--*
06224 KK 06259 09931 1270	FIXY1	TFM	BOX12,Y,017*
06236 J1 06259 000-2 1290		S	BOX12,FF,01, ADJUST FOR FIELD LENGTH#
06248 K0 09929 00000 1300		AM	BOX12,2,010*
06259 00005 1310		TF	AY,01*
06260 L3 09926 00000 1320	BOX12	DS	5,**
06272 M9 06476 00000 1330		CF	AY-3,0*
		B	F,0*
06284 J0 06331 -9961 1340	* -SEC	TION	FOR VALUES OF Y WITHOUT INTEGERS--*
06296 KK 06331 09931 1350	FIXY0	TFM	BOX13,Y,017*
06308 J1 06331 000-1 1370		S	BOX13,FF,01, ADJUST FOR FIELD LENGTH#
06320 K0 09929 00000 1380		AM	BOX13,1,010*
06331 00005 1390		TF	AY,01*
06332 L3 09927 00000 1400	BOX13	DS	5,**
06344 M9 06476 00000 1410		CF	AY-2,0*
		B	F,0*
06356 J0 06391 -9961 1420	* -SEC	TION	FOR CHARACTERISTIC OF Y #-1 --*
06368 KK 06391 09931 1430	FIXYM1	TFM	BOX14,Y,017*
06380 K0 09929 00000 1440		S	BOX14,FF,01, ADJUST FOR FIELD LENGTH#
06391 00005 1450		TF	AY,01*
06392 L3 09928 00000 1460	BOX14	DS	5,**
06404 M9 06476 00000 1470		CF	AY-1,0*
		B	F,0*
06416 J0 06463 -9961 1490	* -SEC	TION	FOR CHARACTERISTIC OF Y #-2*
	FIXYM2	TFM	BOX15,Y,017*
06416 J0 06463 -9961 1500			

1-ADD OP	P/L LABEL	OP	OPERANDS	
06428 KK 06463 09931 1510		S	BOX15,FF,01,	ADJUST FOR FIELD LENGTH*
06440 J2 06463 000-1 1520		SM	BOX15,1,010*	
06452 KN 09929 00000 1530		TD	AY,,01*	
06463 00005 1540	BOX15	DS	5,**	
06464 L3 09929 00000 1550		CF	AY,,0*	
06476 P1 09923 00058 1560	F	MF	AX,FAC-2,0,	TEST FOR NEGATIVE X*
06488 MM 06512 09959 1570		BNF	FIRST,Y-2,01,	TEST FOR NEGATIVE Y*
06500 L2 09929 00000 1580		SF	AY,,0*	
06512 J4 09969 -0001 1590	FIRST	CM	CO,1,07,	TEST FOR COUNTER EQUAL 1*
06524 M6 06572 01100 1600		BP	ALL,,0*	
06536 K0 08949 09923 1610		TF	X0,AX,01,	INITIAL VALUE X0*
06548 K0 08955 09929 1620		TF	Y0,AY,01,	INITIAL VALUE Y0*
06560 42 00000 00000 1630		BB	+	
06572 K0 08961 09923 1640	ALL	TF	X1,AX,01*	
06584 K0 08967 09929 1650		TF	Y1,AY,01*	
06596 K0 08985 08961 1660	NEXT1	TF	DELTA,X1,01*	
06608 KK 09885 08949 1670		S	DELTA,X0,01,	TOTAL INCREMENT IN THE X DIRECTION*
06620 K0 09897 09885 1680		TF	ABSUX,DELTA,X,01*	
06632 L3 09897 00000 1690		CF	ABSUX,,0*	
06644 K0 09891 08967 1700		TF	DELTA,Y1,01*	
06656 KK 09891 08955 1710		S	DELTA,Y0,01,	TOTAL INCREMENT IN THE Y DIRECTION*
06668 K0 09903 09891 1720		TF	ABSUY,DELTA,Y,01*	
06680 L3 09903 00000 1730		CF	ABSUY,,0*	
06692 KM 09897 09964 1740		C	ABSUX,TOLER,01,	TEST FOR ABSUX LESS THAN .005*
06704 M6 06728 01100 1750		BP	*24,,0*	
06716 M9 08432 00000 1760		B	NEXT5,,0*	
06728 KM 09885 08917 1770		C	DELTA,X,ZERO1,01,	TEST FOR DELTA X # 0*
06740 M6 06932 01100 1780		BP	NEXT2,,0*	
06752 KM 09903 09964 1790		C	ABSUY,TOLER,01,	TEST FOR ABSUY LESS THAN .005*
06764 M6 06788 01100 1800		BP	*24,,0*	
06776 M9 08684 00000 1810		B	NEXT6,,0*	
06788 KM 09891 08917 1820		C	DELTA,Y,ZERO1,01,	TEST FOR DELTA Y # 0*
06800 M6 06872 01100 1830	* --NEG	BP	NEXT3,,0*	
06812 JO 07238 -9764 1840	ATIV		E DELTA X AND DELTA Y--*	
06824 JC 07610 -9536 1860	TFM		XOUT,SEVSO-1,017*	
06836 JC 07466 -9650 1870	TFM		YOUT,FIVEO-1,017*	
06848 JO 07838 -9650 1880	TFM		XYOUT,SIXSO-1,017*	
		TFM	GOPY266,SIXSO-1,017*	

I-ADD OP	P/L LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
06860 M9 07100 00000 1890	* -NEG	B	GOGO,0*
06872 J0 07238 -9764 1910	NEXT3	ATIV	E DELTAX AND POSITIVE DELTA Y--*
06884 J0 07610 -9080 1920		TFM	XOUT,SEVSO-1,017*
06896 J0 07466 -9878 1930		TFM	YOUT,ONESO-1,017*
06908 J0 07838 -9878 1940		TFM	XYOUT,EIGHO-1,017*
06920 M9 07100 00000 1950		TFM	GOPY2&6,EIGHO-1,017*
		B	GOGO,0*
06932 KM 09903 09964 1960	* -POS	ITIV	E DELTAX--*
06944 M6 06966 01100 1980	NEXT2	C	ABSDY,TOLEK,01, TEST FOR ABSDY LESS THAN .005*
06956 M9 06684 00000 1990		BP	*E24,0*
06968 KM 09891 08917 2000		B	NEXT6,0*
06980 M6 07052 01100 2010		C	DELTAY,ZERO1,01, TEST FOR DELTAY # 0*
		BP	NEXT4,0*
06992 J0 07238 -9308 2030	* -POS	ITIV	E DELTAX AND NEGATIVE DELTAY--*
07004 J0 07610 -9536 2040		TFM	XOUT,THREO-1,017*
07016 J0 07466 -9422 2050		TFM	YOUT,FIVEO-1,017*
07028 J0 07838 -9422 2060		TFM	XYOUT,FOURO-1,017*
07040 M9 07100 00000 2070		TFM	GOPY2&6,FOURO-1,017*
		B	GOGO,0*
07052 J0 07238 -9308 2080	* -POS	ITIV	E DELTAX AND DELTAY--*
07064 J0 07610 -9080 2100	NEXT4	TFM	XOUT,THREO-1,017*
07076 J0 07466 -9194 2110		TFM	YOUT,ONESO-1,017*
07088 J0 07838 -9194 2120		TFM	XYOUT,TWOSO-1,017*
07100 KM 09897 09903 2180		IFM	GOPY2&6,TWOSO-1,017*
07112 M6 07880 01200 2190	GOGO	C	ABSDX,ABSDY,01, TEST FOR BIGGER INCREMENT*
07124 M7 07508 01300 2200		BE	OK,0*
		BN	YBGER,0*
07136 2Q 00096 09903 2220	* -DEL	TAX	GREATER THAN DELTAY--*
07148 2R 00097 09897 2230		LO	96,ABSDY,1*
07160 32 00091 00000 2240		D	97,ABSDX,1*
07172 K6 08943 00093 2250		SF	91*
07184 M9 07880 00000 2260		IF	RATIO,93,0, RATIO DELTAY/DELTAX*
		B	OK,0*
07196 KC 08923 09884 2280	* -DEL	TAX	GREATER THAN DELTAY--*
07208 KJ 08935 08943 2290		IF	XCNTX,DELTAX-1,01, SET XCOUNTER EQUAL TO DELTAX*
07220 ML 07460 08932 2300	G02	A	XYCNTX,RATIO,01, MODIFY XYCOUNTER ADDING RATIO*
07232 38 00000 00200 2310		SD	GOPY1,XYCNTX-3,01, TEST FOR DIGIT IN XYCOUNTER*
		WNPT	*

I-ADD OP	P/L	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
07238	00005	XOUT	DS	5,*-5*
07244	J2 08923	G03	SM	XCNTN,1,010*
07256	J4 08923		CM	XCNTN,0,07,
07268	M6 07208		BP	G02,0*
				TEST FOR LAST MOVE*
07280	MM 07376		BNF	ADJUSTMENT IN THE Y DIRECTION--
			ATIV	*896,DELTA,01,
				TEST FOR NEGATIVE DELTA*
07292	KM 09890		C	E DELTA--*
07304	M6 08048		BE	DELTA-1,YCNTN-1,01,TEST FOR FINAL ADJUSTMENT*
07316	M7 07352		BN	CLEAR,0*
07328	L8 09536		WNPT	*836,0*
07340	M9 08048		H	FIVEO-1,0*
07352	L8 09080		WNPT	CLEAR,0*
07364	M9 08048		B	ONESO-1,0*
				CLEAR,0*
07376	KM 09890		ITIV	E DELTA--*
07388	M6 08048		C	DELTA-1,YCNTN-1,01,TEST FOR FINAL ADJUSTMENT*
07400	M7 07436		BN	CLEAR,0*
07412	L8 09080		WNPT	*836,0*
07424	M9 08048		B	ONESO-1,0*
07436	L8 09536		WNPT	CLEAR,0*
07448	M9 08048		B	FIVEO-1,0*
				CLEAR,0*
07460	38 00000		IT I	E DELTA--*
07466	00005		WNPT	DELTA-1,YCNTN-1,01,TEST FOR FINAL ADJUSTMENT*
07472	J2 08935		DS	CLEAR,0*
07484	J1 08929		SM	*836,0*
07496	M9 07244		AM	ONESO-1,0*
			B	CLEAR,0*
07508	2Q 00096		YOUT	FIVEO-1,0*
07520	2R 00097		DS	CLEAR,0*
07532	32 00091		SM	E DELTA--*
07544	K6 08943		AM	DELTA-1,YCNTN-1,01,TEST FOR FINAL ADJUSTMENT*
07556	M9 07880		B	CLEAR,0*
				ONESO-1,0*
07568	K0 08929		YOUT	FIVEO-1,0*
07580	KJ 08935		DS	CLEAR,0*
07592	ML 07832		SM	E DELTA--*
			AM	DELTA-1,YCNTN-1,01,TEST FOR FINAL ADJUSTMENT*
			B	CLEAR,0*
				ONESO-1,0*
				FIVEO-1,0*
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I-ADD OP	P/L	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
07604 36 00000 00200 2700			WNPT	#
07610 00005 2710		YOUT	DS	5,*-5#
07616 J2 08929 000-1 2720		GOS	SM	YCNR,1,010#
07628 J4 08929 -0000 2730			CM	YCNR,0,07,
07640 M6 07580 01100 2740			BP	GOS,0#
07652 MM 07748 09885 2750		* -FIN	AL A	DJUSTMENT IN THE X DIRECTION--#
07664 KM 09884 08922 2760			BNF	*E96,DELTA,01, TEST FOR NEGATIVE DELTAX#
07676 M6 08048 01200 2770		* -NEG	ATIV	E DELTAX--#
07688 M7 07724 01300 2780			C	DELTA-1,XCNR-1,01,TEST FOR FINAL ADJUSTMENT#
07700 L8 09764 00200 2790			BE	CLEAR,0#
07712 M9 08048 00000 2800			BN	*E36,0#
07724 L8 09308 00200 2810			WNPT	SEVSO-1,0#
07736 M9 08048 00000 2820			B	CLEAR,0#
07748 KM 09884 08922 2830			WNPT	THREO-1,0#
07760 M6 08048 01200 2840			B	CLEAR,0#
07772 M7 07808 01300 2850		* -POS	ITIV	E DELTAX--#
07784 L8 09308 00200 2860			C	DELTA-1,XCNR-1,01,TEST FOR FINAL ADJUSTMENT#
07796 M9 08048 00000 2870			BE	CLEAR,0#
07808 L8 09764 00200 2880			BN	*E36,0#
07820 M9 08048 01200 2890			WNPT	THREO-1,0#
07832 38 00000 00200 2900			B	CLEAR,0#
07844 J2 08935 -1000 2910			WNPT	SEVSO-1,0#
07856 J1 08923 000J0 2920			B	CLEAR,0#
07868 M9 07616 00000 2930		* -DIG	IT I	N XYCOUNTER XDELTA LARGER THAN DELTAX--#
07880 PJ 09832 09885 2940		GOSY2	WNPT	#
07892 J1 09885 000-5 2950			SM	XYCNR,1000,07#
07904 J5 09885 00000 2960			AM	XCNR,10,010#
07916 PJ 09885 09882 2970			B	GOS,0#
07928 KJ 08949 09885 2980		* -DEL	TAX	EQUAL TO DELTAX--#
07940 PJ 09888 09891 2990		OK	MF	DELTA-3,DELTA,01#
07952 J1 09891 000-5 3000			AM	DELTA,5,010, ROUND OFF DELTAX#
07964 J5 09891 00000 3010			TDM	DELTA,0,0#
07976 PJ 09891 09888 3020			MF	DELTA,DELTA-3,01#
07988 KJ 08949 09885 3030			A	X0,DELTA,01, ADJUST X0#
07992 J1 09891 000-5 3040			MF	DELTA-3,DELTA,01#
07996 J5 09891 00000 3050			AM	DELTA,5,010, ROUND OFF DELTAX#
07998 PJ 09891 09888 3060			TDM	DELTA,0,0#
07999 PJ 09891 09888 3070			MF	DELTA,DELTA-3,01#

1-ADD UP	P/L	LABLL	OP	OPERANDS
07988 KJ 08955	09891	5080	A	Y0, DELTAY, 01, ADJUST Y0*
08000 KM 09884	09890	3090	C	DELTAX-1, DELTAY-1, 01, TEST FOR LARGER INCREMENT*
08012 M7 07568	01300	3100	BN	G04-12, 0*
08024 M6 08096	01200	3110	BE	XYCO, 0*
08036 M9 07196	00000	3120	B	G02-12, 0*
08048 J6 08935	-0005	3130	* -CLE AR X	COUNTER AND YCOUNTER TO ZEROS AND SET XYCOUNTER *.005 ~*
08060 K0 08923	08917	3140	CLEAR	XYCNR, 5, 07*
08072 K0 08929	08917	3150	TF	XCNR, ZERO1, 01*
08084 42 00000	00000	3160	TF	YCNR, ZERO1, 01*
08096 K0 08246	07466	3170	BB	*
08108 J2 07466	00011	3180	* DELT AX E	QUAL TO DELTAY*
08120 K0 08306	07466	3190	XYCO	FILL1, XYOUT, 01*
08132 J2 07466	00011	3200	SM	XYOUT, 11, 010*
08144 K0 08366	07466	3210	TF	FILL2, XYOUT, 01*
08156 K0 08414	07466	3220	SM	XYOUT, 101, 09*
08168 K0 08922	09884	3230	TF	FILL3, XYOUT, 01*
08180 ML 08396	08919	3240	TF	FILL4, XYOUT, 01*
08192 ML 08336	08920	3250	TF	XCNR-1, DELTAX-1, 01, SET XCOUNTER EQUAL TO DELTAX*
08204 ML 08276	08921	3260	BD	TENS, XCNR-4, 01, TEST FOR DIGIT IN THE TENS POSITION*
08216 J4 08922	-0000	3270	BD	UNITS, XCNR-3, 01, TEST FOR DIGIT IN THE UNITS POSIT.*
08228 M7 08048	01100	3280	BD	TENTHS, XCNR-2, 01, TEST FOR DIGIT IN THE 1/10 POSIT.*
08240 58 00000	00200	3290	CM	XCNR-1, 0, 07, TEST FOR LAST SINGLE MOVE*
08252 J2 08922	000-1	3300	BNP	CLEAR, 0*
08264 M9 08216	00000	3310	* NPT	*
08276 J4 08921	0-000	3320	DS	5, *-5*
08288 M7 08216	01100	3330	SM	XCNR-1, 1, 010*
08300 38 00000	00200	3340	B	LAST, 0*
08306 00005	00005	3350	CM	XCNR-2, 0, 08, TEST FOR LAST 1/10 INCH MOVE*
08312 J2 08921	000-1	3360	BNP	LAST, 0*
08324 M9 08276	00000	3370	WNPT	*
08336 J4 08920	00-00	3380	DS	5, *-5*
08348 M7 08276	01100	3390	SM	XCNR-2, 1, 010*
08360 38 00000	00200	3400	B	TENTHS, 0*
08366 00005	00005	3410	CM	XCNR-3, 0, 09, TEST FOR LAST ONE INCH MOVE*
08372 J2 08920	000-1	3420	BNP	TENTHS, 0*
08384 M7 08276	01100	3430	WNPT	*
08396 00005	00005	3440	DS	5, *-5*
08408 J2 08920	000-1	3450	SM	XCNR-3, 1, 010*

I-ADD OP	P/L	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
08384 M9 08336 00000 3460		TENS	B	UNITS,,0*
08396 J2 08420 000-1 3470			SM	XCNTR-3,1,010*
08408 38 00000 00200 3480		FILL4	WNPT	*
08414 00005 3490			DS	5,*-5*
08420 M9 08180 00000 3500			B	FAST,,0*
		* -DEL	TAX	EQUAL ZERO--*
08432 KM 09903 09964 3520		NEXT5	C	ABSDY,TOLER,01,
08444 M6 08468 01100 3530			BP	*624,,0*
08456 M9 08048 00000 3540			B	CLEAR,,0*
08468 KM 09891 08917 3550			C	DELTA,ZERO1,01,
08480 M6 08576 01100 3560			BP	NEXT5,,0*
		* -DEL	TAX	EQUAL ZERO AND NEGATIVE DELTA--*
08492 J0 08246 -9536 3580			TFM	FILL1,FIVE0-1,017*
08504 J0 08306 -9525 3590			TFM	FILL2,FIVET-10,017*
08516 J0 08366 -9424 3600			TFM	FILL3,FIVEH-49,017*
08528 J0 08414 -9424 3610			TFM	FILL4,FIVEH-49,017*
08540 J2 09891 000-5 3620			SM	DELTA,5,010,
08552 J5 09891 0000- 3630			TDM	DELTA,,011*
08564 M9 08648 00000 3640			B	NEXT,,0*
		* -DEL	TAX	EQUAL ZERO AND POSITIVE DELTA--*
08576 J0 08246 -9080 3660		NEXT55	TFM	FILL1,ONES0-1,017*
08588 J0 08306 -9069 3670			TFM	FILL2,ONEST-10,017*
08600 J0 08366 -8968 3680			TFM	FILL3,ONESH-49,017*
08612 K0 08414 08366 3690			TF	FILL4,FILL3,01*
08624 J1 09891 000-5 3700			AM	DELTA,5,010,
08636 J5 09891 00000 3710			TDM	DELTA,0,0*
08648 K0 08922 09890 3720		NEXTV	TF	XCNTR -1,DELTA-1,01,SET XCOUNTER EQUAL TO DELTA*
08660 KJ 08955 09891 3730			A	Y0,DELTA,01,
08672 M9 08180 00000 3740			B	FAST,,0*
		* -DEL	TAY	EQUAL ZERO--*
08684 MM 08804 09885 3760		NEXT6	BNF	NEXT66,DELTA,01,
		* -DEL	TAY	EQUAL ZERO AND NEGATIVE DELTA--*
08696 J2 09885 000-5 3780			SM	DELTA,5,010,
08708 J5 09885 0000- 3790			TDM	DELTA,0,011*
08720 J0 08246 -9764 3800			TFM	FILL1,SEVSO-1,017*
08732 J0 08306 -9753 3810			TFM	FILL2,SEVST-10,017*
08744 J0 08366 -9652 3820			TFM	FILL3,SEVSH-49,017*
08756 K0 08414 08366 3830			TF	FILL4,FILL3,01*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

INCREMENT IN THE X DIRECTION#
INCREMENT IN THE Y DIRECTION#
ABSOLUTE VALUE OF DELTA X#
ABSOLUTE VALUE OF DELTA Y#

[illegible]

TOLERANCE OF .005 INCH±

Section VII - LISTING FOR FORTRAN II SUBROUTINE

I-ADD OP	P/L LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
36000720050036002010050040001200275260005900274250001100000260009000269 -			
260009500264310000000200260011400274250000000011490001200000 -			
0001 *	PL	OT S	UBROUTINE - FORTRAN II 12/14/62*
10000	0010	DORG	10000*
10000 K0	10023	99999	0020
10012 K0	14959	10023	0030
10023	00005	0040	BOX
10024 J4	14959	000-5	0050
10036 M7	10216	01200	0060
10048 K0	10078	10023	0070
10060 K2	10078	00402	0080
10072 J4	00000	000N0	0090
10078	00005	0100	BOX2
10084 M7	10120	01200	0110
10096 L8	14905	00200	0120
10108 42	00000	00000	0130
10120 K0	10150	10023	0140
10132 K2	10150	00402	0150
10144 J4	00000	00000	0160
10150	00005	0170	BOX3
10156 M7	10192	01200	0180
10168 L8	14908	00200	0190
10180 42	00000	00000	0200
10192 J6	14967	-0000	0210
10204 M9	10096	00000	0220
10216 K0	14923	13917	0230
10228 K0	14929	13917	0240
10240 J2	10023	000-2	0260
10252 K0	10275	10023	0270
10264 K0	14957	10275	0280
10275	00005	0290	BOX1
10276 J4	14967	000-2	0300
10288 M6	10312	01200	0310
10300 J1	14967	-0001	0320
10312 2M	00485	14915	0330
10324 M7	10348	01200	0340
10336 M9	10468	00000	0360

STORE ADDRESS OF THE ARGUMENT IN BOX*

TEST FOR CHARACTERISTIC EQUAL 5*

ADJUST FOR FIELD LENGTH*

TEST FOR PEN DOWN*

ADJUST FOR FIELD LENGTH*

TEST FOR PEN UP*

BRANCH TO INITIATE*

CLEAR COUNTER TO ZERO*

CLEAR AX TO ZERO*

CLEAR AY TO ZERO*

STORE MANTISA OF THE ARGUMENT*

TEST FOR COUNTER EQUAL 2*

TEST FOR X EQUAL ZERO*

10.0.2

I-ADD OP	P/L	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
10348 2M 00485 14911	0370	* -CON	VERT	ION OF X AND Y TO FIXED POINT VARIABLES--
10360 M6 10672 01100 0390	0380	MISS	C	FAC,EX2,1, TEST FOR X WITH 2 INTEGERS*
10372 M6 10732 01200 0400	0390		BP	GABOR,,0#
10384 2M 00485 14913 0410	0400		BE	FIX2,,0#
10396 M6 10804 01100 0420	0410		C	FAC,EX0,1, TEST FOR X WITHOUT INTEGERS*
10408 M6 10876 01200 0430	0420		BP	FIX1,,0#
10420 2M 00485 14917 0440	0430		BE	FIX0,,0#
10432 M6 10948 01100 0450	0440		C	FAC,EXM2,1, TEST FOR CHARACTERISTIC OF X # -2*
10444 M6 11008 01200 0460	0450		BP	FIXM1,,0#
10456 K0 14923 13917 0470	0460		BE	FIXM2,,0#
10468 KM 14959 14915 0480	0470		TF	AX,ZERO1,01, SET AX#0 FOR CHARACT. LESS THAN -2*
10480 M7 10540 01200 0490	0480	G	C	Y,EX,01, TEST FOR Y EQUAL ZERO*
10492 K0 14929 13917 0500	0490		BNE	*E60,,0#
10504 2M 00485 14915 0510	0500		TF	AY,ZERO1,01#
10516 M6 11512 01200 0520	0510		C	FAC,EX,1, TEST FOR X EQUAL ZERO*
10528 M9 11476 00000 0530	0520		BE	FIRST,,0#
10540 KM 14959 14911 0540	0530		B	F,,0#
10552 M6 11080 01100 0550	0540		C	Y,EX2,01, TEST FOR Y WITH 2 INTEGERS*
10564 M6 11140 01200 0560	0550		BP	FIXY3,,0#
10576 KM 14959 14913 0570	0560		BE	FIXY2,,0#
10588 M6 11212 01100 0580	0570		C	Y,EX0,01, TEST FOR Y WITHOUT INTEGERS*
10600 M6 11284 01200 0590	0580		BP	FIXY1,,0#
10612 KM 14959 14917 0600	0590		BE	FIXY0,,0#
10624 M6 11356 01100 0610	0600		C	Y,EXM2,01, TEST FOR CHARACTERISTIC OF Y # -2*
10636 M6 11416 01200 0620	0610		BP	FIXYM1,,0#
10648 K0 14929 13917 0630	0620		BE	FIXYM2,,0#
10660 M9 11476 00000 0640	0630		TF	AY,ZERO1,01, SET AY#0 FOR CHARACT. LESS THAN -2*
10672 J6 10719 -0485 0650	0640	* -SEC	TION	F,,0#
10684 K2 10719 00402 0670	0650	GABOR	TFM	CORRESPONDING TO VALUES OF X WITH 3 INTEGERS--
10696 J1 10719 000-4 0680	0660		S	BOX4,FAC,07#
10708 K6 14923 00000 0690	0670		AM	BOX4,FF,0#
10719 00005 0700	0680		TF	BOX4,,4,010#
10720 M9 10468 00000 0710	0690	BOX4	DS	AX,,0#
10732 J6 10779 -0485 0730	0700		B	S,,#
10744 K2 10779 00402 0740	0710	* -SEC	TION	G,,0#
	0720	FIX2	TFM	CORRESPONDING TO VALUES OF X WITH 2 INTEGERS--
	0730		S	BOX5,FAC,07#
	0740			BOX5,FF,0#

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1-ADD OP	P/L LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
10756 J1 10779 000-3 0750		AM	BOX5,3,010*
10768 K6 14923 00000 0760		TF	AX,0*
10779 00005 0770	BOX5	DS	5,**
10780 L3 14919 00000 0780		CF	AX-4,0*
10792 M9 10468 00000 0790		B	G,0*
10804 J6 10851 -0485 0800	* -SEC TION		CORRESPONDING TO VALUES OF X WITH 1 INTEGER--*
10816 K2 10851 00402 0810	FIX1	TFM	BOX6,FAC,07*
10828 J1 10851 000-2 0830		S	BOX6,FF,0*
10840 K6 14923 00000 0840		AM	BOX6,2,010*
10851 00005 0850		TF	AX,0*
10852 L3 14920 00000 0860	BOX6	DS	5,**
10864 M9 10468 00000 0870		CF	AX-3,0*
		B	G,0*
10876 J6 10923 -0485 0890	* -SEC TION		CORRESPONDING TO VALUES OF X WITHOUT INTEGERS--*
10888 K2 10923 00402 0900	FIX0	TFM	BOX7,FAC,07*
10900 J1 10923 000-1 0910		S	BOX7,FF,0*
10912 K6 14923 00000 0920		AM	BOX7,1,010*
10923 00005 0930		TF	AX,0*
10924 L3 14921 00000 0940	BOX7	DS	5,**
10936 M9 10468 00000 0950		CF	AX-2,0*
		B	G,0*
10948 J6 10983 -0485 0960	* -SEC TION		FOR CHARACTERISTIC OF X #-1 --*
10960 K2 10983 00402 0980	FIXM1	TFM	BOX8,FAC,07*
10972 K6 14923 00000 0990		S	BOX8,FF,0*
10983 00005 1000		TF	AX,0*
10984 L3 14922 00000 1010	BOX8	DS	5,**
10996 M9 10468 00000 1020		CF	AX-1,0*
		B	G,0*
11008 J6 11055 -0485 1030	* -SEC TION		FOR CHARACTERISTIC OF X #-2 --*
11020 K2 11055 00402 1040	FIXM2	TFM	BOX9,FAC,07*
11032 J2 11055 000-1 1060		S	BOX9,FF,0*
11044 K5 14923 00000 1070		SM	BOX9,1,010*
11055 00005 1080		TD	AX,0*
11056 L3 14923 00000 1090	BOX9	DS	5,**
11068 M9 10468 00000 1100		CF	AX,0*
		B	G,0*
11080 J0 11127 J4959 1120	* -SEC TION		FOR VALUES OF Y WITH 3 INTEGERS--*
	FIXY3	TFM	BOX10,Y,017*

I-ADD OP	P/L	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
11092 K2 11127 00402 1130			S	BOX10,FF,0#
11104 J1 11127 000-4 1140			AM	BOX10,4,010#
11116 K0 14929 00000 1150			TF	AY,01#
11127 00005 1160	BOX10	DS		5,##
11128 M9 11476 00000 1170		B		F,0#
11140 J0 11187 J4959 1180	* -SEC	TION		FOR VALUES OF Y WITH 2 INTEGERS--#
11152 K2 11187 00402 1190	FIXY2	TFM		BOX11,Y,017#
11164 J1 11187 000-3 1210		S		BOX11,FF,0#
11176 K0 14929 00000 1220		AM		BOX11,3,010#
11187 00005 1230		TF		AY,01#
11188 L3 14925 00000 1240	BOX11	DS		5,##
11200 M9 11476 00000 1250		CF		AY-4,0#
11212 J0 11259 J4959 1260	* -SEC	TION		F,0#
11224 K2 11259 00402 1270	FIXY1	TFM		FOR VALUES OF Y WITH 1 INTEGER--#
11236 J1 11259 000-2 1280		S		BOX12,Y,017#
11248 K0 14929 00000 1300		AM		BOX12,FF,0#
11259 00005 1310		TF		BOX12,2,010#
11260 L3 14926 00000 1320	BOX12	DS		AY,01#
11272 M9 11476 00000 1330		CF		5,##
11284 J0 11331 J4959 1340	* -SEC	TION		AY-3,0#
11296 K2 11331 00402 1350	FIXY0	TFM		F,0#
11308 J1 11331 000-1 1370		S		FOR VALUES OF Y WITHOUT INTEGERS--#
11320 K0 14929 00000 1380		AM		BOX13,Y,017#
11331 00005 1390		TF		BOX13,FF,0#
11332 L3 14927 00000 1400	BOX13	DS		BOX13,1,010#
11344 M9 11476 00000 1410		CF		AY,01#
11356 J0 11391 J4959 1420	* -SEC	TION		5,##
11368 K2 11391 00402 1430	FIXYM1	TFM		AY-2,0#
11380 K0 14929 00000 1440		S		F,0#
11391 00005 1450		TF		FOR CHARACTERISTIC OF Y #-1 -#
11392 L3 14928 00000 1460	BOX14	DS		BOX14,Y,017#
11404 M9 11476 00000 1470		CF		BOX14,FF,0#
11416 J0 11463 J4959 1500	* -SEC	TION		AY,01#
	FIXYM2	TFM		5,##
		B		AY-1,0#
				F,0#
				FOR CHARACTERISTIC OF Y #-2#
				BOX15,Y,017#

I-ADD OP	P/L LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
11428 K2	11463	00402	1510
11440 J2	11463	000-1	1520
11452 KN	14929	00000	1530
11463	00005		1540
11464 L3	14929	00000	1550
11476 P1	14923	00483	1560
11488 MM	11512	14957	1570
11500 L2	14929	00000	1580
11512 J4	14967	-0001	1590
11524 M6	11572	01100	1600
11536 K0	13949	14923	1610
11548 K0	13955	14929	1620
11560 42	00000	00000	1630
11572 K0	13961	14923	1640
11584 K0	13967	14929	1650
11596 K0	14885	13961	1660
11608 KK	14885	13949	1670
11620 K0	14897	14885	1680
11632 L3	14897	00000	1690
11644 K0	14891	13967	1700
11656 KK	14891	13955	1710
11668 K0	14903	14891	1720
11680 L3	14903	00000	1730
11692 KM	14897	14962	1740
11704 M6	11728	01100	1750
11716 M9	13432	00000	1760
11728 KM	14885	13917	1770
11740 M6	11932	01100	1780
11752 KM	14903	14962	1790
11764 M6	11788	01100	1800
11776 M9	13684	00000	1810
11788 KM	14891	13917	1820
11800 M6	11872	01100	1830
11812 J0	12238	J4764	1840
11824 J0	12610	J4536	1850
11836 J0	12466	J4650	1860
11848 J0	12838	J4650	1870
			1880

I-ADD	OP	P/L	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
11860	M9	12100	00000	1890	GOGO,,0*
11872	J0	12238	J4764	1900	E DELTAX AND POSITIVE DELTA Y--*
11884	J0	12610	J4080	1910	XOUT,SEVSO-1,017*
11896	J0	12466	J4878	1920	YOUT,ONESO-1,017*
11908	J0	12838	J4878	1930	XYOUT,EIGHO-1,017*
11920	M9	12100	00000	1940	GGOY2&6,EIGHO-1,017*
11932	KM	14903	14962	1950	GOGO,,0*
11944	M6	11968	01100	1960	E DELTAX--*
11956	M9	13684	00000	1970	ABSDY,TOLER,01, TEST FOR ABSDY LESS THAN .005*
11968	KM	14891	13917	1980	*&24,,0*
11980	M6	12052	01100	1990	NEXT6,,0*
11992	J0	12238	J4308	2000	DELTAY,ZERO1,01, TEST FOR DELTAY # 0*
12004	J0	12610	J4536	2010	NEXT4,,0*
12016	J0	12466	J4422	2020	E DELTAX AND NEGATIVE DELTAY--*
12028	J0	12838	J4422	2030	XOUT,THREO-1,017*
12040	M9	12100	00000	2040	YOUT,FIVEO-1,017*
12052	J0	12238	J4308	2050	XYOUT,FOURO-1,017*
12064	J0	12610	J4080	2060	GGOY2&6,FOURO-1,017*
12076	J0	12466	J4194	2070	GOGO,,0*
12088	J0	12838	J4194	2080	E DELTAX AND DELTAY--*
12100	KM	14897	14903	2090	XOUT,THREO-1,017*
12112	M6	12880	01200	2100	YOUT,ONESO-1,017*
12124	M7	12508	01300	2110	XYOUT,TWOSO-1,017*
12136	2Q	00096	14903	2120	GGOY2&6,TWOSO-1,017*
12148	2R	00097	14897	2130	ABSDX,ABSDY,01, TEST FOR BIGGER INCREMENT*
12160	32	00091	00000	2140	OK,,0*
12172	K6	13943	00093	2150	YBIGGER,,0*
12184	M9	12880	00000	2160	GREATER THAN DELTAY--*
12196	K0	13923	14884	2170	96,ABSDY,1*
12208	KJ	13935	13943	2180	D 97,ABSDX,1*
12220	ML	12460	13932	2190	SF 91*
12232	38	00000	00200	2200	TF RATIO,93,0, RATIO DELTAY/DELTAX*
				2210	OK,,0*
				2220	GREATER THAN DELTAY--*
				2230	XCNTN,DELTAX-1,01, SET XCOUNTER EQUAL TO DELTAX*
				2240	XYCNTN,RATIO,01, MODIFY XCOUNTER ADDING RATIO*
				2250	GGOY1,XYCNTN-3,01, TEST FOR DIGIT IN XYCOUNTER*
				2260	WNP
				2270	
				2280	
				2290	
				2300	
				2310	

1.0.0.2

I-ADD OP	P/L LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
12238	00005	DS	5,-5*
12244	J2 13923 000-1	SM	XCNTN,1,010*
12256	J4 13923 -0000	CM	XCNTN,0,07,
12268	M6 12208 01100	BP	G02,,0*
			TEST FOR LAST MOVE*
12280	MM 12376 14891	* -FIN AL A	DJ2MENT IN THE Y DIRECTION--*
		BNF	*E96,DELAY,01,
			TEST FOR NEGATIVE DELTAY*
12292	KM 14890 13928	* -NEG ATIV C	E DELTAY--*
12304	M6 13048 01200	BE	DELTAY-1,YCNTN-1,01,TEST FOR FINAL ADJUSTMENT*
12316	M7 12352 01300	BN	CLEAR,,0*
12328	L8 14536 00200	WNPT	*E36,,0*
12340	M9 13048 00000	B	FIVE0-1,,0*
12352	L8 14080 00200	WNPT	CLEAR,,0*
12364	M9 13048 00000	B	ONES0-1,,0*
			CLEAR,,0*
12376	KM 14890 13928	* -POS ITIV C	E DELTAY--*
12388	M6 13048 01200	BE	DELTAY-1,YCNTN-1,01,TEST FOR FINAL ADJUSTMENT*
12400	M7 12436 01300	BN	CLEAR,,0*
12412	L8 14080 00200	WNPT	*E36,,0*
12424	M9 13048 00000	B	ONES0-1,,0*
12436	L8 14536 00200	WNPT	CLEAR,,0*
12448	M9 13048 01200	B	FIVE0-1,,0*
			CLEAR,,0*
12460	38 00000 00200	* -DIG IT I	N XYCOUNTER \$DELTAX GRATER THAN DELTAYB--*
12466	00005	GOXY1 WNPT	*
12472	J2 13935 0J000	DS	5,-5*
12484	J1 13929 000J0	SM	XYCNTN,1000,08*
12496	M9 12244 00000	AM	YCNTN,10,010*
		B	G03,,0*
12508	2Q 00096 14897	* -DEL TAY	LARGER THAN DELTAX--*
12520	2K 00097 14903	YB1GER LD	96,ABSDX,1*
12532	32 00091 00000	D	97,ABSDY,1*
12544	K6 13943 00093	SF	91*
12556	M9 12880 00000	TF	RATIO,93,0*
		B	OK,,0*
12568	K0 13929 14890	* DELT AY L	ARGER THAN DELTAX*
12580	KJ 13935 13943	TF	YCNTN,DELTAY-1,01,
12592	ML 12832 13932	A	SET YCOUNTER EQUAL TO DELTAY*
		BD	XYCNTN,RATIO,01, MODIFY XYCOUNTER ADDING RATIO*
			GOXY2,XYCNTN-3,01, TEST FOR DIGIT IN XYCOUNTER*

7.5.2

I-ADD OP	P/L	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
12604 38 00000 00200 2700			WNPT	*
12610 00005 2710		YOUT	DS	5,-5*
12616 J2 13929 000-1 2720		G05	SM	YCNR,1,010*
12628 J4 13929 -0000 2730			CM	YCNR,0,07,
12640 M6 12580 01100 2740			BP	G04,,0*
12652 MM 12748 14885 2760		* -FIN AL A	BNF	DJUSTMENT IN THE X DIRECTION-*
12664 KM 14884 13922 2780		* -NEG ATIV	C	*96,DELTA,01, TEST FOR NEGATIVE DELTA*
12676 M6 13048 01200 2790			BE	E DELTA-*
12688 M7 12724 01300 2800			BN	DELTA-1,XCNR-1,01,TEST FOR FINAL ADJUSTMENT*
12700 L8 14764 00200 2810			WNPT	CLEAR,,0*
12712 M9 13048 00000 2820			B	*36,,0*
12724 L8 14308 00200 2830			WNPT	SEVSO-1,,0*
12736 M9 13048 00000 2840			B	CLEAR,,0*
12748 KM 14884 13922 2860		* -POS ITIV	C	THREO-1,,0*
12760 M6 13048 01200 2870			BE	CLEAR,,0*
12772 M7 12808 01300 2880			HN	E DELTA-*
12784 L8 14308 00200 2890			WNPT	DELTA-1,XCNR-1,01,TEST FOR FINAL ADJUSTMENT*
12796 M9 13048 00000 2900			B	CLEAR,,0*
12808 L8 14764 00200 2910			WNPT	*36,,0*
12820 M9 13048 01200 2920			B	THREO-1,,0*
12832 38 00000 00200 2930		* -DIG IT I	WNPT	CLEAR,,0*
12844 J2 13935 -1000 2950		G0X2	SM	SEVSO-1,,0*
12856 J1 13923 000J0 2960			AM	CLEAR,,0*
12868 M9 12616 00000 2970			B	N XYCOUNTER %DELTA LARGER THAN DELTA-*
12880 PJ 14882 14885 2990		* -DEL TAX	MF	
12892 J1 14885 000-5 3000		OK	AM	XYCNR,1000,07*
12904 J5 14885 00000 3010			TDM	XYCNR,10,010*
12916 PJ 14885 14882 3020			MF	G05,,0*
12928 KJ 13949 14885 3030			A	EQUAL TO DELTA-*
12940 PJ 14888 14891 3040			MF	DELTA-3,DELTA,01*
12952 J1 14891 000-5 3050			AM	DELTA,5,010, ROUND OFF DELTA*
12964 J5 14891 00000 3060			TDM	DELTA,0,0*
12976 PJ 14891 14888 3070			MF	DELTA,DELTA-3,01*

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I-ADD OP	P/L LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
12988 KJ 13955 14891 3080		A	Y0, DELTAY, 01, ADJUST Y0*
13000 KM 14884 14890 3090		C	DELTAX-1, DELTAY-1, 01, TEST FOR LARGER INCREMENT*
13012 M7 12568 01300 3100		BN	G04-12, 0*
13024 M6 13096 01200 3110		BE	XYG0, 0*
13036 M9 12196 00000 3120		B	G02-12, 0*
13048 J6 13935 -0005 3140		AR X	COUNTER AND YCOUNTER TO ZEROS AND SET XYCOUNTER #.005 --*
13060 K0 13923 13917 3150		TFM	XYCNR, 5, 07*
13072 K0 13929 13917 3160		TF	XCNR, ZERO1, 01*
13084 42 00000 00000 3170		TF	YCNR, ZERO1, 01*
13096 K0 13246 12466 3180		AX E	* -CLE
13108 J2 12466 000J1 3200		TF	CLEAR
13120 K0 13306 12466 3210		SM	* DELT
13132 J2 12466 00J01 3220		TF	XYG0
13144 K0 13366 12466 3230		SM	
13156 K0 13414 12466 3240		TF	
13168 K0 13922 14884 3250		TF	
13180 ML 13396 13919 3260		BD	QUAL TO DELTAY*
13192 ML 13336 13920 3270		BD	FILL1, XYOUT, 01*
13204 ML 13276 13921 3280		BD	XYOUT, 11, 010*
13216 J4 13922 -0000 3290		BD	FILL2, XYOUT, 01*
13228 M7 13048 01100 3300		CM	XYOUT, 101, 09*
13240 38 00000 00200 3310		BNP	FILL3, XYOUT, 01*
13246 00005 3320		WNPT	FILL4, XYOUT, 01*
13252 J2 13922 000-1 3330		DS	XCNR-1, DELTAX-1, 01, SET XCOUNTER EQUAL TO DELTAX*
13264 M9 13216 00000 3340		SM	TENS, XCNR-4, 01, TEST FOR DIGIT IN THE TENS POSITION*
13276 J4 13921 0-000 3350		B	UNITS, XCNR-3, 01, TEST FOR DIGIT IN THE UNITS POSIT.*
13288 M7 13216 01100 3360		CM	TENTHS, XCNR-2, 01, TEST FOR DIGIT IN THE 1/10 POSIT.*
13300 38 00000 00200 3370		BNP	XCNR-1, 0, 07, TEST FOR LAST SINGLE MOVE*
13306 00005 3380		WNPT	CLEAR, 0*
13312 J2 13921 000-1 3390		DS	* -5*
13324 M9 13276 00000 3400		SM	XCNR-1, 1, 010*
13336 J4 13920 00-00 3410		B	LAST, 0*
13348 M7 13276 01100 3420		CM	XCNR-2, 0, 08, TEST FOR LAST 1/10 INCH MOVE*
13360 38 00000 00200 3430		BNP	LAST, 0*
13366 00005 3440		WNPT	* -5*
13372 J2 13920 000-1 3450		DS	XCNR-2, 1, 010*
		SM	TENTHS, 0*
		CM	XCNR-3, 0, 09, TEST FOR LAST ONE INCH MOVE*
		BNP	TENTHS, 0*
		WNPT	* -5*
		DS	XCNR-3, 1, 010*
		SM	

F.25

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I-ADD OP	P/L	LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
13384 M9	13336	00000	3460	UNITS,,0*
13396 J2	13920	000-1	3470	XCNTR-3,1,010*
13408 38	00000	00200	3480	*
13414	00005		3490	5,*-5*
13420 M9	13180	00000	3500	FAST,,0*
			3510	EQUAL ZERO--*
13432 KM	14903	14962	3520	ABSDY,TOLER,01,
13444 M6	13468	01100	3530	*624,,0*
13456 M9	13048	00000	3540	CLEAR,,0*
13468 KM	14891	13917	3550	DELTAY,ZERO1,01,
13480 M6	13576	01100	3560	NEXT5,,0*
			3570	EQUAL ZERO AND NEGATIVE DELTAY--*
13492 J0	13246	J4536	3580	FILL1,FIVE0-1,017*
13504 J0	13306	J4525	3590	FILL2,FIVET-10,017*
13516 J0	13366	J4424	3600	FILL3,FIVEH-49,017*
13528 J0	13414	J4424	3610	FILL4,FIVEH-49,017*
13540 J2	14891	000-5	3620	DELTAY,5,010,
13552 J5	14891	0000-	3630	DELTAY,,011*
13564 M9	13648	00000	3640	NEXTY,,0*
			3650	EQUAL ZERO AND POSITIVE DELTAY--*
13576 J0	13246	J4080	3660	FILL1,ONES0-1,017*
13588 J0	13306	J4069	3670	FILL2,ONEST-10,017*
13600 J0	13366	J3968	3680	FILL3,ONESH-49,017*
13612 K0	13414	13366	3690	FILL4,FILL3,01*
13624 J1	14891	000-5	3700	DELTAY,5,010,
13636 J5	14891	00000	3710	DELTAY,0,0*
13648 K0	13922	14890	3720	XCNTR -1,DELTAY-1,01,SET XCOUNTER EQUAL TO DELTAY*
13660 KJ	13955	14891	3730	Y0,DELTAY,01,
13672 M9	13180	00000	3740	FAST,,0*
			3750	EQUAL ZERO--*
13684 MM	13804	14885	3760	NEXT66,DELTAX,01,
			3770	EQUAL ZERO AND NEGATIVE DELTAX--*
13696 J2	14885	000-5	3780	DELTAX,5,010,
13708 J5	14885	0000-	3790	DELTAX,0,011*
13720 J0	13246	J4764	3800	FILL1,SEVS0-1,017*
13732 J0	13306	J4753	3810	FILL2,SEVST-10,017*
13744 J0	13366	J4652	3820	FILL3,SEVSH-49,017*
13756 K0	13414	13366	3830	FILL4,FILL3,01*

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[illegible]

X VALUE OF THE PEN AFTER EACH MOVE#
Y VALUE OF THE PEN AFTER EACH MOVE#
COORDINATE X OF THE NEW POINT#
COORDINATE Y OF THE NEW POINT#
|||||
-6J3968J4018-
|||||
-6J4018J4068-

-6J4068J4069-
-6J4069J4080-

-6J4080J4082-
22222222222222222222222222222222#
-6J4082J4132-

I-ADD OP

OPERANDS

Op

P/L LABEL

I-ADD OP

[illegible]

I-ADD OP	P/L LABEL	OP	OPERANDS
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000001	00000001	00000001	00000001
00000010	00000010	00000010	00000010
00000011	00000011	00000011	00000011
00000100	00000100	00000100	00000100
00000101	00000101	00000101	00000101
00000110	00000110	00000110	00000110
00000111	00000111	00000111	00000111
00001000	00001000	00001000	00001000
00001001	00001001	00001001	00001001
00001010	00001010	00001010	00001010
00001011	00001011	00001011	00001011
00001100	00001100	00001100	00001100
00001101	00001101	00001101	00001101
00001110	00001110	00001110	00001110
00001111	00001111	00001111	00001111
00010000	00010000	00010000	00010000
00010001	00010001	00010001	00010001
00010010	00010010	00010010	00010010
00010011	00010011	00010011	00010011
00010100	00010100	00010100	00010100
00010101	00010101	00010101	00010101
00010110	00010110	00010110	00010110
00010111	00010111	00010111	00010111
00011000	00011000	00011000	00011000
00011001	00011001	00011001	00011001
00011010	00011010	00011010	00011010
00011011	00011011	00011011	00011011
00011100	00011100	00011100	00011100
00011101	00011101	00011101	00011101
00011110	00011110	00011110	00011110
00011111	00011111	00011111	00011111
00100000	00100000	00100000	00100000
00100001	00100001	00100001	00100001
00100010	00100010	00100010	00100010
00100011	00100011	00100011	00100011
00100100	00100100	00100100	00100100
00100101	00100101	00100101	00100101
00100110	00100110	00100110	00100110
00100111	00100111	00100111	00100111
00101000	00101000	00101000	00101000
00101001	00101001	00101001	00101001
00101010	00101010	00101010	00101010
00101011	00101011	00101011	00101011
00101100	00101100	00101100	00101100
00101101	00101101	00101101	00101101
00101110	00101110	00101110	00101110
00101111	00101111	00101111	00101111
00110000	00110000	00110000	00110000
00110001	00110001	00110001	00110001
00110010	00110010	00110010	00110010
00110011	00110011	00110011	00110011
00110100	00110100	00110100	00110100
00110101	00110101	00110101	00110101
00110110	00110110	00110110	00110110
00110111	00110111	00110111	00110111
00111000	00111000	00111000	00111000
00111001	00111001	00111001	00111001
00111010	00111010	00111010	00111010
00111011	00111011	00111011	00111011
00111100	00111100	00111100	00111100
00111101	00111101	00111101	00111101
00111110	00111110	00111110	00111110
00111111	00111111	00111111	00111111
010000			

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Appendix G

PROGRAM FOR SHELL DEVELOPMENT FOR SHIPS' HULLS

CONTENTS

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IV	DIAGONAL ARC LENGTH APPROXIMATION	G-9
V	OUTLINE OF THE ANALYTIC PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING THE FLAT PLATE CONTOUR.	G-11
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Section I

INTRODUCTION

This report gives a detailed description of the input/output, operating instructions, and computing procedures (flow diagram) of a shell development program.

The program was written to provide a more accurate and economical method of developing shell plate than the graphical method now employed by the shipbuilding industry.

The development is made from a table of final lofted offsets which locate the plate on the hull surface. With these offsets, the program computes a set of two-dimensional coordinates which represent points on the perimeter of the plate at each frame. These points, when plotted and faired, can be used as a pattern for cutting the shell plate.

The program is written in FORTRAN for an IBM-1620 computer.

Section II

THE PROBLEM

The process of developing shell plate separates into two distinct portions:

- (1) Calculating the true lengths of line segments on the hull surface
- (2) Assembling these calculated line segments into the shape of the plate to be cut.

The information necessary to solve the problem is a complete table of offsets, including those at the plate sight edges.

FINDING THE TRUE LENGTH OF THE LINE SEGMENTS

Since the equation of the hull surface is unknown, the equation for each line segment is also unknown. The curve must, therefore be approximated by passing a known function through the data points. The length of the known curve in that interval may then be found.

The method which is presented is independent of this approximating function. Because the equation for passing a circle through the given points is simple and convenient to calculate, circles were used for this purpose. Other functions, such as parabolas, could be easily substituted.

Any three points in three-dimensional space are co-planner. For this reason it is most convenient to fit the approximating function to groups of three offsets at a time.

This equation is most accurate if the plane passing through the three points is very nearly perpendicular to the center plane of the ship, i.e., the projection on the centerline plane of a line passing through the three points is nearly straight. This condition is met by points

along frame lines and along plate sight edges.

In finding the length of lines such as Line 7 of Fig. 1 (Page G-12 of this Appendix), this condition is only rarely met. Usually the coordinates of the line of Points $B_1 \dots B_1$ are much closer to one edge of the plate than to the other edge. In this situation the plane passing through the points necessary to find the arc length (Points C_0 , B_1 , A_2 for Line 7) intersects the centerplane at some angle very different than 90° . A circle passing through these three points would project as an arc on the centerplane. The length of the line obtained would be in error by the amount the projected arc exceeds the length of projected straight lines between the points.

For this reason, the shell plate for finding the length of these lines is assumed to be a cylinder, and the arc length found using the method of Section IV of this Appendix.

Establishing the Flat Plate Contour

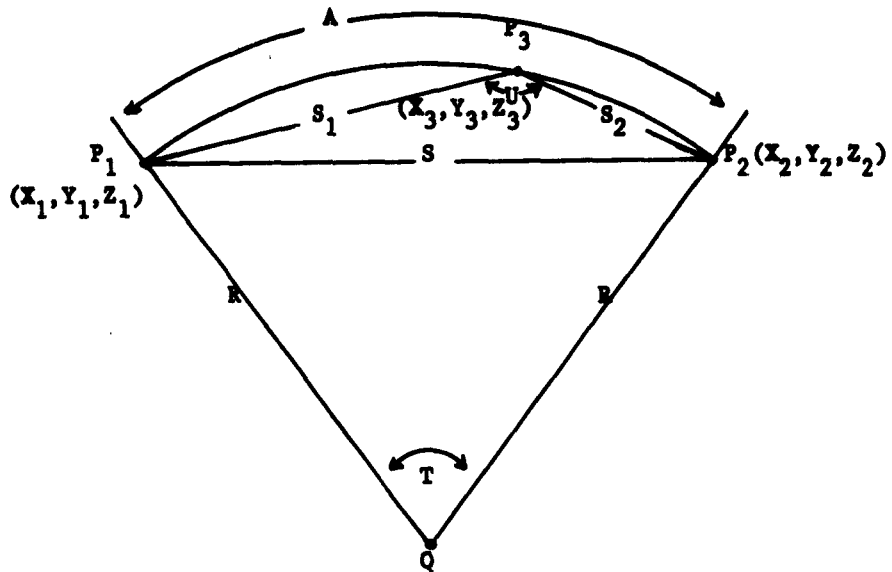
Once the true lengths of the curves have been found, they must be assembled to accurately determine the shape of the flat plate. This procedure is accomplished by triangulation (See Fig. 1, Page G-12). Since the lengths of the three sides of each of the triangles are known, the triangles are completely determined. The procedure then becomes that of assembling these triangles and solving for the coordinates of points on the periphery of the plate which determine its shape.

An outline of this procedure is given in Section V.

Section III

EQUATIONS FOR PASSING A CIRCLE THROUGH 3 POINTS

Length of the circular arc constructed through three arbitrary points



Objective: Determine the length of the arc A given only the coordinates of the three points P_1 , P_2 , P_3 .

S_1 , S_2 , S_3 can be calculated from the well-known formula for the distance between two points, i.e.,

$$S_1 = \sqrt{(x_3 - x_1)^2 + (y_3 - y_1)^2 + (z_3 - z_1)^2}$$

$$S_2 = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_3)^2 + (y_2 - y_3)^2 + (z_2 - z_3)^2}$$

$$S_3 = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$

For the present, assume R (Radius of Circle through P_1 , P_2 , P_3) is known.

The problem now becomes: Determine A as a function of S and R only. The length of an arc on a circle is equal to the product of the radius and the central angle determined by the end points of this arc. In the immediate application this implies:

$$(1) \quad A = RT$$

T must now be expressed in terms of S_3 and R .

Employing the law of cosines with respect to triangle $P_1 Q P_2$, it can readily be seen that:

$$S_3^2 = 2R^2 - 2R^2 \cos (T)$$

or

$$\frac{S_3^2}{2R^2} = 1 - \cos (T)$$

Using the identity $\sin^2(T/2) = 1/2 - 1/2 \cos (T)$

above expression becomes

$$\sin^2 T/2 = S_3^2/4R^2$$

or

$$\sin T/2 = S_3/2R$$

Equivalently

$$(2) \quad T = 2 \sin^{-1} S_3/2R$$

Combining (1) and (2) the expression for A in terms of S_3 and R is obtained:

$$(3) \quad A = 2R \sin^{-1} \frac{S_3}{2R}$$

Using a trigonometric series:

$$(4) \quad \sin^{-1}(X) = X + \frac{X^3}{6} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot X^5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot X^7}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot X^9}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 9} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 \cdot X^{11}}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 10 \cdot 11}$$

The argument X must now be expressed in terms of S_3 and R .

Utilizing law of sines with respect to $U P_1 P_2 P_3$:

$$\frac{S_3}{\sin U} = \text{Diameter of circumscribed circle}$$

$$\therefore \frac{S_3}{\sin U} = ZR$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{1}{R} = \frac{2 \sin U}{S_3}$$

Using law of cosines with respect to $U P_1 P_2 P_3$:

$$S_3^2 = S_2^2 + S_1^2 - 2 S_1 S_3 \cos U$$

$$\cos U = \frac{S_2^2 + S_1^2 - S_3^2}{2 S_1 S_2}$$

also

$$\sin^2 U = 1 - \cos^2 U$$

$$(6) \quad \sin^2 U = 1 - \frac{(S_2^2 + S_1^2 - S_3^2)^2}{4 S_1^2 S_2^2}$$

Combining (5) and (6)

$$\frac{1}{R} = \sqrt{\frac{4 S_1^2 S_2^2 - (S_2^2 + S_1^2 - S_3^2)^2}{S_1^2 S_2^2 S_3^2}}$$

$$(7) \quad \text{Let } x = \left(\frac{s_3}{R}\right)^2$$

$$(8) \quad x = s_3^2 \frac{[4s_1^2 s_2^2 - (s_2^2 + s_1^2 - s_3^2)^2]}{s_1^2 s_2^2 s_3^2}$$

Combining (3), (4), and (7), the final expression for arc length becomes:

$$(9) \quad A = s_3 \left(1 + \frac{x}{24} + \frac{3}{640} x^2 + \frac{5}{7168} x^3 + \frac{35}{48 \cdot 48 \cdot 128} x^4 + \frac{63}{2816 \cdot 32 \cdot 32} x^5 \right)$$

Replacing s_3 by s_1 in (8) and (9) would give the arc length between P_1 and P_3 , etc.

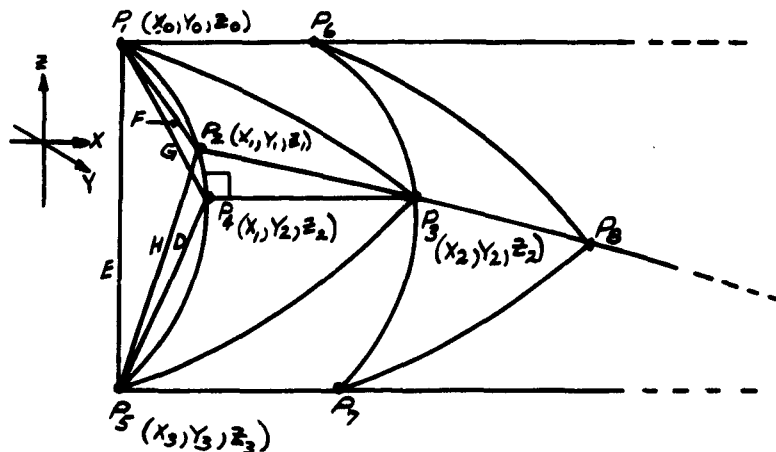
SECTION IV

DIAGONAL ARC LENGTH APPROXIMATION

The following describes the method used to find the arc lengths of certain lines (See Fig. I, lines 3, 7, 10, 11 of Section V).

Known: P_1, P_2, P_3, P_5

$$X_0 = X_1 = X_3$$



$$E = \sqrt{(y_3 - y_0)^2 + (z_3 - z_0)^2} ; F = \sqrt{(y_1 - y_0)^2 + (z_1 - z_0)^2} ; H = \sqrt{(y_3 - y_1)^2 + (z_3 - z_1)^2}$$

$$(1) G = \sqrt{(y_2 - y_0)^2 + (z_2 - z_0)^2}$$

$$(2) D = \sqrt{(y_3 - y_2)^2 + (z_3 - z_2)^2}$$

$$\overline{P_4 P_3} = X_2 - X_1$$

Knowing lengths of E, F, and H, arc lengths $P_1 P_4$ and $P_4 P_5$ can be computed using (1) and (2) with the method described in Section III.

Then using the Pythagorean theorem: $P_1 P_3 = \sqrt{(P_1 P_4)^2 + (\overline{P_4 P_3})^2}$

$$P_2 P_3 = \sqrt{(P_2 P_4)^2 + (\overline{P_4 P_3})^2}$$

Section V

OUTLINE OF THE ANALYTIC PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING THE FLAT PLATE CONTOUR

In Fig. 1; Line C_0, C_1, \dots, C_i , and Line A_0, A_1, \dots, A_i are on the upper and lower sight edges of the plate; Line B_0, B_1, \dots is either a waterline or buttock line which passes reasonably close to the mean line between the sight edges.

The following assumes the coordinates of Points A_0, \dots, A_i ; B_0, \dots, B_i ; C_0, \dots, C_i are known on the ship's hull (heights and half-breadths), and also assumes that the arc lengths between the points have been calculated using Appendix I-A, or some similar method.

B_0 is the plate origin (See Fig. 1) and its coordinates are therefore known. Line $\overline{B_0 B_1}$ is assumed to be parallel to the X axis

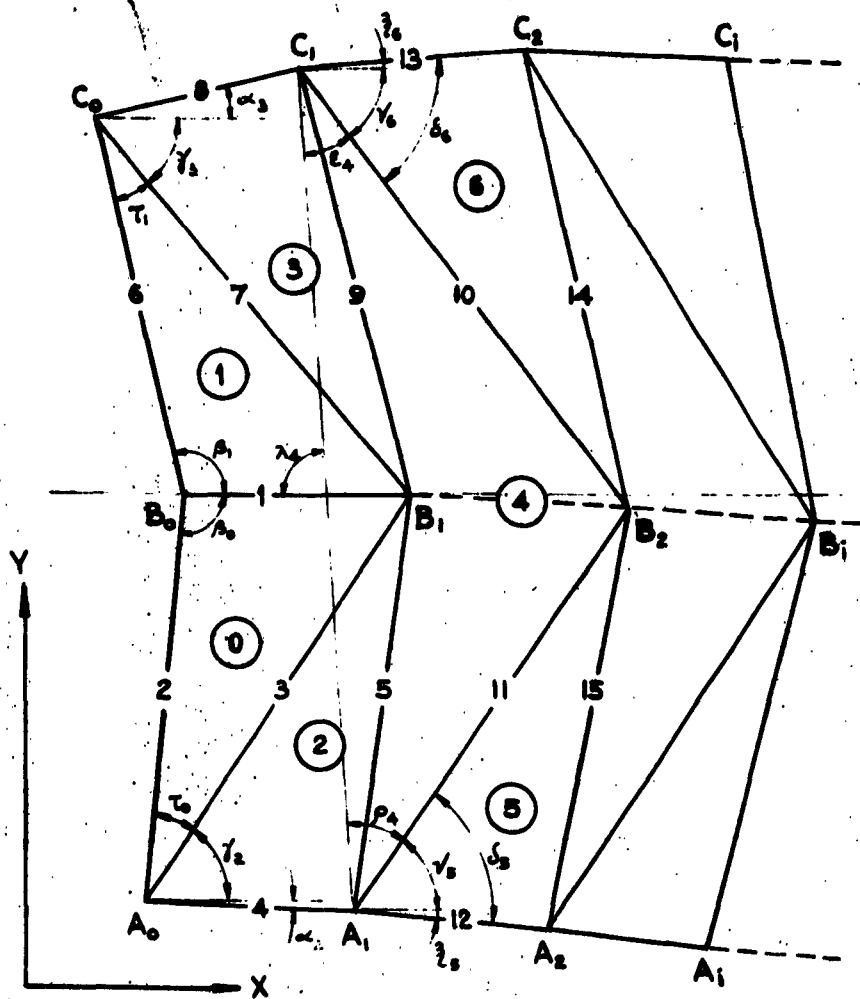
$\overline{B_0 B_1}$, $\overline{B_0 A_0}$, $\overline{B_1 A_0}$ are known

$$s_0 = \frac{1}{2} (\overline{B_0 B_1} + \overline{B_0 A_0} + \overline{B_1 A_0})$$

$$r_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left[(s_0 - \overline{B_0 B_1}) (s_0 - \overline{B_0 A_0}) (s_0 - \overline{B_1 A_0}) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\cos \beta_0 = \frac{(\overline{B_0 B_1})^2 + (\overline{B_0 A_0})^2 - (\overline{B_1 A_0})^2}{2 (\overline{B_0 A_0}) (\overline{B_0 B_1})}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_{0y} &= \frac{2r_0 s_0}{\overline{B_0 B_1}} \\ A_{0x} &= \overline{B_0 A_0} \cos \beta_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Coordinates of Point } A_0$$



Note: Circled numbers indicate order that triangles are used in triangulation process.

Fig. 1 Method of Plate Segmentation for Lofting by Triangulation

$$\tau_0 = \text{Arctan} \left[\frac{\frac{2r_0}{s_0 - \overline{B_0 B_1}}}{1 - \left(\frac{r_0}{s_0 - \overline{B_0 B_1}} \right)} \right]^2$$

$$\overline{B_0 C_0}, \overline{B_1 C_0} \text{ Known}$$

$$s_1 = \frac{1}{2} (\overline{B_0 B_1} + \overline{B_0 C_0} + \overline{B_1 C_0})$$

$$r_1 = \left[\frac{1}{s_1} (s_1 - \overline{B_0 B_1}) (s_1 - \overline{B_0 C_0}) (s_1 - \overline{B_1 C_0}) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\cos \beta_1 = \frac{(\overline{B_1 B_0})^2 + (\overline{B_0 C_0})^2 - (\overline{B_1 C_0})^2}{2(\overline{B_0 B_1}) (\overline{B_0 C_0})^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} c_{oy} &= \frac{2r_1 s_1}{\overline{B_0 B_1}} \\ c_{ox} &= \overline{C_0 B_0} \cos \beta_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Coordinates of } C_0$$

$$\tau_1 = \text{Arctan} \left[\frac{\frac{2r_1}{s_1 - \overline{B_0 B_1}}}{1 - \left(\frac{r_1}{s_1 - \overline{B_0 B_1}} \right)^2} \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} B_1 x = \overline{B_0 B_1} \\ B_1 y = 0_0 \end{array} \right\} \text{Coordinates of } B_1$$

$$A_0 A_1, B_1 B_1 \text{ known}$$

$$s_2 = \frac{1}{s_2} (\overline{B_1 A_0} + \overline{A_0 A_1} + \overline{A_1 B_1})$$

$$r_2 = \left[\frac{1}{s_2} (s_2 - \overline{B_1 A_0}) (s_2 - \overline{A_0 A_1}) (s_2 - \overline{A_1 B_1}) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\beta_0 = \tan^{-1} \frac{A_0 X}{A_0 Y}$$

$$\gamma_2 = \text{Arctan} \left[\frac{\frac{2r_2}{s_2 - \overline{B_1 A_1}}}{1 - \left(\frac{r_2}{s_2 - \overline{B_1 A_1}} \right)^2} \right]$$

$$\alpha_2 = 90^\circ - \tau_0 - \gamma_2 - \beta_0, \text{ where } A_0 X \text{ is negative}$$

$$\alpha_2 = 90^\circ - \tau_0 + \beta_0 - \gamma_2, \text{ where } A_0 X \text{ is positive}$$

or zero

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_1 y &= A_0 y + \overline{A_0 A_1} \sin \alpha_2 \\ A_1 x &= A_0 x + \overline{A_0 A_1} \cos \alpha_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Coordinates of } A_1$$

$$\overline{C_0 C_1}, \overline{C_1 B_1} \text{ Known}$$

$$s_3 = \frac{1}{2} (\overline{B_1 C_0} + \overline{C_0 C_1} + \overline{C_1 B_1})$$

$$r_3 = \frac{1}{s_3} \left[(s_3 - \overline{B_1 C_0}) (s_3 - \overline{C_0 C_1}) (s_3 - \overline{C_1 B_1}) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\beta_1 = \tan^{-1}$$

$$\gamma_3 = \text{Arctan} \left[\frac{\frac{2r_3}{s_3 - \overline{B_1 C_1}}}{1 - \frac{r_3}{\left(s_3 - \overline{B_1 C_1} \right)^2}} \right]$$

$$\alpha_3 = \pi_1 + \gamma_3 + \beta_1 - 90^\circ, \text{ where } C_0 X \text{ is negative}$$

$$\alpha_3 = \pi_1 - \beta_1 + \gamma_3 - 90^\circ, \text{ where } C_0 X \text{ is positive or zero}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_1 y &= C_0 y + \overline{C_0 C_1} \sin \alpha_3 \\ C_1 x &= C_0 x + \overline{C_0 C_1} \cos \alpha_3 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Coordinates of } C_1$$

$$\overline{C_1 B_2}, \overline{A_1 B_2} \text{ Known}$$

LOOP

$$\overline{A_1 C_1} = \left[(C_1 x - A_1 x)^2 + (C_1 y - A_1 y)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\gamma_4 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ where } A_1 X = C_1 X$$

$$\gamma_4 = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{C_1 Y - A_1 Y}{C_1 X - A_1 X} \right), \text{ where } A_1 X < C_1 X$$

$$\gamma_4 = 180^\circ - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{C_1 Y - A_1 Y}{A_1 X - C_1 X} \right), \text{ where } A_1 X > C_1 X$$

$$S_4 = \frac{1}{2} (\overline{A_1 C_1} + \overline{A_1 B_2} + \overline{B_2 C_1})$$

$$r_4 = \left[\frac{1}{S_4} (S_4 - \overline{A_1 C_1}) (S_4 - \overline{A_1 B_2}) (S_4 - \overline{B_2 C_1}) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\rho_4 = \text{Arctan} \left[\frac{\frac{2r_4}{S_4 - \overline{C_1 B_2}}}{1 - \left(\frac{r_4}{S_4 - \overline{C_1 B_2}} \right)^2} \right]$$

$$\gamma_{S_5} = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \gamma_4 \right) - \rho_4 = \gamma_4 - \rho_4$$

$$B_2 y = A_1 y + \overline{A_1 B_2} \sin \gamma_5$$

$$B_2 x = A_1 x + \overline{A_1 B_2} \cos \gamma_5$$

Coordinates of B_2

$$\overline{A_1 A_2}, \overline{A_2 B_2} \text{ Known}$$

$$S_5 = \frac{1}{2} (\overline{A_1 B_2} + \overline{B_2 A_2} + \overline{A_2 A_1})$$

$$R_5 + \left[\frac{1}{S_5} (S_5 - \overline{A_1 B_2})(S_5 - \overline{B_2 A_2})(S_5 - \overline{A_2 A_1}) \right]$$

$$\delta_5 = \text{Arctan} \left[\frac{\frac{2r_5}{S_5 - \overline{B_2 A_2}}}{1 - \left(\frac{r_5}{S_5 - \overline{B_2 A_2}} \right)^2} \right]$$

$$\gamma_5 = \gamma_5 - \delta_5$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_2 y &= A_1 y + \overline{A_1 A_2} \sin \gamma_5 \\ A_2 x &= A_1 x + \overline{A_1 A_2} \cos \gamma_5 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Coordinates of } A_2$$

$$E_4 = \text{Arctan} \left[\frac{\frac{2r_4}{S_4 - \overline{A_1 B_2}}}{1 - \left(\frac{r_4}{S_4 - \overline{A_1 B_2}} \right)^2} \right]$$

$$\gamma_6 = 180^\circ - \gamma_4 - E_4$$

$$\overline{C_1 C_2}, \overline{C_1 B_2} \text{ Known}$$

$$s_6 = \frac{1}{2} (\overline{B_2 C_1} + \overline{C_1 C_2} + \overline{C_2 B_2})$$

$$r_6 = \left[\frac{1}{s_6} (s_6 - \overline{B_2 C_1})(s_6 - \overline{C_1 C_2})(s_6 - \overline{C_2 B_2}) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\delta_6 = \text{Arctan} \left[\frac{\frac{2r_6}{s_6 - \overline{B_2 C_2}}}{1 - \left(\frac{r_6}{s_6 - \overline{B_2 C_2}} \right)^2} \right]$$

$$\gamma_6 = \delta_6 - \gamma_6$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_2 y &= C_1 y + C_1 C_2 \sin \gamma_6 \\ C_2 x &= C_1 x + C_1 C_2 \cos \gamma_6 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Coordinates of } C_2$$

REPEAT FROM LOOP FOR NEXT TRIANGLE, ETC.

Section VI

SHIFT OF SIGHT EDGE

In manual methods of shell plate development, the neutral plane is graphically projected to define the equivalent flat plate pattern. The neutral plane is determined, conventionally, by a point $1/2 t$ from and normal to the molded line of the plate, where t = plate thickness. This is necessary since the finished mold loft offsets lie on the mold line, which is normally the interior surface of the plate. The point which is the intersection of the plate edge and the mold line is called the sight edge offset, as shown in Fig. G-2.

To exactly duplicate the foregoing in a computer program, calculation of the slope of the curve would be necessary to establish the normal to the plate through the sight edge offset. This complication can be avoided entirely by permitting the final plate sight edge to deviate slightly from that provided by the loft. Of importance is that the deviation in sight edge on one plate is entirely compensated for on the adjoining plate. The plate itself remains in exactly the same position on the hull. Fig. G-2 shows the method employed in the computer program wherein the neutral plane is approximated by finding the point which is $\frac{t}{2}$ from the sight edge offset along the plane of measurement. Whether the projection is to a vertical plane or a horizontal plane depends upon whether the sight edge offset is defined by the mold loft from waterline half breadths or buttock heights, respectively.

It is obvious that no shift of sight edge will occur where the slope of the mold line is either zero or infinite. For all other slopes, the deviation varies as the cosine of the angle of tangency, with maximum deviation occurring when that angle equals forty-five degrees.

In a one-half inch shell plate, the maximum deviation would be slightly less than one-fourth inch. Since such a negligible shift in sight edge permits a substantial simplification in the computer program, its adoption is considered justifiable.

The foregoing is presented in detail, since the computer method produces a result which deviates from conventional lofting methods. This deviation must be known by the loftsmen, otherwise it will appear that the computer solution produces a measurable error in some cases, when checked in the loft by conventional methods. Further, if both computer development and manual plate development are done on the same ship, the manual method must conform to the computer method in order to achieve compatibility.

Section VII

INPUT AND OUTPUT

When shell plating is placed on the ship it is butted or joined between frames. Because the offsets are provided on the frames only, the computing methods used in the program require that the offsets be given one frame ahead of the butt at the start of the plate, and for two frames beyond the butt at the other end. This, then, means that for a plate covering twenty frames, offsets for twenty-three frames are needed.

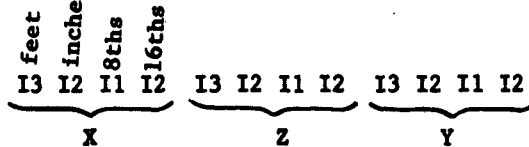
The offsets provided by the loft are given for the upper and lower sight edges, as well as for a waterline or butt line on the plate which passes between the sight edges. The program provides for a maximum plate length of fifty frames and a minimum of two frames.

The offsets are given in feet, inches, eighths, and sixteenths, and are in the form X , Y , and Z , where X is frame spacing, Y is half-breadths, and Z is height. When the plate is on the bottom of the hull, the $\frac{t}{2}$ (detailed above) value must be subtracted from the Z terms. However, the program was written so that $\frac{t}{2}$ is algebraically added to the Y terms; consequently, the X and Z values are reversed on the input data cards, and the $\frac{t}{2}$ input is made negative.

The punched output containing the coordinates is in a format compatible with the input format requirements of an existing program which will plot these points for fairing. However, the coordinate information can readily be used to manually plot the traces of the plates.

Input Format

The card format for X, Y, and Z, is as follows:



A complete input data deck is constructed in the following manner:

The first card is the plate identification, e.g., D-bb7, B-bl4, I3 I3
I3
D-101, The second card contains the number of frames of the plate (I3 format), and the plate thickness (F7.4 format). The third card will be the start of the offsets, as previously described.

The offsets for the upper edge of the plate must be first in order, followed by the middle line offsets, and finally the offsets for the lower edge.

Output Format

The first card of punched output is the plate identification, which is identical to the first card of input data. The remaining cards are the X-Y coordinates of the plate. The coordinates of the upper edge on every frame are punched first, and then the corresponding coordinates for the lower edge are punched. The computed coordinates are in inches at one-tenth scale. The cards containing the upper

edge points have a format as follows:

13 F9.3 I3 F9.3
XU(n)-+XXXX.XXXbYU(n)+XXXX.XXX

XU and YU being X upper and Y upper

The cards for the lower edge have the same format, except XU and YU are replaced by XL and YL (X lower and Y lower).

Operating Instructions for IBM-1620

1. All switches to off and program
2. Clear memory and reset
3. Sense Switch 3 ON, if printout of lengths is desired
4. Load Object Deck and push "Load" Switch on 1622
5. Load Data Deck(s) on command, "load data" message printed by typewriter, and push "reader start" switch on 1622
6. Load Punch Hopper and push "punch start" on 1622
7. Data processing is complete when (a) all data cards have been read properly, (b) output has been punched, and (c) a "reader-no-feed" light on 1620 console
8. A non-process runout of the 1622 card punch must be made to obtain the last-punched output card

Timing

1. Sense Switch 3 ON - Load program, load data, and execute
≈ 1.4 min/frame
2. Sense Switch 3 OFF - Load program, load data, and execute
≈ 1.04 min/frame

LOWER - "A"					STRUTTER - #2					LOWER - "B"				
FR	X	HEIGHT	H.B.	SEQ	X	HEIGHT	H.B.	SEQ	X	HEIGHT	H.B.	SEQ		
116A	0	00	0	0021	0	00	0	0011	0	00	0	0001		
B	2	00	0	0022	2	00	0	0012	2	00	0	0002		
C	4	00	0	0023	4	00	0	0013	4	00	0	0003		
D	6	00	0	0024	6	00	0	0014	6	00	0	0004		
E	8	00	0	0025	8	00	0	0015	8	00	0	0005		
F	10	00	0	0026	10	00	0	0016	10	00	0	0006		
116	12	00	0	0027	12	00	0	0017	12	00	0	0007		
117	14	00	0	0028	14	00	0	0018	14	00	0	0008		
118	16	00	0	0029	16	00	0	0019	16	00	0	0009		
119	18	00	0	0030	18	00	0	0020	18	00	0	0010		

Section VIII

SAMPLE PROBLEM

Figure G-3 shows a set of input data for a shell plate to be developed. The form on which this data is recorded was developed for use by the manual loft. Below is the listing of the coordinates of the pattern developed which was typed as the program was executed.

Output (From computer typewriter)

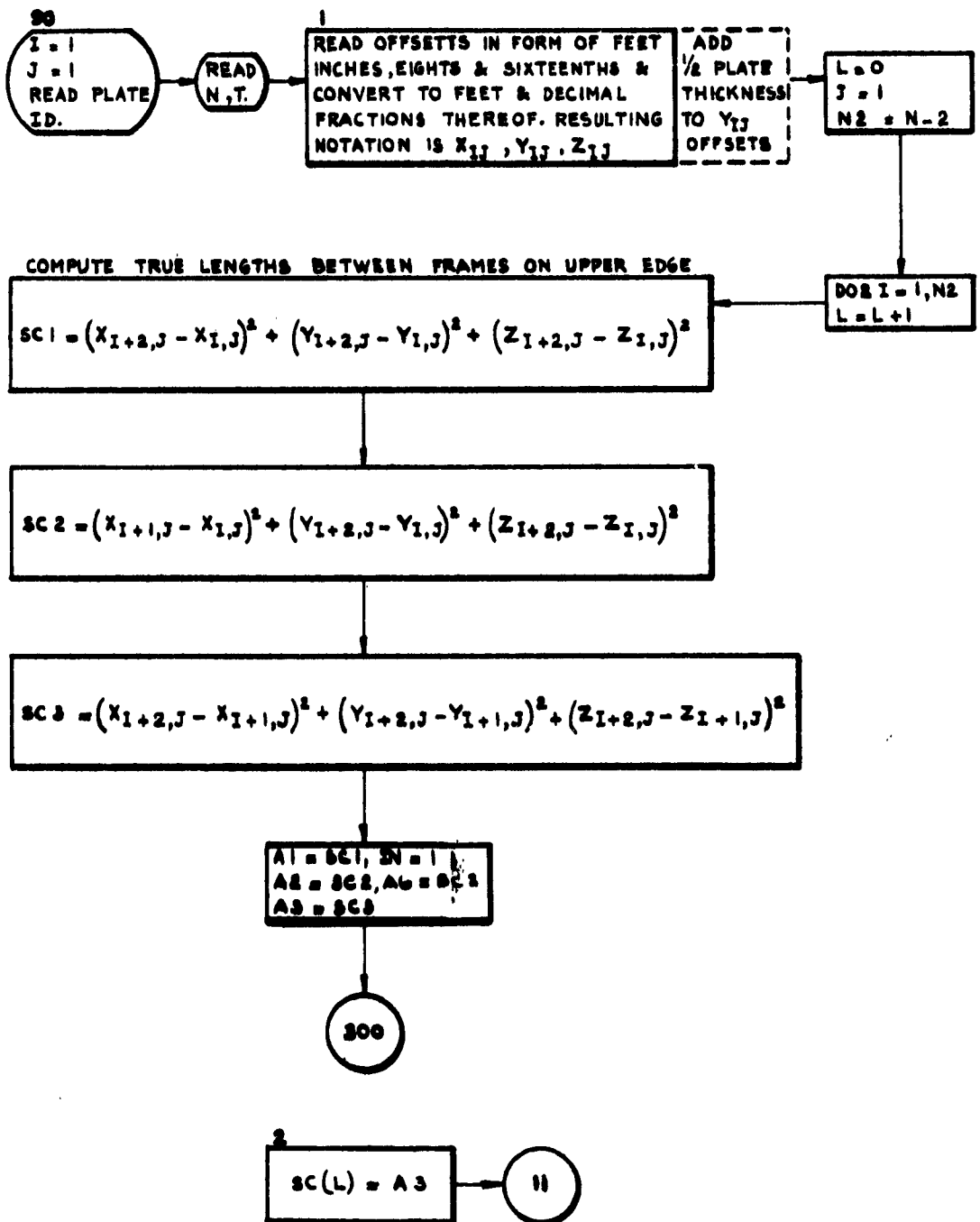
Listing of the coordinates of the pattern developed

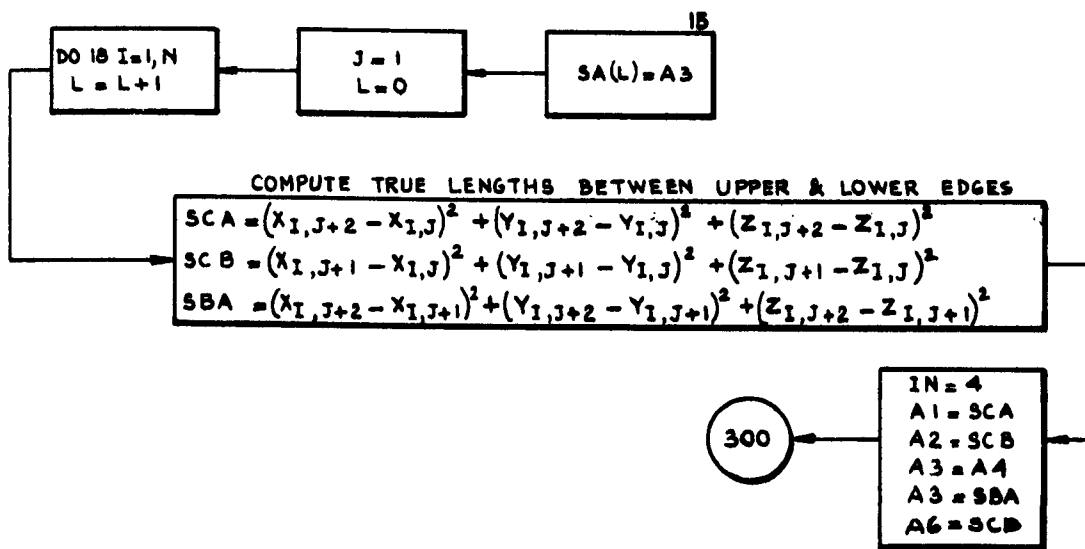
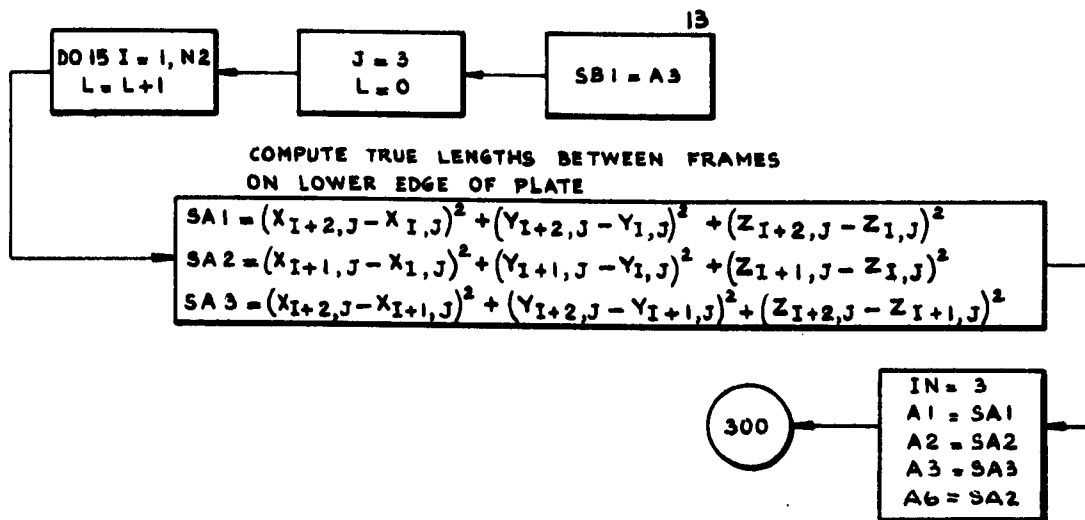
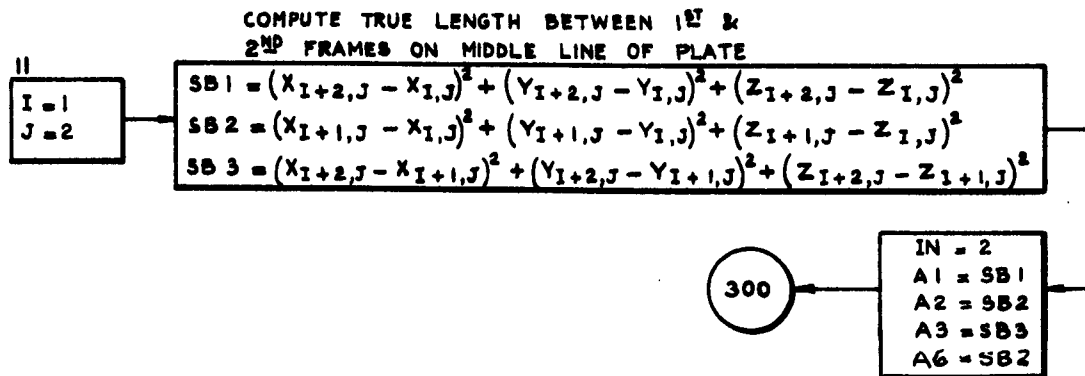
A- 10A

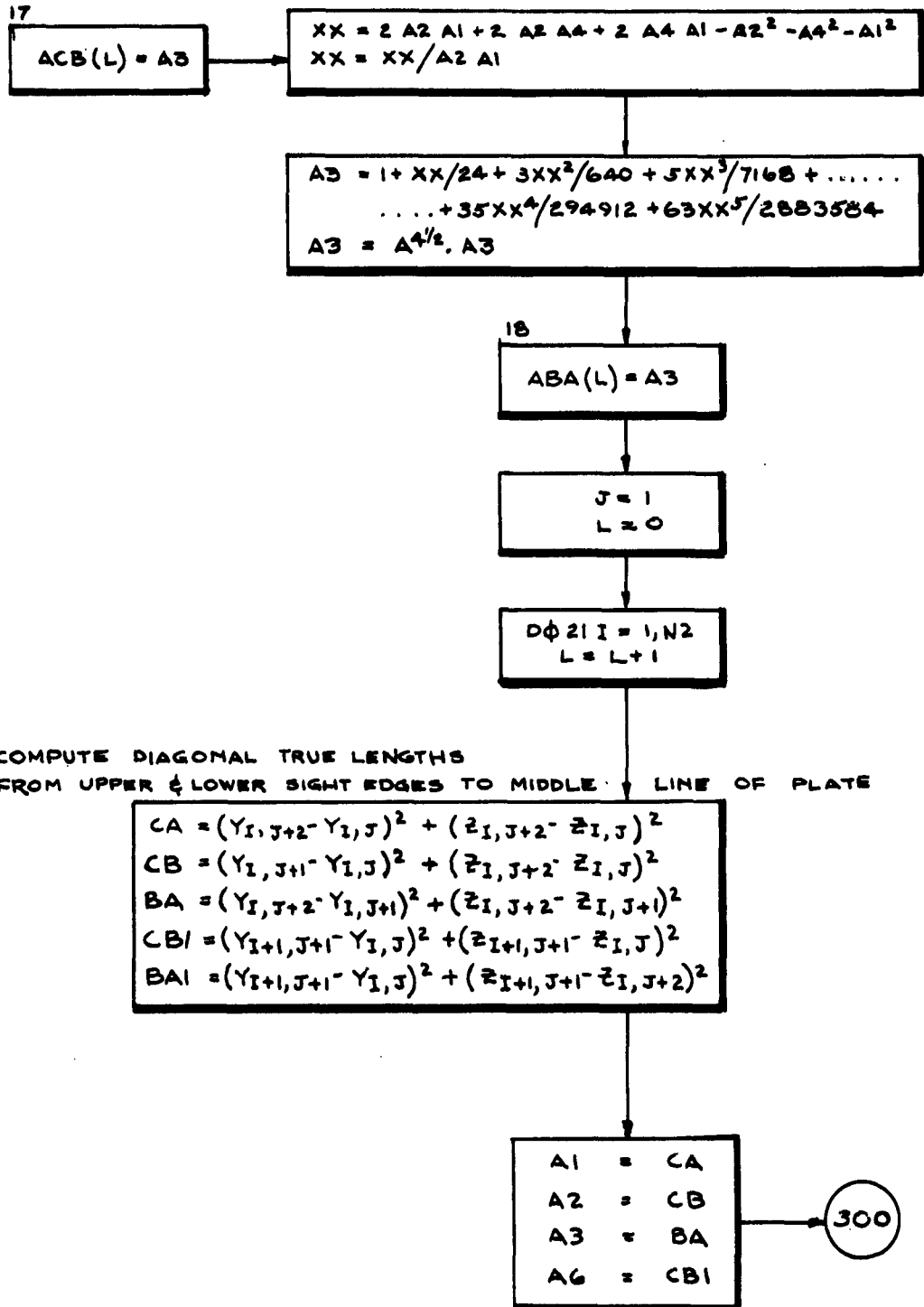
XU(1)=	.0018YU(1)=	5.2069 FR 116 A
XU(2)=	2.4018YU(2)=	5.2006 FR 116 B
XU(3)=	4.8018YU(3)=	5.2014 FR 116 C
XU(4)=	7.2019YU(4)=	5.2011 FR 116 D
XU(5)=	9.6019YU(5)=	5.2019 FR 116 E
XU(6)=	12.0019YU(6)=	5.1958 FR 116 F
XU(7)=	14.4020YU(7)=	5.1972 FR 116
XU(8)=	16.8021YU(8)=	5.1924 FR 117
XU(9)=	19.2022YU(9)=	5.1936 FR 118
XL(1)--	.0004YL(1)--	3.6794 FR 116 A
XL(2)=	2.3995YL(2)--	3.6797 FR 116 B
XL(3)=	4.7995YL(3)--	3.6799 FR 116 C
XL(4)=	7.1995YL(4)--	3.6792 FR 116 D
XL(5)=	9.5995YL(5)--	3.6795 FR 116 E
XL(6)=	11.9995YL(6)--	3.6792 FR 116 F
XL(7)=	14.3995YL(7)--	3.6793 FR 116
XL(8)=	16.7995YL(8)--	3.6795 FR 117
XL(9)=	19.1995YL(9)--	3.6852 FR 118

Section IX

FLOW DIAGRAM







19

$$DSCB(L) = \sqrt{A3^2 + (X_{I+1,J+1} - X_{I,J+1})^2}$$

A1 = CA
 A2 = CB
 A3 = BA
 A6 = CBI

300

21

$$DSAB(L) = \sqrt{A3^2 + (X_{I+1,J+1} - X_{I,J+1})^2}$$

IF (553)

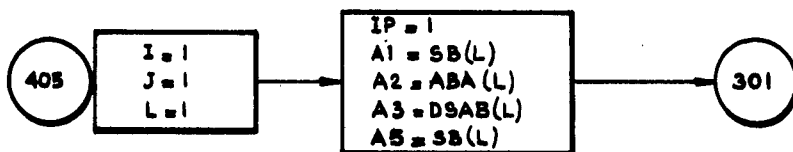
OFF

405

ON

400

TABULATE
LENGTHS



23

$$\cos B = [SB_L^2 + ABA_L^2 - DSAB_L^2] / 2 SB_L ABA_L$$

$$YL_1 = -2 RT S / SB_L$$

$$XL_1 = ABA_L \cos B$$

PUNCH
PLATE
ID

$$TAU_1 = A5$$

$$IP = 2$$

$$A1 = SB_L$$

$$A2 = ACB_L$$

$$A3 = DSCB_L$$

$$A5 = SB_L$$

301

24

$$\cos B = [SB_L^2 + ACB_L^2 - DSCB_L^2] / 2 SB_L ACB_L$$

$$YU_1 = 2 RT S / SB_L$$

$$XU_1 = ACB_L \cos B$$

$$TAU_1 = A5$$

$$L = 2$$

$$BX_2 = SB_L - 1$$

$$BY_2 = 0$$

$$L = 1$$

$$IP = 3$$

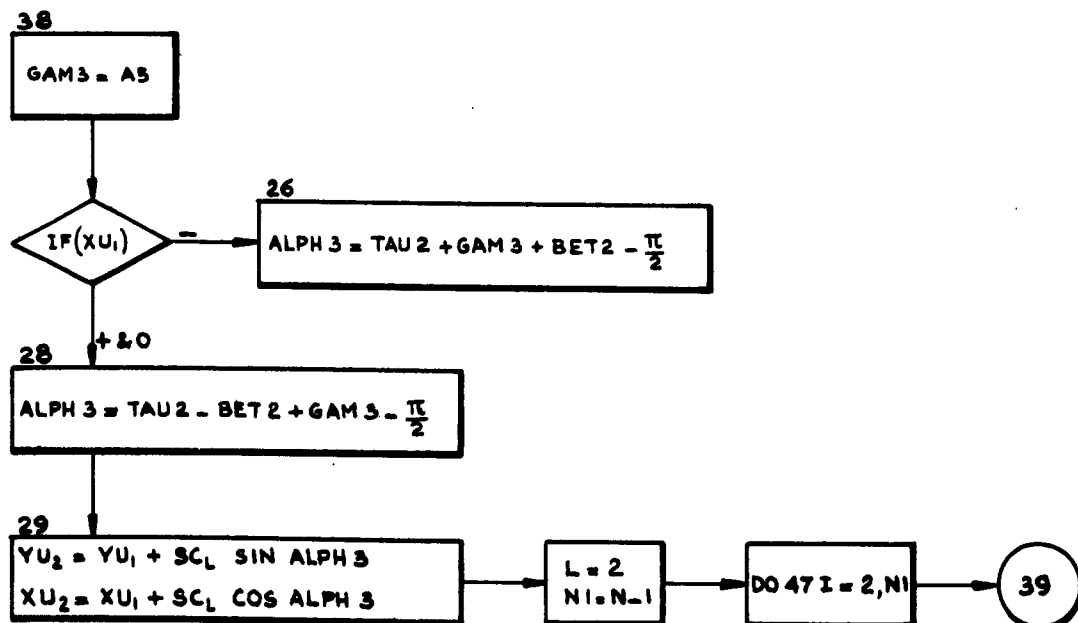
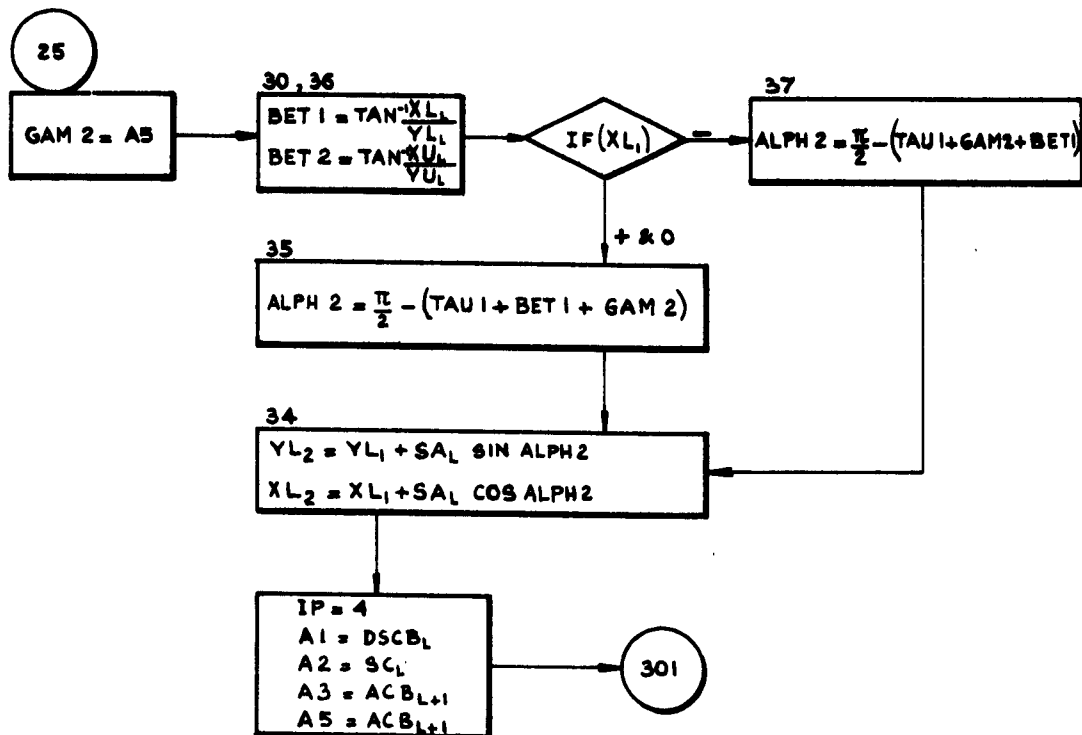
$$A1 = DSAB_L$$

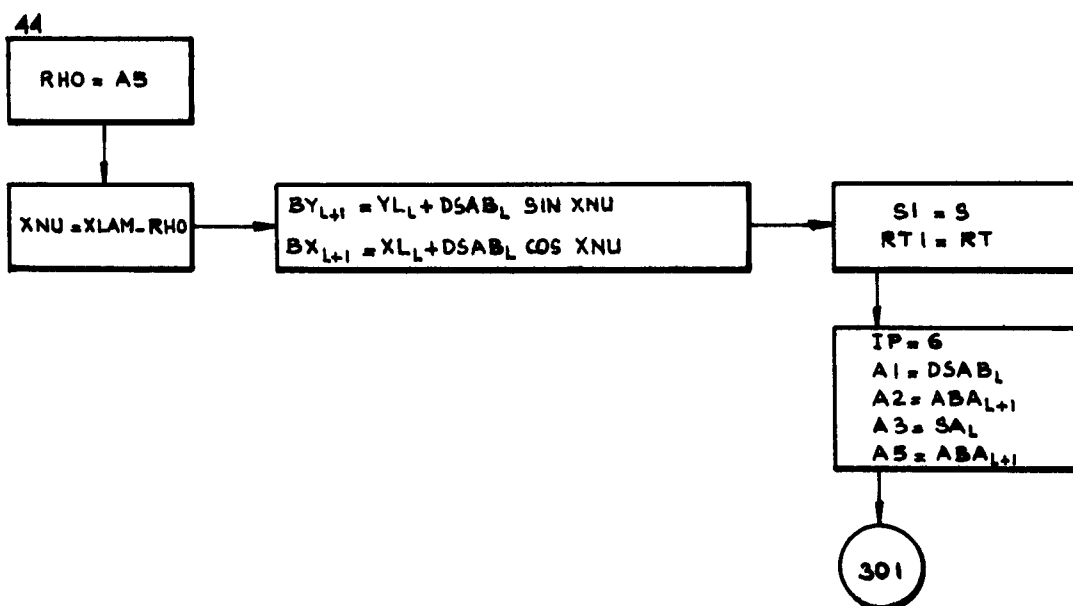
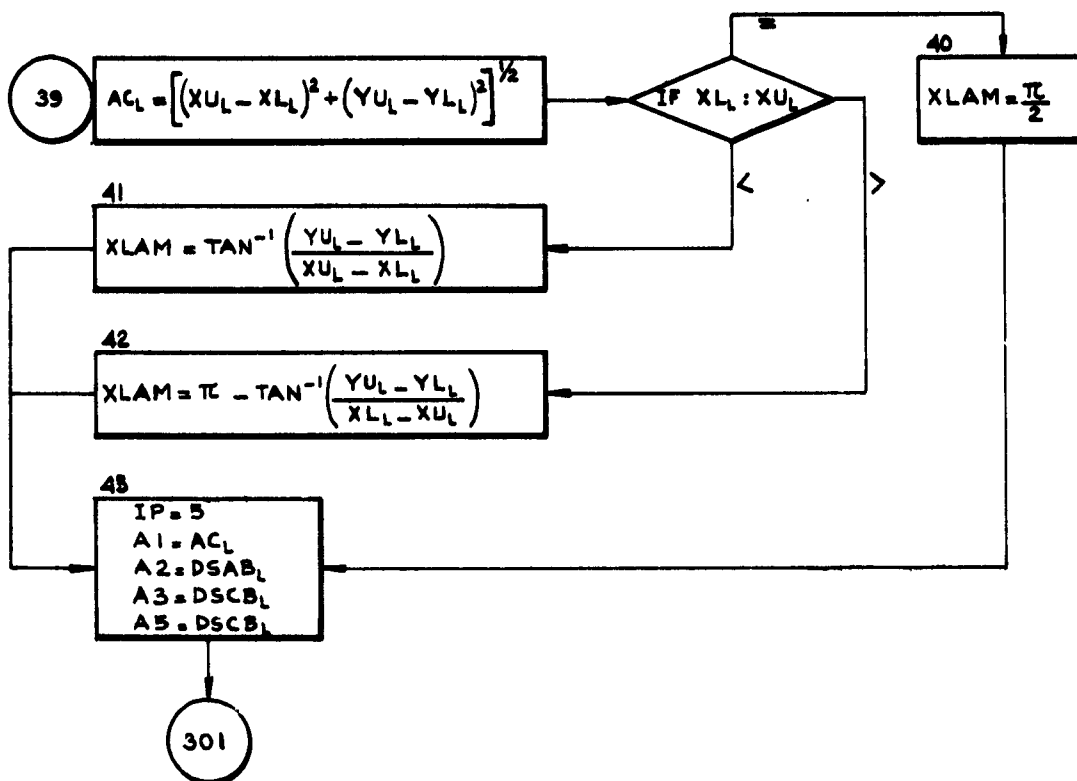
$$A2 = SA_L$$

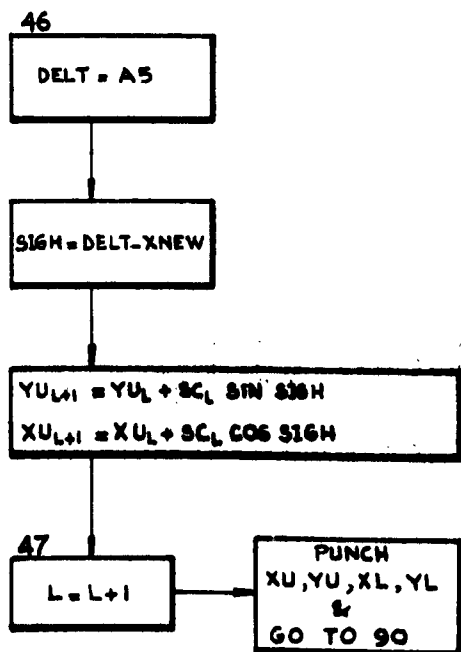
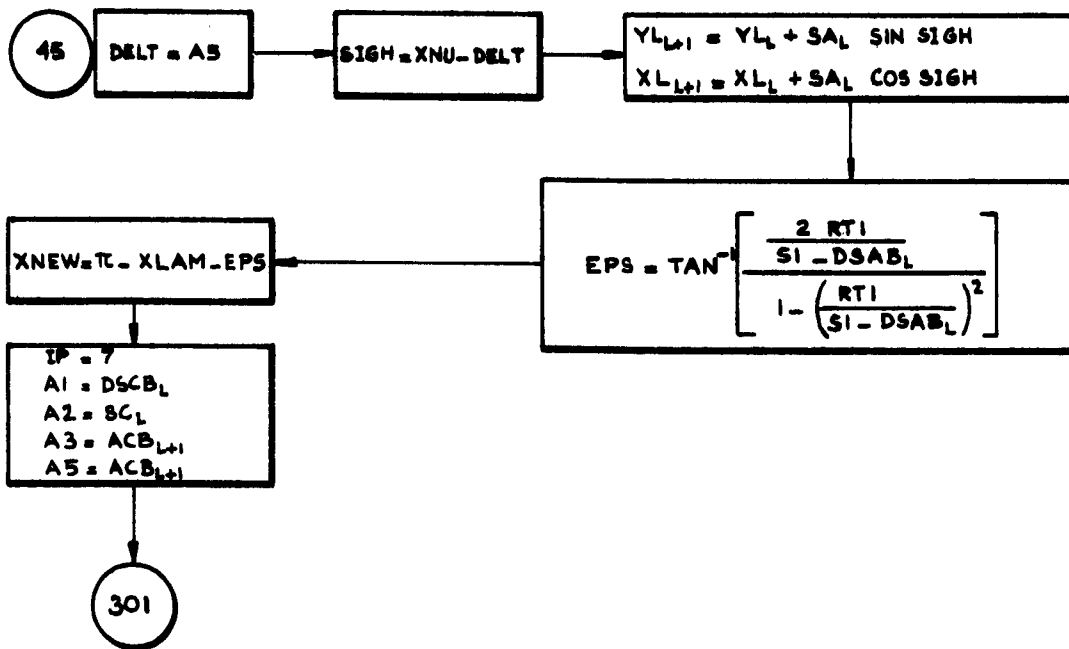
$$A3 = ABA_L$$

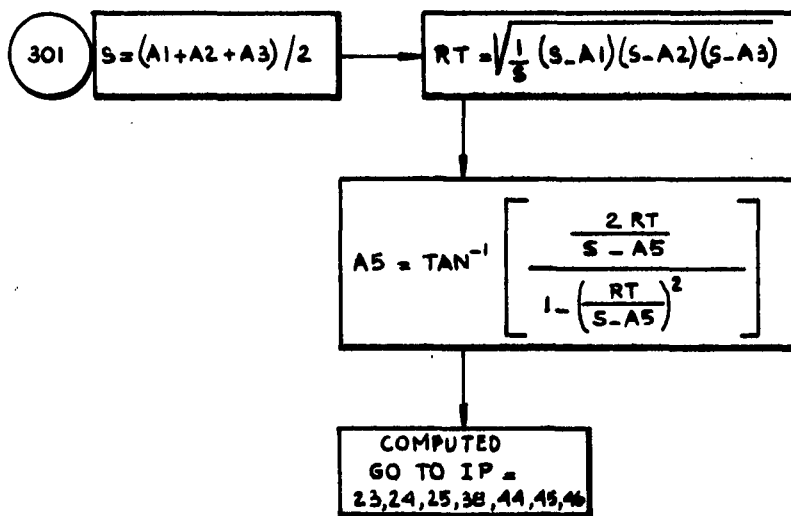
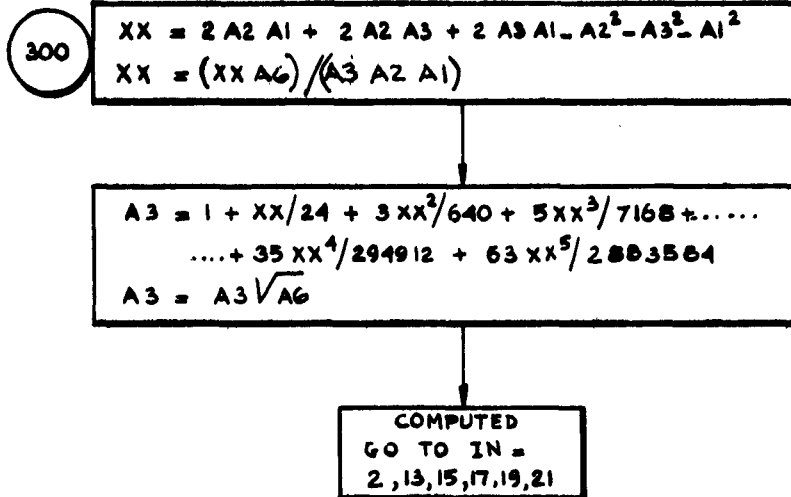
$$A5 = ABA_L$$

301









Section X

FORTRAN PROGRAM LISTING

```

DIMENSION X( 53,3),Y( 53,3),Z( 53,3),SC( 51),SA( 51),ACB( 53)
DIMENSION DSCB( 51),DSAB( 51)
DIMENSION BX( 53),BY( 53),ABA( 53),SB(2),AC( 53)
DIMENSION XL(53),XU(53),YU(53),YL(53)
90 READ 108,ID
   READ 100,N,T
   DO 9 J=1,3
     DO 3 I=1,N
1    READ101,IXF,IXI,IXE,IXS,IZF,IZI,IZE,IZS,IYF,IYI,IYE,IYS
      XF=IXF
      XI=IXI
      XE=IXE
      XS=IXS
      YF=IYF
      YI=IYI
      YE=IYE
      YS=IYS
      ZF=IZF
      ZI=IZI
      ZE=IZE
      ZS=IZS
      X(I,J)=XF+(XI/12.)+(XE/96.)+(XS/192.)
      Y(I,J)=YF+(YI/12.)+(YE/96.)+(YS/192.)+(T/24.)
3     Z(I,J)=ZF+(ZI/12.)+(ZE/96.)+(ZS/192.)
9    CONTINUE
      I=1
      J=1
      L=0
      N2=N-2
      DO 2 I=1,N2
8     L=L+1
      SC1=(X(I+2,J)-X(I,J))*(X(I+2,J)-X(I,J))
      SC1=SC1+(Y(I+2,J)-Y(I,J))*(Y(I+2,J)-Y(I,J))
      SC1=(SC1+(Z(I+2,J)-Z(I,J))*(Z(I+2,J)-Z(I,J)))
      SC2=(X(I+1,J)-X(I,J))*(X(I+1,J)-X(I,J))
      SC2=SC2+(Y(I+1,J)-Y(I,J))*(Y(I+1,J)-Y(I,J))
      SC2=SC2+(Z(I+1,J)-Z(I,J))*(Z(I+1,J)-Z(I,J))
      SC3=(X(I+2,J)-X(I+1,J))*(X(I+2,J)-X(I+1,J))
      SC3=SC3+(Y(I+2,J)-Y(I+1,J))*(Y(I+2,J)-Y(I+1,J))
      SC3=(SC3+(Z(I+2,J)-Z(I+1,J))*(Z(I+2,J)-Z(I+1,J)))
      IN=1
      A1=SC1
      A2=SC2
      A3=SC3
      A6=SC2
      GO TO 300
2    SC(L)=A3
      L=L+1

```



```

11 I=1
   J=2
12 SB1=(X(I+2,J)-X(I,J))*(X(I+2,J)-X(I,J))
   SB1=SB1+(Y(I+2,J)-Y(I,J))*(Y(I+2,J)-Y(I,J))
   SB1=(SB1+(Z(I+2,J)-Z(I,J))*(Z(I+2,J)-Z(I,J)))
   SB2=(X(I+1,J)-X(I,J))*(X(I+1,J)-X(I,J))
   SB2=SB2+(Y(I+1,J)-Y(I,J))*(Y(I+1,J)-Y(I,J))
   SB2=(SB2+(Z(I+1,J)-Z(I,J))*(Z(I+1,J)-Z(I,J)))
   SB3=(X(I+2,J)-X(I+1,J))*(X(I+2,J)-X(I+1,J))
   SB3=SB3+(Y(I+2,J)-Y(I+1,J))*(Y(I+2,J)-Y(I+1,J))
   SB3=(SB3+(Z(I+2,J)-Z(I+1,J))*(Z(I+2,J)-Z(I+1,J)))
   A1=SB1
   A2=SB2
   A3=SB3
   IN=2
   A6=SB2
   GO TO 300
13 SB(L)=A3
   J=3
   I=1
   L=0
   DO 15 I=1,N2
14 L=L+1
   SA1=(X(I+2,J)-X(I,J))*(X(I+2,J)-X(I,J))
   SA1=SA1+(Y(I+2,J)-Y(I,J))*(Y(I+2,J)-Y(I,J))
   SA1=(SA1+(Z(I+2,J)-Z(I,J))*(Z(I+2,J)-Z(I,J)))
   SA2=(X(I+1,J)-X(I,J))*(X(I+1,J)-X(I,J))
   SA2=SA2+(Y(I+1,J)-Y(I,J))*(Y(I+1,J)-Y(I,J))
   SA2=(SA2+(Z(I+1,J)-Z(I,J))*(Z(I+1,J)-Z(I,J)))
   SA3=(X(I+2,J)-X(I+1,J))*(X(I+2,J)-X(I+1,J))
   SA3=SA3+(Y(I+2,J)-Y(I+1,J))*(Y(I+2,J)-Y(I+1,J))
   SA3=(SA3+(Z(I+2,J)-Z(I+1,J))*(Z(I+2,J)-Z(I+1,J)))
   A1=SA1
   A2=SA2
   A3=SA3
   A6=SA2
   IN=3
   GO TO 300
15 SA(L)=A3
   I=1
   J=1
   L=0
   DO 18 I=1,N
   L=L+1
   SCA=(X(I,J+2)-X(I,J))*(X(I,J+2)-X(I,J))
   SCA=SCA+(Y(I,J+2)-Y(I,J))*(Y(I,J+2)-Y(I,J))
   SCA=(SCA+(Z(I,J+2)-Z(I,J))*(Z(I,J+2)-Z(I,J)))

```

```

SCB=(X(I,J+1)-X(I,J))*(X(I,J+1)-X(I,J))
SCB=SCB+(Y(I,J+1)-Y(I,J))*(Y(I,J+1)-Y(I,J))
SCB=(SCB+(Z(I,J+1)-Z(I,J))*(Z(I,J+1)-Z(I,J)))
SBA=(X(I,J+2)-X(I,J+1))*(X(I,J+2)-X(I,J+1))
SBA=SBA+(Y(I,J+2)-Y(I,J+1))*(Y(I,J+2)-Y(I,J+1))
SBA=(SBA+(Z(I,J+2)-Z(I,J+1))*(Z(I,J+2)-Z(I,J+1)))
A1=SCA
A2=SCB
A3=SBA
A6=SCB
IN=4
GO TO 300
17 ACB(L)=A3
XX=2.*A2*A1+2.*A2*A4+2.*A4*A1-A2*A2-A4*A4-A1*A1
XX=XX/(A2*A1)
IF (XX-1.)905,905,906
906 TYPE 115
905 A3=1.+XX/24.+3.*XX*XX/640.+5.*XX*XX*XX/7168.
A3=A3+35.*XX**4/294912.+63.*XX**5/2883584.
A3=SQRTF(A4)*A3
18 ABA(L)=A3
I=1
J=1
L=0
DO 21 I=1,N2
L=L+1
CA=(Y(I,J+2)-Y(I,J))*(Y(I,J+2)-Y(I,J))
CA=CA+(Z(I,J+2)-Z(I,J))*(Z(I,J+2)-Z(I,J))
CB=(Y(I,J+1)-Y(I,J))*(Y(I,J+1)-Y(I,J))
CB=CB+(Z(I,J+1)-Z(I,J))*(Z(I,J+1)-Z(I,J))
BA=(Y(I,J+2)-Y(I,J+1))*(Y(I,J+2)-Y(I,J+1))
BA=BA+(Z(I,J+2)-Z(I,J+1))*(Z(I,J+2)-Z(I,J+1))
CB1=(Y(I+1,J+1)-Y(I,J))*(Y(I+1,J+1)-Y(I,J))
CB1=CB1+(Z(I+1,J+1)-Z(I,J))*(Z(I+1,J+1)-Z(I,J))
BA1=(Y(I+1,J+1)-Y(I,J+2))*(Y(I+1,J+1)-Y(I,J+2))
BA1=BA1+(Z(I+1,J+1)-Z(I,J+2))*(Z(I+1,J+1)-Z(I,J+2))
A1=CA
A2=CB
A3=BA
A6=CB1
IN=5
GOTO 300
19 DSCB(L)=SQRTF(A3*A3+(X(I+1,J+1)-X(I,J+1))*(X(I+1,J+1)-X(I,J+1)))
A1=CA
A2=CB
A3=BA
A6=BA1

```

```

      IN=6
      GO TO 300
21 DSAB(L)=SQRTF(A3*A3+(X(I+1,J+1)-X(I,J+1))*(X(I+1,J+1)-X(I,J+1))
)
      IF(SENSE SWITCH 3)400,405
400 N8=N-2
      L=0
      DO 401 I=1,N8
      L=L+1
401 TYPE 105 ,L,SC(I),L,SA(I)
      L=0
      N1=N-1
      DO 402 I=1,N1
      L=L+1
402 TYPE 106 ,L,ACB(I),L,ABA(I)
      L=0
      DO 403 I=1,N8
      L=L+1
403 TYPE 107 ,L,DSCB(I),L,DSAB(I)
405 I=1
      J=1
      L=1
      A1=SB(L)
      A2=ABA(L)
      A3=DSAB(L)
      IP=1
      A5=SB(L)
      GO TO 301
23 COSB=((SB(L))**2+(ABA(L))**2-(DSAB(L))**2)/(2.*SB(L)*ABA(L))
      YL(L)=(-2.*RT*S)/SB(L)
      XL(L)=ABA(L)*COSB
      PUNCH 108,ID
      TAU1=A5
      A1=SB(L)
      A2=ACB(L)
      A3=DSCB(L)
      IP=2
      A5=SB(L)
      GO TO 301
24 COSB=((SB(L))**2+(ACB(L))**2-(DSCB(L))**2)/(2.*SB(L)*ACB(L))
      YU(L)=(2.*RT*S)/SB(L)
      XU(L)=ACB(L)*COSB
      TAU2=A5
      L=2
      BX(L)=SB(L-1)
      BY(L)=0.0
      L=1
      A1=DSAB(L)

```

```

A2=SA(L)
A3=ABA(L+1)
IP=3
A5=ABA(L+1)
GO TO 301
25 GAM2=A5
30 BET1=XL(L)/YL(L)
  BET1=ATANF(ABSF(BET1))
36 BET2=XU(L)/YU(L)
  BET2=ATANF(ABSF(BET2))
  IF(XL(L))37,35,35
37 ALPH2=1.5708-(TAU1+GAM2+BET1)
  GO TO 34
35 ALPH2=1.5708-(TAU1-BET1+GAM2)
34 YL(L+1)=YL(L)+(SA(L)*SINF(ALPH2))
  XL(L+1)=XL(L)+(SA(L)*COSF(ALPH2))
  L=1
  A1=DSCB(L)
  A2=SC(L)
  A3=ACB(L+1)
  IP=4
  A5=ACB(L+1)
  GO TO 301
38 GAM3=A5
  IF(XU(L))26,28,28
26 ALPH3=TAU2+GAM3+BET2-1.5708
  GO TO 29
28 ALPH3=TAU2-BET2+GAM3-1.5708
29 YU(L+1)=YU(L)+(SC(L)*SINF(ALPH3))
  XU(L+1)=XU(L)+(SC(L)*COSF(ALPH3))
  L=2
  N1=N-1
  DO47 I=2,N1
39 AC(L)=((XU(L)-XL(L))*(XU(L)-XL(L)))+((YU(L)-YL(L))*(YU(L)-YL(L))
))
  AC(L)=SQRTF(ABSF(AC(L)))
  IF(XL(L)-XU(L))41,40,42
40 XLAM=1.5708
  GO TO 43
41 XLAM=ATANF((YU(L)-YL(L))/(XU(L)-XL(L)))
  GO TO 43
42 XLAM=3.1416-ATANF((YU(L)-YL(L))/(XL(L)-XU(L)))
43 A1=AC(L)
  A2=DSAB(L)
  A3=DSCB(L)
  IP=5
  A5=DSCB(L)
  GO TO 301

```

```

44 RHO=A5
   XNU=XLAM-RHO
   BY(L+1)=YL(L)+(DSAB(L)*SINF(XNU))
   BX(L+1)=XL(L)+(DSAB(L)*COSF(XNU))
   S1=S
   RT1=RT
   A1=DSAB(L)
   A2=ABA(L+1)
   A3=SA(L)
   IP=6
   A5=ABA(L+1)
   GO TO 301
45 DELT=A5
   SIGH=XNU-DELT
   YL(L+1)=YL(L)+(SA(L)*SINF(SIGH))
   XL(L+1)=XL(L)+(SA(L)*COSF(SIGH))
   EPS=ATANF(((2.*RT1)/(S1-DSAB(L)))/(1.-(RT1/(S1-DSAB(L)))**2))
   XNEW=3.1416-XLAM-EPS
   A1=DSCB(L)
   A2=SC(L)
   A3=ACB(L+1)
   IP=7
   A5=ACB(L+1)
   GO TO 301
46 DELT=A5
   SIGH=DELT-XNEW
   YU(L+1)=YU(L)+(SC(L)*SINF(SIGH))
   XU(L+1)=XU(L)+(SC(L)*COSF(SIGH))
47 L=L+1
   DO 48 L=1,N1
   XU(L)=XU(L)*1.2
   YU(L)=YU(L)*1.2
   IF(XU(L))51,52,52
51 XU(L)=ABSF(XU(L))
   IF(YU(L))54,58,58
54 YU(L)=ABSF(YU(L))
   PUNCH 110,L,XU(L),L,YU(L)
   GO TO 48
58 PUNCH 113,L,XU(L),L,YU(L)
   GO TO 48
52 IF(YU(L))55,56,56
55 YU(L)=ABSF(YU(L))
   PUNCH 114,L,XU(L),L,YU(L)
   GO TO 48
56 PUNCH 103,L,XU(L),L,YU(L)
48 CONTINUE
   DO 49 L=1,N1
   XL(L)=XL(L)*1.2

```

```

        YL(L)=YL(L)*1.2
        IF(XL(L))61,62,62
61     XL(L)=ABSF(XL(L))
        IF(YL(L))64,68,68
64     YL(L)=ABSF(YL(L))
        PUNCH 109,L,XL(L),L,YL(L)
        GO TO 49
68     PUNCH 111,L,XL(L),L,YL(L)
        GO TO 49
62     IF(YL(L))65,66,66
65     YL(L)=ABSF(YL(L))
        PUNCH 112 ,L,XL(L),L,YL(L)
        GO TO 49
66     PUNCH 102,L,XL(L),L,YL(L)
49     CONTINUE
        GO TO 90
300    A4=A3
        XX=2.*A2*A1+2.*A2*A3+2.*A3*A1-A2*A2-A3*A3-A1*A1
        XX=(XX*A6)/(A3*A2*A1)
        IF(XX-1.)900,900,901
901    TYPE 115
900    A3=1.+XX/24.+3.*XX*XX/640.+5.*XX*XX*XX/7168.
        A3=A3+35.*XX**4/294912.+63.*XX**5/2883584.
        A3=SQRTF(A6)*A3
        GO TO (2,13,15,17,19,21),IN
301    S=(A1+A2+A3)/2.
        RT=SQRTF(ABSF(((S-A1)*(S-A2)*(S-A3))/S))
        A5=ATANF((2.*RT/(S-A5))/(1.-(RT/(S-A5))**2))
        GO TO(23,24,25,38,44,45,46),IP
101    FORMAT(13,12,11,12,13,12,11,12,13,12,11,12)
100    FORMAT(13,F7.4)
102    FORMAT(4H XL(,13,2H)=,F10.4,3HYL(,13,2H)=,F10.4)
103    FORMAT(4H XU(,13,2H)=,F10.4,3HYU(,13,2H)=,F10.4)
105    FORMAT(3HSC(,13,2H)=,F9.4,4X,3HSA(,13,2H)=,F9.4)
106    FORMAT(4HACB(,13,2H)=,F9.4,4X,4HABA(,13,2H)=,F9.4)
107    FORMAT(5HDSAB(,13,2H)=,F9.4,4X,5HDSAB(,13,2H)=,F9.4)
108    FORMAT(2HA-,13)
109    FORMAT(4H XL(,13,3H)=,F9.4,3HYL(,13,3H)=,F9.4)
110    FORMAT(4H XU(,13,3H)=,F9.4,3HYU(,13,3H)=,F9.4)
111    FORMAT(4H XL(,13,3H)=,F9.4,3HYL(,13,2H)=,F10.4)
113    FORMAT(4H XU(,13,3H)=,F9.4,3HYU(,13,2H)=,F10.4)
112    FORMAT(4H XL(,13,2H)=,F10.4,3HYL(,13,3H)=,F9.4)
114    FORMAT(4H XU(,13,2H)=,F10.4,3HYU(,13,3H)=,F9.4)
115    FORMAT(20HS/R GREATER THAN ONE)
        END

```

Appendix H

CALCULATION OF OFFSETS FOR FRAME BENDING TEMPLATES

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Appendix H

CALCULATION OF OFFSETS FOR FRAME BENDING TEMPLATES

Bending templates for accurately determining the shape of frames for forming are one form of information required of any lofting system. Assuming an equation is at hand for the shape of the hull at a given frame, this program calculates the proper offsets for describing the frame bending template.

The program is written in FORTRAN II for the IBM-1620 computer. The method of solution, operating details, a sample problem, flow diagram, and program listing are included in this Appendix.

METHOD OF SOLUTION

The input information necessary to solve the problem consists of:

- The function that describes the shape of the hull, $Y = F(Z)$
- The end points of the frame segments, Z_1 and Z_2
- The step size between solution points, S
- The offset (V) which gives depth to the template, or allows for the width of the frame.

This problem is graphically presented in Fig. H-1. The solution is as follows:

GIVEN: $Y = f(Z)$, Z_1 , Z_2 , V , S

FIND: OFFSETS W_L at intervals S as shown in Fig. H-1

METHOD:

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad Y_1 &= f(Z) \text{ at } Z_1 \\ Y_2 &= f(Z) \text{ at } Z_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \quad M = \frac{Z_1 - Z_2}{Y_1 - Y_2}$$

$$3. \quad \gamma = \tan^{-1} |M|$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \quad H &= S \sin \gamma \\ R &= S \cos \gamma \\ F &= V \sin \beta \\ G &= V \cos \beta \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \quad \beta = 90^\circ - \gamma$$

$$6. \quad YA_1 = Y_1 - G$$

$$7. \quad \delta = \frac{|M|}{M},$$

δ assumes a value of +1 if the slope is positive, -1 if the slope is negative

$$8. \quad ZA_1 = Z_1 + \delta F$$

$$Z \text{ END} = Z_2 + \delta F$$

9. The Coordinates of Points PA_1 and P_{end} have now been established. The offset at these points is, of course equal to V .

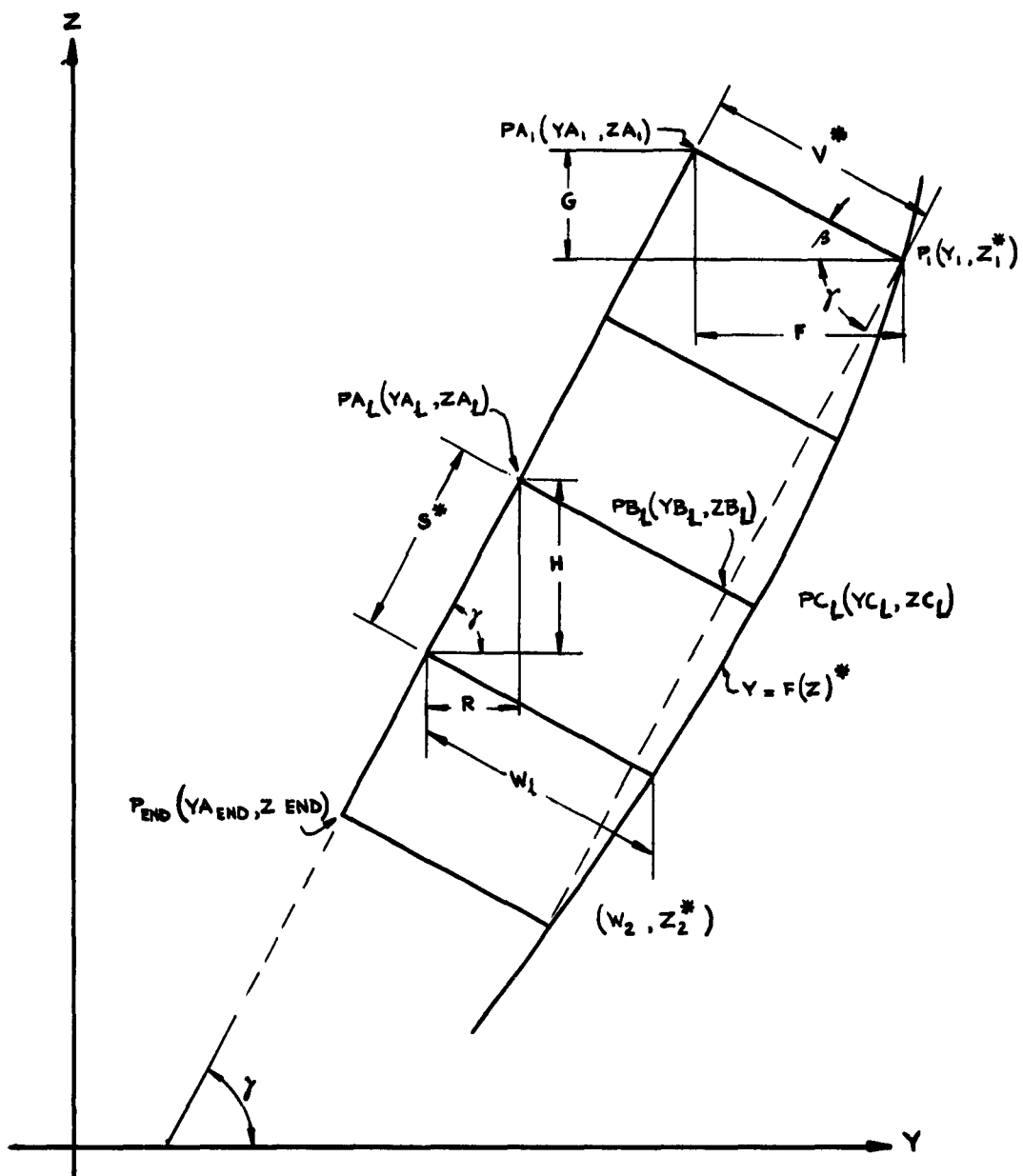


Fig. H-1 Geometry of Frame Bending Problem

* DENOTES GIVEN DATA

10. Step through the following for each required offset , W_L
 $L = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, until $ZA_L \leq Z_{END} + H$

11. $ZA_L = ZA_{L-1} - H$

$ZB_L = ZB_{L-1} - H$

$YA_L = YA_{L-1} - \delta R$

$YB_L = YB_{L-1} - \delta R$

12. The solution for ZC_L involves a trial and error solution.
 Newton's Method was selected for this:

First:

$YC_L = f(Z)$ evaluated at ZC_L

(1) $YC_L = AZC_L^3 + BZC_L^2 + CZC_L + D$

Also:

(2) $YC_L = YB_L - M(\delta)(ZC_L - ZB_L)$

Subtracting (2) from (1) gives

(3) $0 = AZC_L^3 + BZC_L^2 + CZC_L + D - \left[YB_L - M(\delta)(ZC_L - ZB_L) \right]$

ZC_L is the only unknown in (3) and may be
 solved for using Newton's Method.

13. $YC_L = f(Z)_{ZCL}$

14. $W_L = \left[(YC_L - YA_L)^2 + (ZC_L - ZA_L)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

a. Input Data

A definition of the program input symbols and card formats are given below:

Input Symbols

- A Coefficients of a standard cubic equation describing
 B = the molded shape of the frame. The equation is of the
 C form $AX^3 + BX^2 + CX + D$
 D
 IDSTA = Four digit integer frame identification
 Z₁ = Upper limit of the frame segment to be analyzed
 Z₂ = Lower limit of the frame segment to be analyzed
 DIS = Minimum offset to allow for depth of frame (F in Fig. H-1)
 S = Distance along chord of curve between required offsets.

First Card Format:

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Card Columns</u>
A	4F15.8	{ 1 - 15
B		{ 16 - 30
C		{ 31 - 45
D		{ 46 - 60
DIS	2F7.3	{ 61 - 67
S		{ 68 - 74
IDSTA	15	75 - 79

Last Card Format

Z ₁	2F10.5	{ 1 - 10
Z ₂		{ 11 - 20

b. Output Data

The order of output is as follows:

1. The frame identification is typed
2. The coordinates of P_1 and P_2 (Fig. H-1) are typed
3. The coordinates of each successive point PA_L and the offset at that point are typed

Output Messages

If the slope of the chord of the frame segment equals zero, a message is typed and the angle γ is set to 90°

c. Switch Settings

Switch 1 - OFF, After completion of the calculations for a given problem, the program looks for an entire new set of data in the card reader.

Switch 1 - ON, After completion of a problem, the program looks for a new limits card (Z_1 , Z_2) in the card reader.

All other switches are ignored

SAMPLE PROBLEM - FRAME BENDING PROGRAM

Data for Sample Problem - Frame No. 1234

$$F(Z) = -.00013834Z^3 -.00210378Z^2 -.330263Z + 36.0$$

$$DIS = 3.0 \quad S = 3.0$$

$$Z_1 = 14.0 \quad Z_2 = 0.0$$

1620 Typewriter Listing while executing sample problem:

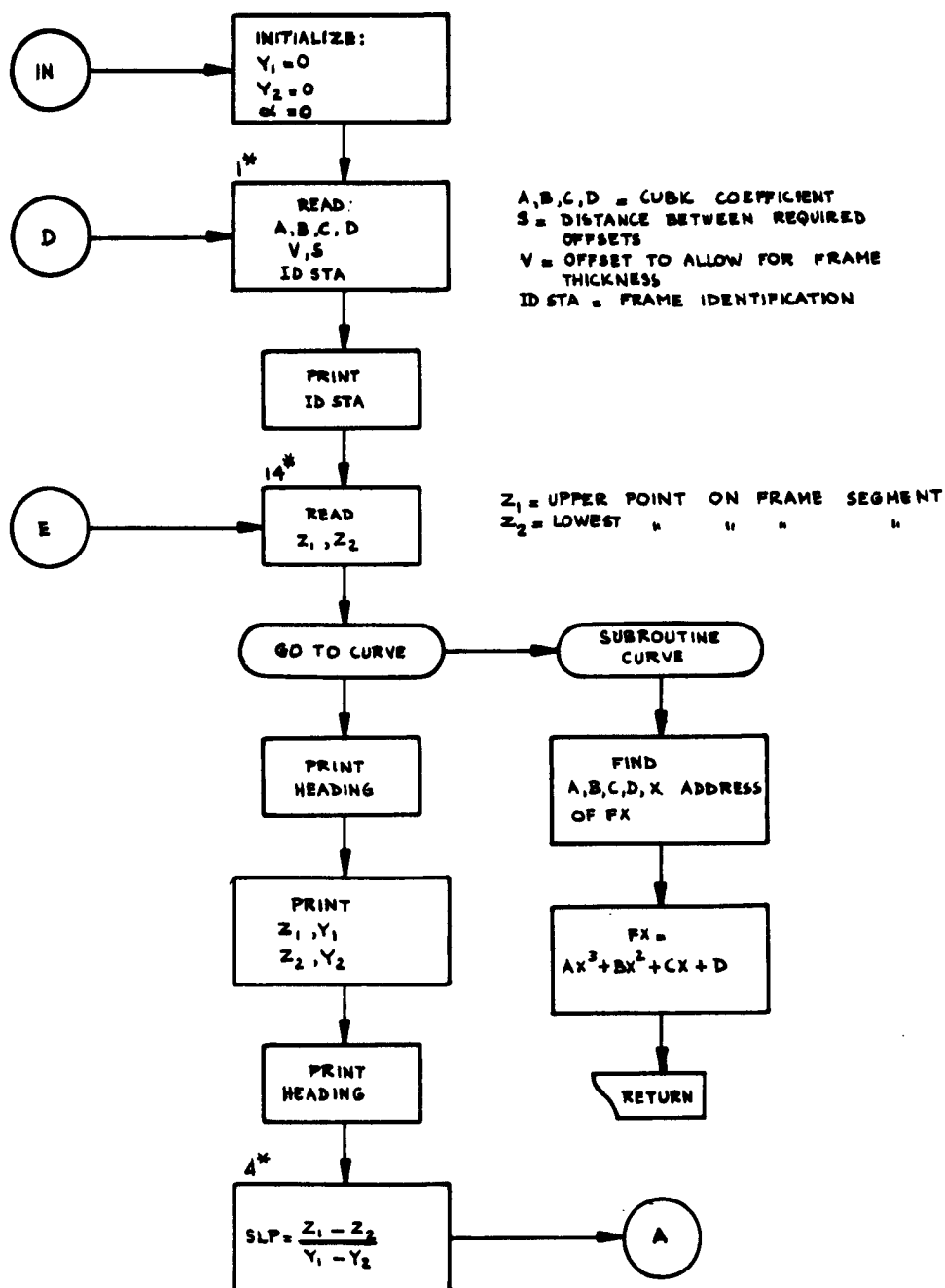
260000200003RS ← Memory Clearing Instruction
LOAD SUBROUTINES
ENTER DATA

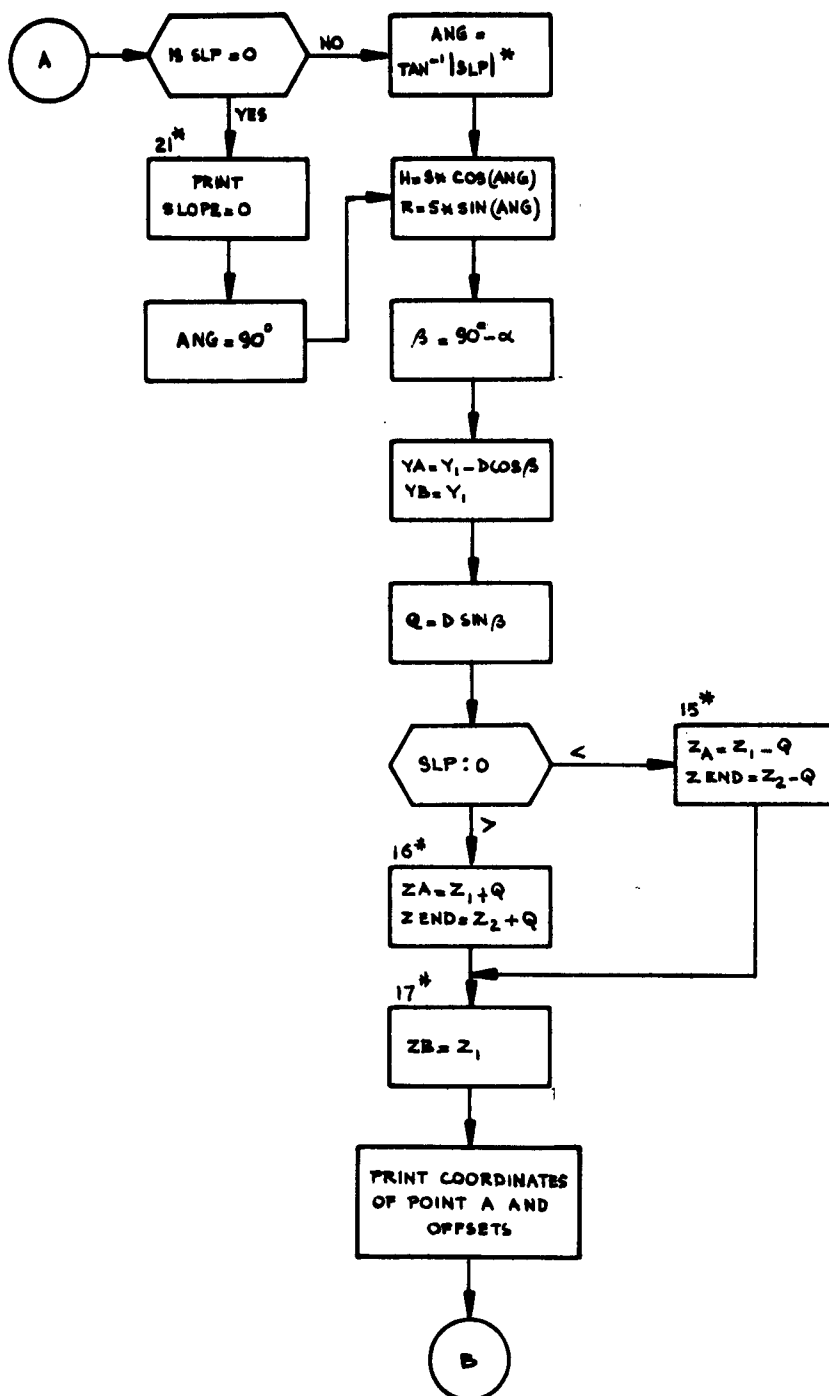
FRAME NO. 1234

Z(1)	Y(1)	Z(2)	Y(2)
14.00000	30.58437	0.00000	36.00000

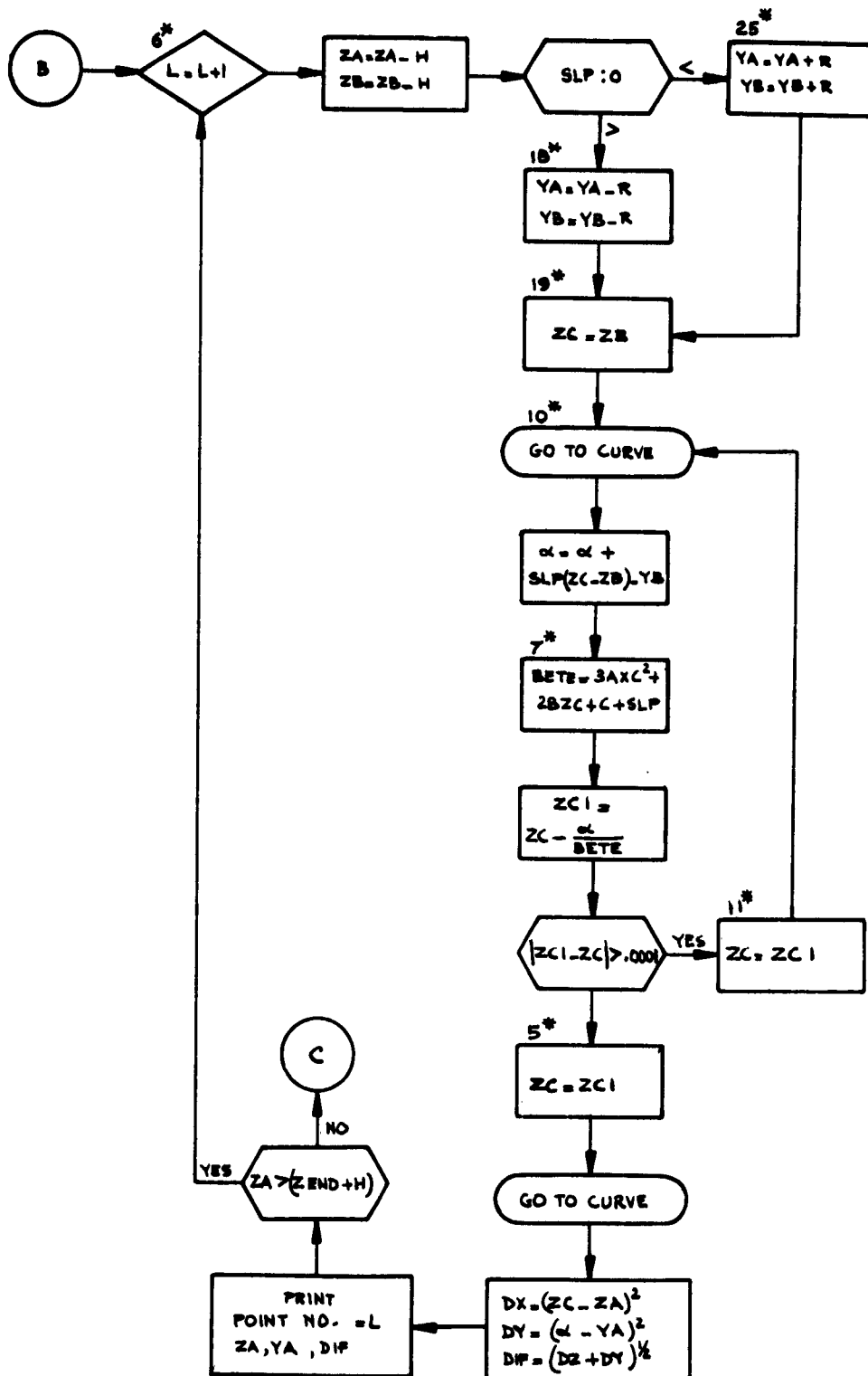
PT. NO.	Z	Y	PERP. DIST. TO CURVE
1	12.91815	27.78623	3.00000
2	10.12000	28.86807	3.16161
3	7.32185	29.94991	3.22862
4	4.52371	31.03175	3.21436
5	1.72556	32.11359	3.13377
6	-1.07258	33.19543	3.00320
7	-1.08185	33.20185	3.00000

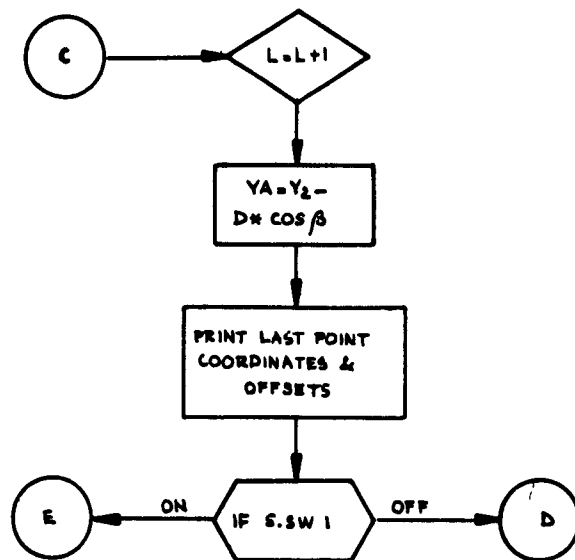
**PROGRAM FLOW CHART -
CALCULATION OF OFFSETS FOR FRAME BENDING TEMPLATES**





* ARCTANGENT FORMULA TAKEN FROM





PROGRAM LISTING

```

C      OFFSETS FOR FRAME BENDING
        DIMENSION Z(3),Y(3)
        Y(1)=0.0
        Y(2)=0.0
        ALPA=0.0
1      READ 100,A,B,C,D,DIS,S,IDSTA
        PRINT 105,IDSTA
14     READ 101,Z(1),Z(2)
        CALL CURVE(A,B,C,D,Y(1),Z(1))
        CALL CURVE(A,B,C,D,Y(2),Z(2))
        PRINT 106
        PRINT 102,Z(1),Y(1),Z(2),Y(2)
        PRINT 104
4      SLP=(Z(1)-Z(2))/(Y(1)-Y(2))
        PSLP=SLP
        SP=ABSF(SLP)
        PM=SP-1.
        PL=SP+1.
        IF(SLP)26,21,26
26     ANG=.7853982+.995354*(PM/PL)-.288679*((PM/PL)**3)
        ANG=ANG+.079331*((PM/PL)**5)
23     H=S*SINF(ANG)
        R=S*COSF(ANG)
        BANG=(1.5708-ANG)
        YA=Y(1)-DIS*COSF(BANG)
        YB=Y(1)
        Q=DIS*SINF(BANG)
        IF(SLP)15,16,16
15     ZA=Z(1)-Q
        ZEND=Z(2)-Q
        GO TO 17
16     ZA=Z(1)+Q
        ZEND=Z(2)+Q
17     ZB=Z(1)
        L=1
        PRINT 103,L,ZA,YA,DIS
6      L=L+1
        ZA=ZA-H
        ZB=ZB-H
        IF(SLP)25,18,18
25     YA=YA+R
        YB=YB+R
        GO TO 19
18     YA=YA-R

```

```

      YB=YB-R
19  ZC=ZB
10  CALL CURVE(A,B,C,D,ALPA,ZC)
      ALPA=ALPA-PSLP*(ZC-ZB)-YB
7   BETE=3.*A*ZC*ZC+2.*B*ZC+C-PSLP
      ZC1=ZC-(ALPA/BETE)
      IF(ABSF(ZC1-ZC)-.0001)5,5,11
11  ZC=ZC1
      GO TO 10
5   ZC=ZC1
      CALL CURVE(A,B,C,D,ALPA,ZC)
8   DZ=(ZC-ZA)*(ZC-ZA)
      DY=(ALPA-YA)*(ALPA-YA)
      DIF=SQRTF(DZ+DY)
      PRINT 103,L,ZA,YA,DIF
      IF(ZA-ABSF(ZEND+ABSF(H)))9,6,6
9   L=L+1
      YA=Y(2)-DIS*COSF(BANG)
      PRINT 107,L,ZEND,YA,DIS
22  IF(SENSE SWITCH 1)14,1
21  PRINT 108
      ANG=1.5708
      GO TO 23
100 FORMAT(4F15.8,2F7.3,15)
101 FORMAT(2F10.5)
102 FORMAT(4F10.5/)
103 FORMAT(14,10X,F10.5,2X,F10.5,13X,F10.5)
104 FORMAT(7HPT. NO.,10X,1HZ,12X,1HY,10X,20HPERP. DIST. TO CURVE)
105 FORMAT(9HFRAME NO.,15/)
106 FORMAT(3X,4HZ(1),7X,4HY(1),7X,4HZ(2),7X,4HY(2))
107 FORMAT(14,10X,F10.5,2X,F10.5,13X,F10.5/)
108 FORMAT(20H SLOPE EQUALS ZERO)
      END

```

```

SUBROUTINE CURVE(A,B,C,D,FX,X)
FX=A*X*X*X+B*X*X+C*X+D
RETURN
END

```

Appendix I

DECK OFFSETS ROUTINE

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Appendix I

DECK OFFSETS ROUTINE

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this program is to provide vertical deck camber offsets describing some standard deck forms easily expressed mathematically.

The configurations which this program handles are:

- Straight line sheer and straight line camber
- Straight line sheer and parabolic camber
- Parabolic sheer and parabolic camber

The program is intended to be as general as possible within the confines of the above cases. It is possible to vary the frame spacing along the length of the ship and to vary the transverse interval between offsets. It is also possible to have variations in slope of the straight sheer line and to put knuckles in the straight line camber.

FORMULAS

The offsets calculated by this program are vertical offsets, whose base plane is a horizontal plane at a height above the base line of the ship, equal to the height of the lowest point on the sheer curve. The formulas for finding the height of the deck at the centerline are given below:

- (1) The height of the deck at the centerplane amidships

$$h_n = .04 Y_n = 2y_n(.24)/12$$

where y_n is the molded halfbreadth amidship

- (2) The height of the deck at the centerplane and at the forward perpendicular

$$h_f = (.2P_L + 20)/12$$

where P_1 is the length between perpendiculars

(3) The height at the aft perpendicular

$$h_a = (.1P_L + 10)/12$$

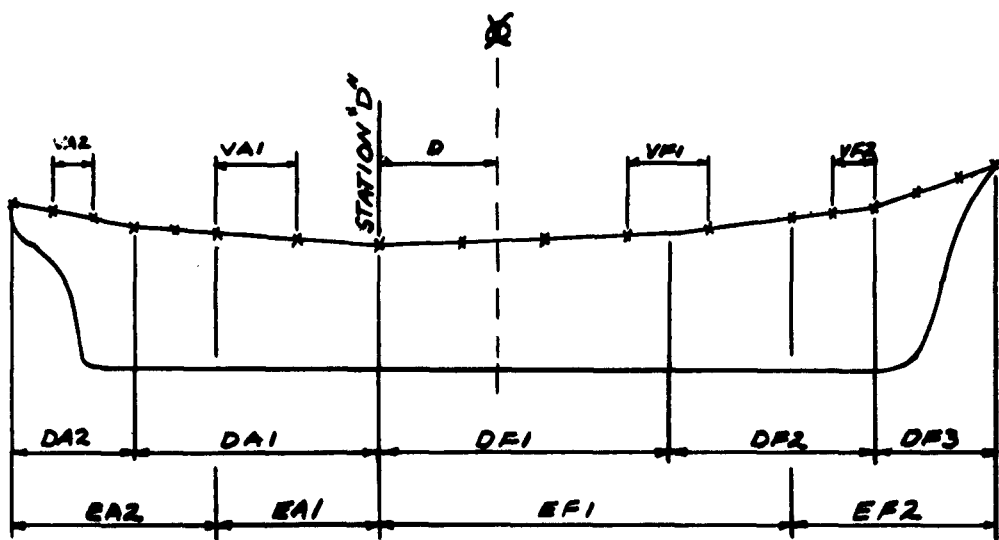
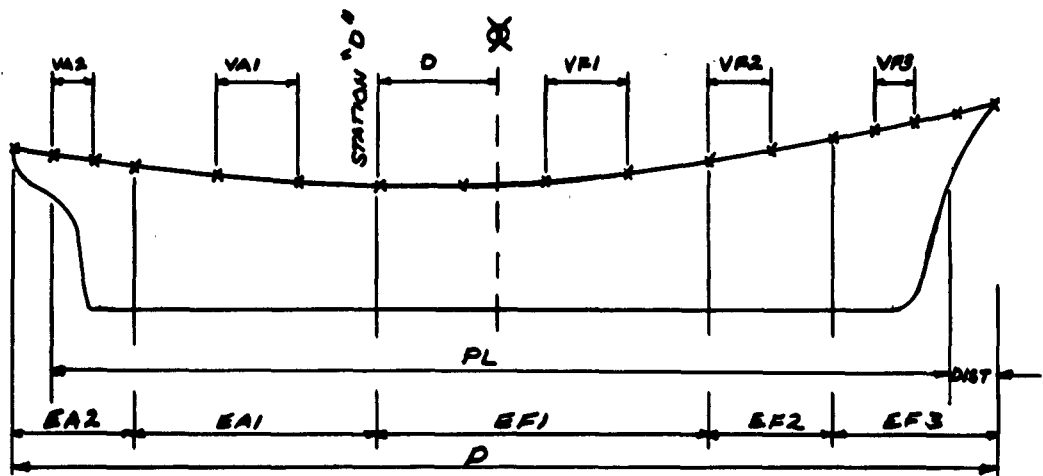
Figure 1 gives the configuration of the decks in the longitudinal direction. Figure 2 presents the cross sections of the decks. The definitions of the symbols used are the same as given in the FORTRAN Input Symbol Definitions.

The program is written in Fortran II for the IBM-1620 computer.

INPUT DATA

Input Symbol Definition

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Definition</u>
D	- Distance from the midship section of the ship to the section that has the lowest freeboard (lowest point on the sheer profile). D is negative if this point is aft of midship.
PL	- Ship's length between perpendiculars
P	- Overall length of the ship
YM	- The maximum molded half-breadth of the ship
DIST	- Difference in length between the overall length of the ship measured forward from midship and the length between perpendiculars measured forward from midship.
CST	- Length of the transverse interval between two deck offsets (Fig. 2-a).
L1	- For the cases having straight sheer, this is the number of different slopes in the sheer line forward of midship. (L1 = 3 in Fig. 1-b).
L2	- Same as L1, except aft of midship (L2 = 2 in Fig. 1-b).
L3	- For the cases having straight camber, this is the number of different slopes in the camber from the center plane to the sheer line (L3 = 2 in Fig. 2-b).
L4	- The number of intervals of different frame spacing forward of the section with minimum freeboard. The minimum number of intervals must be 2. That is,



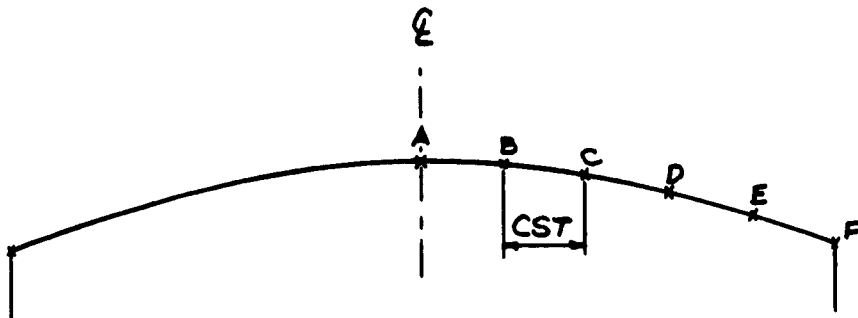


FIG. 2a

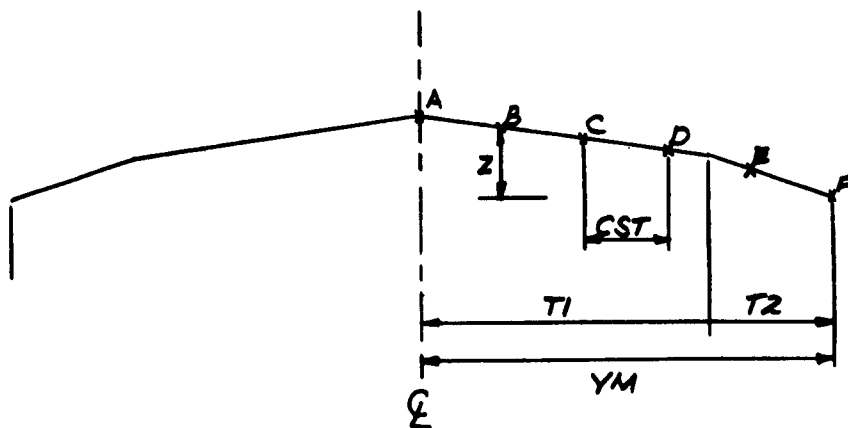


FIG. 2b

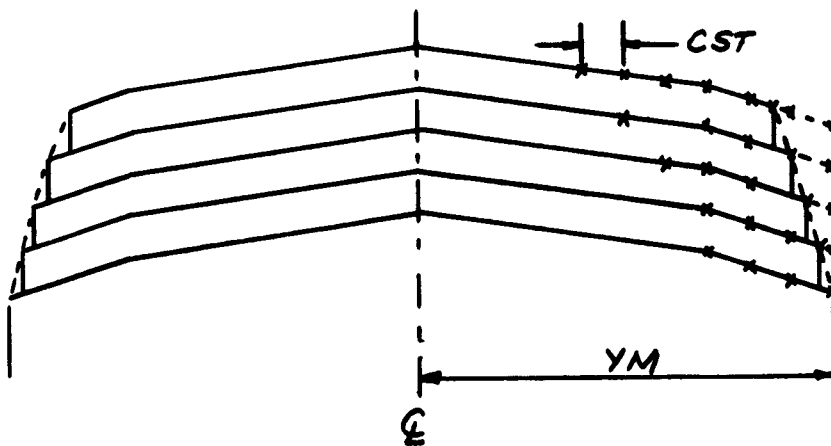


FIG. 2c

there must be at least one change in frame spacing.

- L5 - The number of intervals of different frame spacing used aft of the section of minimum freeboard. The maximum number is 2 .
- DB - Length of each different slope (corresponding to L1) from midships forward. Each DF is presented in order starting at midship and working forward.
- DA - Same as DF (corresponds to L2) starting at midship and working aft.
- E - Length in feet of each longitudinal section having a different station spacing (corresponds to L4) starting at the point of minimum freeboard at working forward.
- V - The interval between frames in each section E above.
- EA - Same as E , except aft (corresponds to L5)
- VA - Same as V , except aft
- T - Length in feet of each of the slopes (corresponds to L3) from the centerline plane to the sheer line.

Input Data Cards

There are four different sets of data specified for this program, one set for each of the four cases given in the introduction.

The limitations on those variables which have dimension restrictions are given below.

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
E , EA	2	20
V , VA	2	20
DB , DA	1	21
T	1	21

The actual FORTRAN format field descriptions have been used to describe the data cards. The field descriptions are the FORTRAN F field, which contains a fixed point decimal number, and the I field, which contains an integer number that is always right justified.

A. Parabolic Shear and Camber

Card 1 (This card is a header card. For this case it contains a 1 in Column 5)

Card 2

Format	F15.9	F15.9	F15.9	F15.9	F15.9
Columns	1-15	16-30	31-45	46-60	61-75
Variable	D	PL	P	YM	DIST

Card 3

Format	F15.9	I5	I5
Columns	1-15	16-20	21-25
Variable	CST	L4	L5

Next L4 Cards

Format	F15.9	F15.9
Columns	1-15	16-30
Variable	E	V

Next L5 Cards

Format	F15.9	F15.9
Columns	1-15	16-30
Variable	EA	VA

B. Straight Shear and Camber

Card 1 (Header card contains a 2 in Column 5)

Card 2

Format	F15.9	F15.9	F15.9	F15.9	F15.9
Columns	1-15	16-30	31-45	46-60	61-75
Variable	D	PL	P	YM	DIST

Card 3

Format	F15.9	I5	I5	I5	I5	I5
Columns	1-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40
Variable	CST	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5

Next L1 Cards

Format	F15.9
Columns	1-15
Variable	DB

Next L2 Cards

Format	F15.9
Columns	1-15
Variable	BA

Next L3

Format	F15.9
Columns	1-15
Variable	T

Next 14 Cards		
Format	F15.9	F15.9
Columns	1-15	16-30
Variable	E	V
Next 15 Cards		
Format	F15.9	F15.9
Columns	1-15	16-30
Variable	EA	VA

C. Straight Sheer and Parabolic Camber

Card 1 (Header card; contains a 3 in Column 5)

Card 2					
Format	F15.9	F15.9	F15.9	F15.9	F15.9
Columns	1-15	16-30	31-45	46-60	61-75
Variable	D	PL	P	YM	DIST

Card 3					
Format	F15.9	I5	I5	I5	I5
Columns	1-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35
Variable	CST	L1	L2	L4	L5

Next 11 Cards	
Format	F15.9
Columns	1-15
Variable	DB

Next 12 Cards	
Format	F15.9
Columns	1-15
Variable	DA

Next 14 Cards		
Format	F15.9	F15.9
Columns	1-15	16-30
Variable	E	V

Next 15 Cards		
Format	F15.9	F15.9
Columns	1-15	16-30
Variable	EA	VA

D. Parabolic Sheer and Straight Camber

Card 1 (Header card; contains a 4 in Column 5)

Card 2

Format	F15.9	F15.9	F15.9	F15.9	F15.9
Columns	1-15	16-30	31-45	46-60	61-75
Variable	D	PL	P	YM	DIST

Card 3

Format	F15.9	I5	I5	I5
Columns	1-15	16-20	21-25	26-30
Variable	CST	L3	L4	L5

Next 14 Cards

Format	F15.9	F15.9
Columns	1-15	16-30
Variable	E	V

Next 15 Cards

Format	F15.9	F15.9
Columns	1-15	16-30
Variable	EA	VA

OUTPUT

All the output will be punched on cards. The deck height offsets of Section D will be punched first, followed by those of the sections forward of D. After completing these sections the message "Deck Offsets Aft" will be punched. The message will be followed by the offsets from the section just aft of D to the stern.

For each section the program will punch offsets out to the halfbreadth (YM). At stations forward and aft of the midship station (or parallel middlebody) some of these offsets will not be valid since they will lie outside the sheer line.

SENSE SWITCH SETTINGS

All the sense switches are normally off, with one exception. The value of the transverse interval between offsets (CST) can be changed during execution by turning Switch 3 on. The program will halt and wait for a new value of CST to be typed in (Format F15.9). Switch 3 must be turned off before pushing start to continue.

SAMPLE PROBLEM

Input Data

1				
-10.0	50.0	2	60.0	12.0
4.0				5.0
20.0	10.0			
20.0	10.0			
10.0	10.0			
10.0	5.0			

Output

DECK OFFSETS FORWARD.-

FRAME -10.0000
.47999999
.42666666
.26666667
.00000001

FRAME 0.0000
.64489794
.59156461
.43156462
.16489796

FRAME 10.0000
1.13959170
1.08625840
.92625847
.65959181

FRAME 20.0000
1.96408150
1.91074810
1.75074810
1.48408150

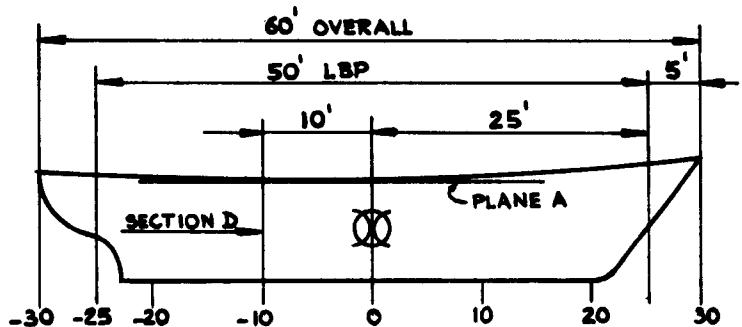
FRAME 30.0000
3.11836710
3.06503380
2.90503380
2.63836720

DECK OFFSETS AFT.-

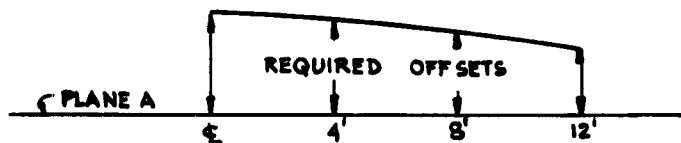
FRAME -20.0000
.82222223
.76888893
.60888893
.34222223

FRAME -25.0000
1.24999990
1.19666660
1.03666660
.77000003

FRAME -30.0000
1.84888870
1.79555540
1.63555540
1.36888880

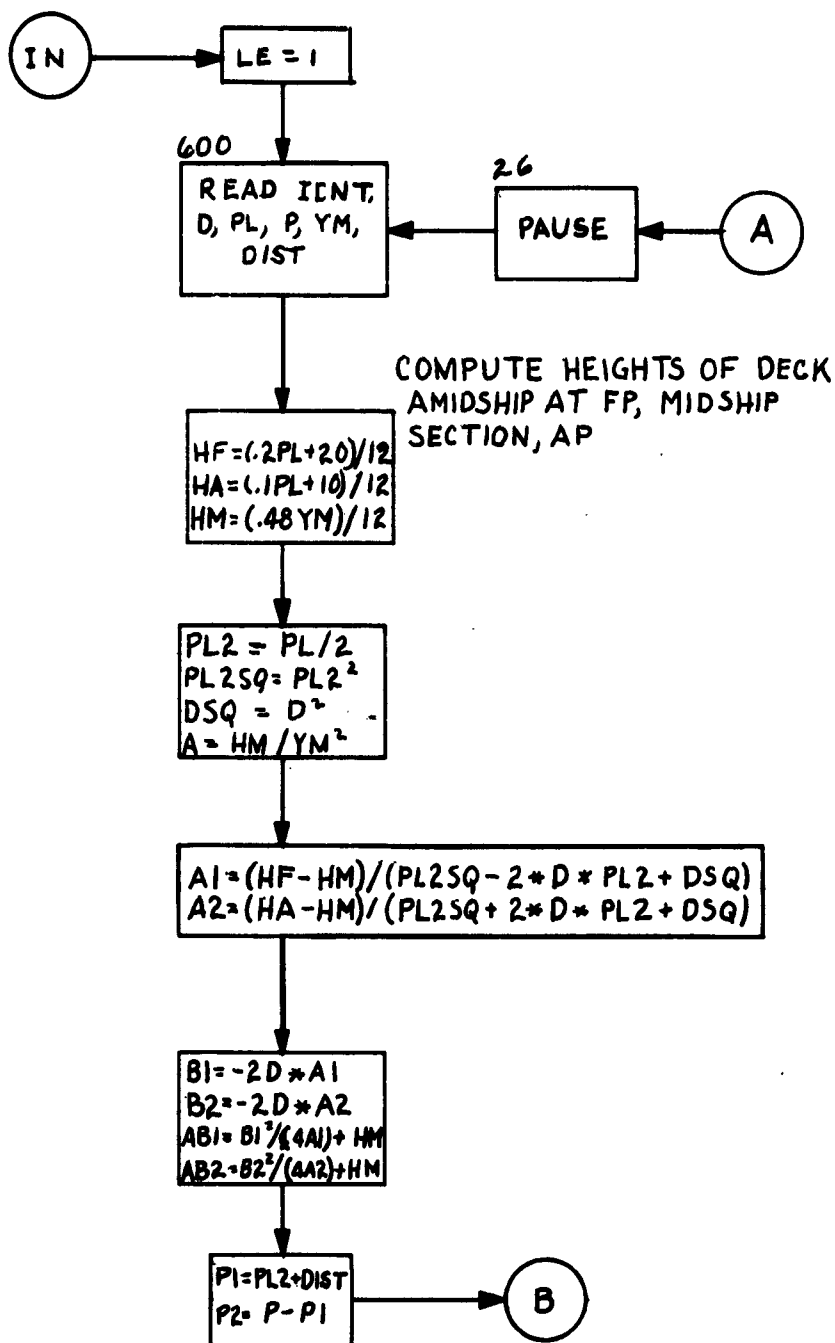


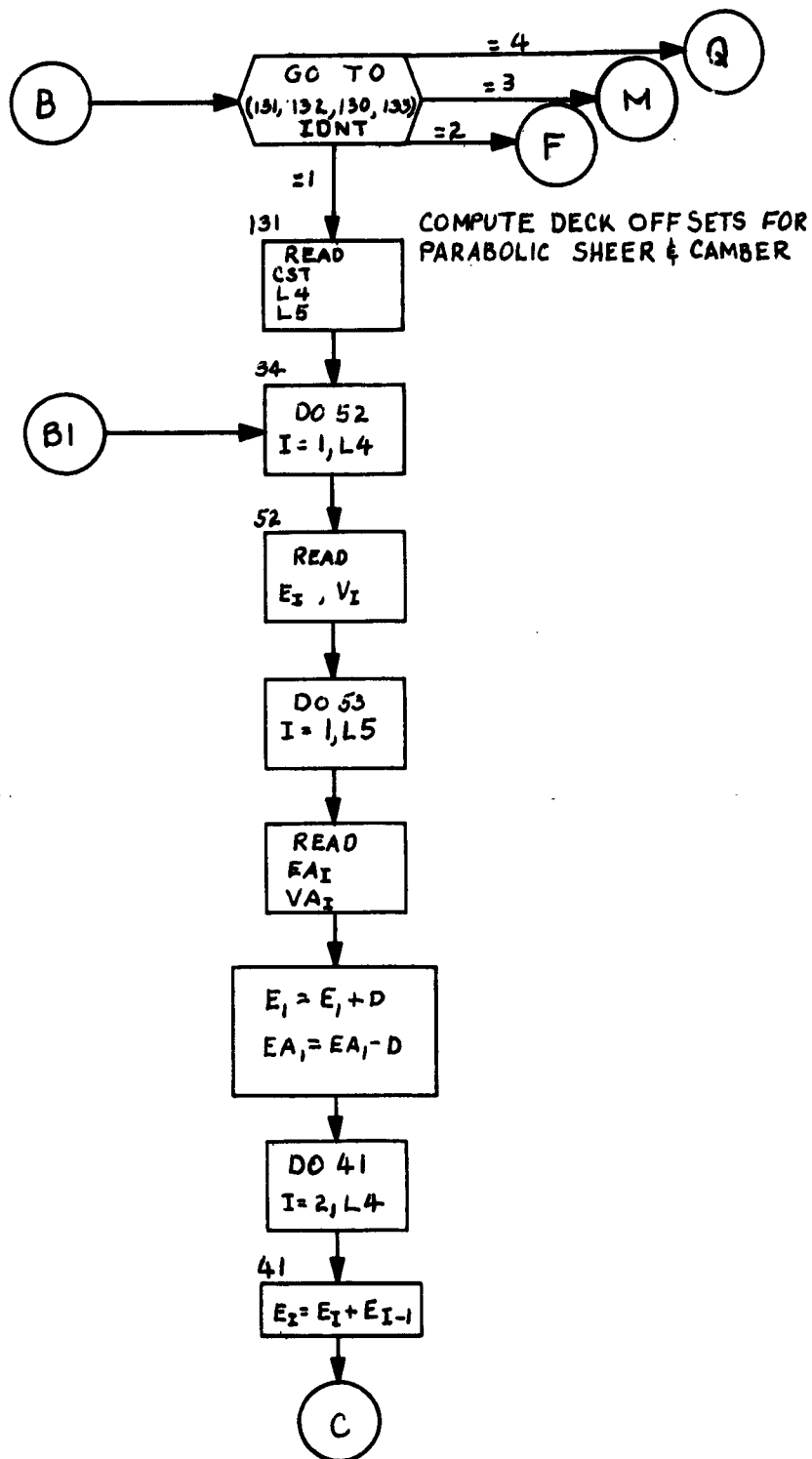
SIDE VIEW OF SAMPLE PROBLEM

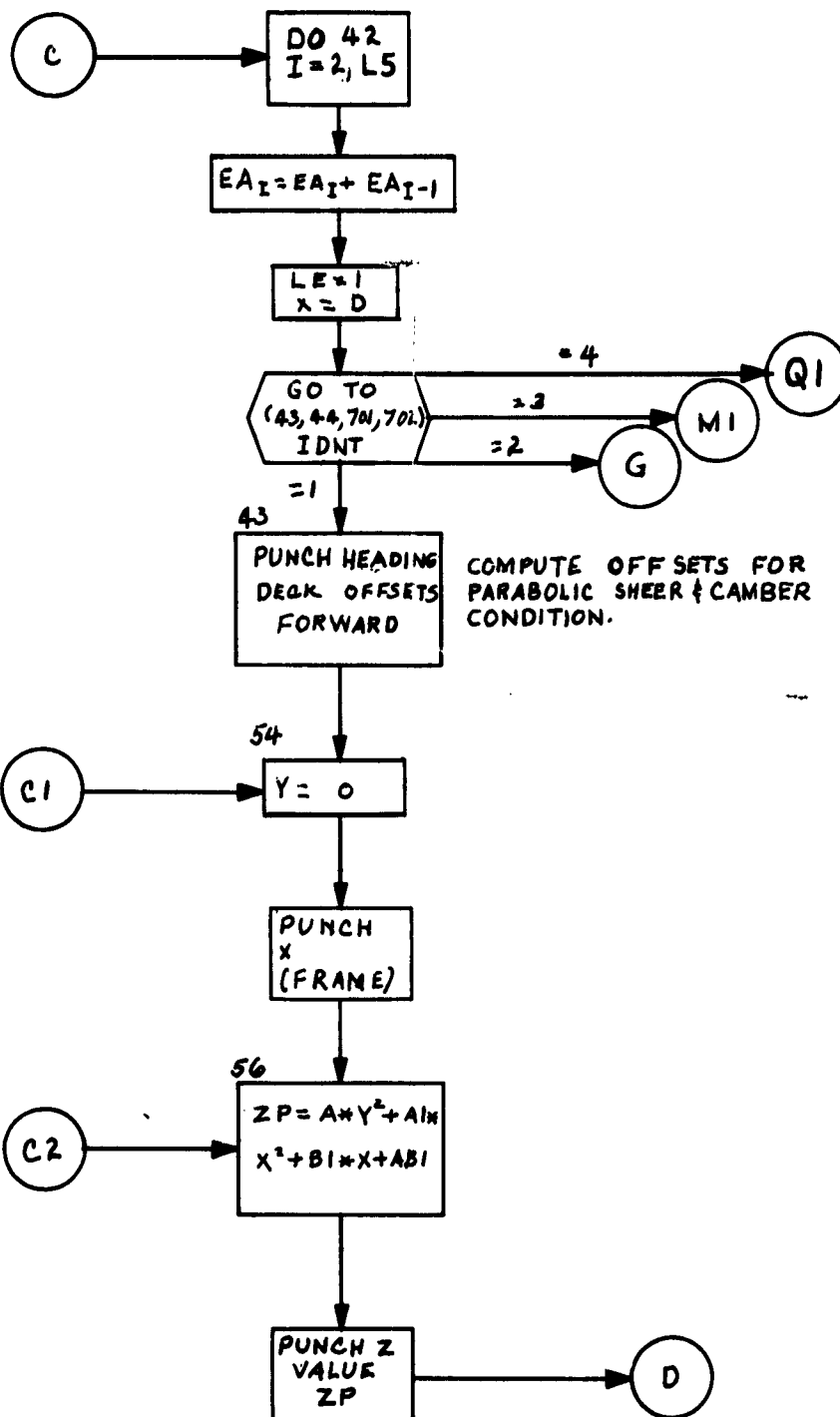


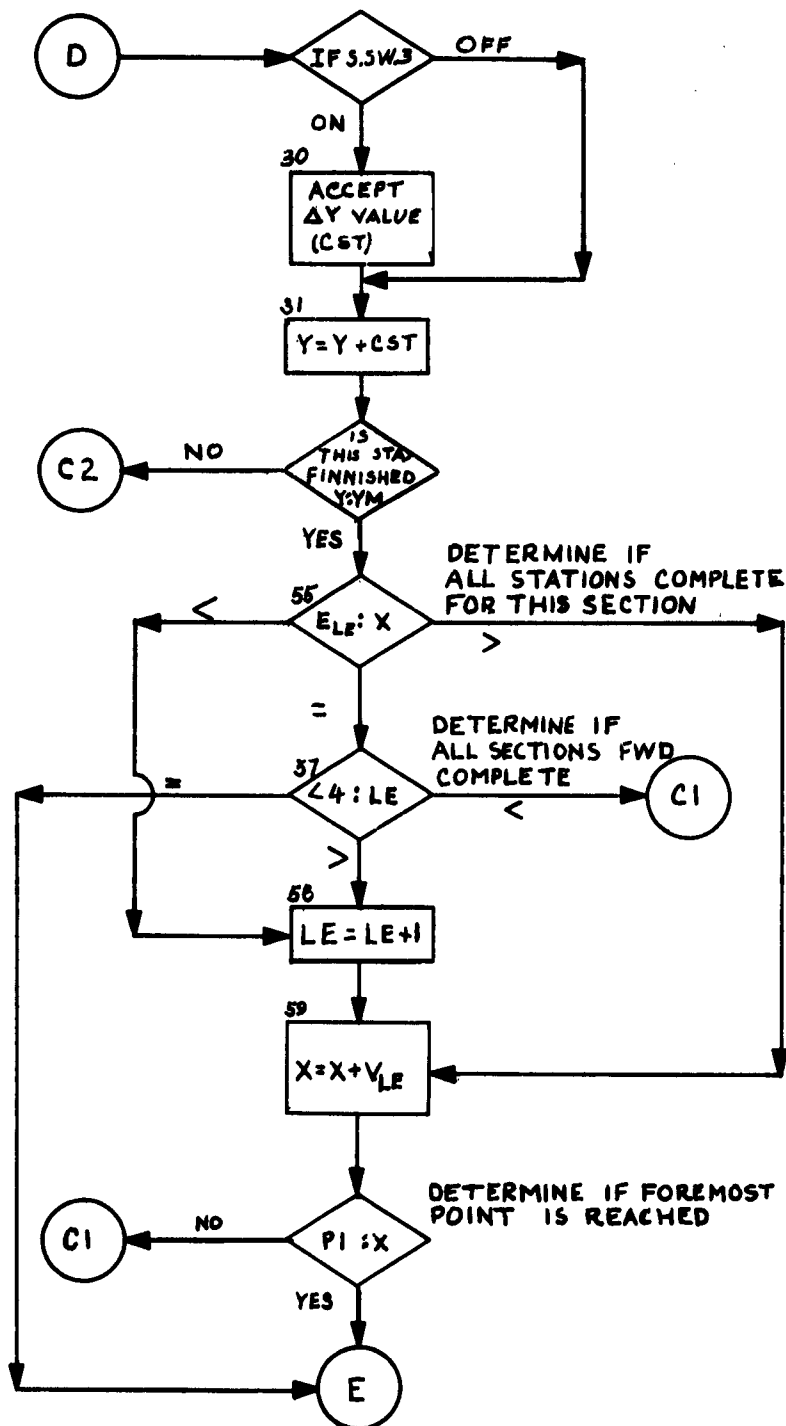
CROSS SECTION OF DECK

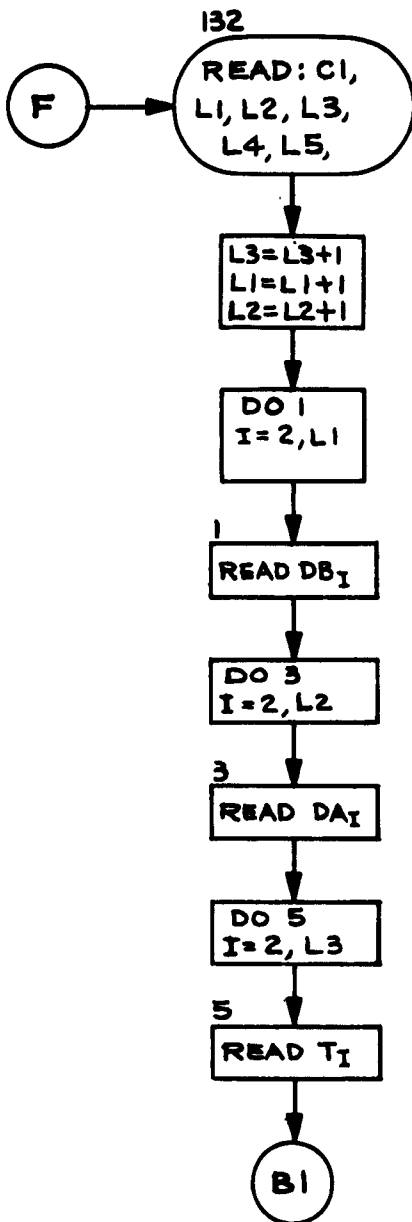
FLOW DIAGRAM



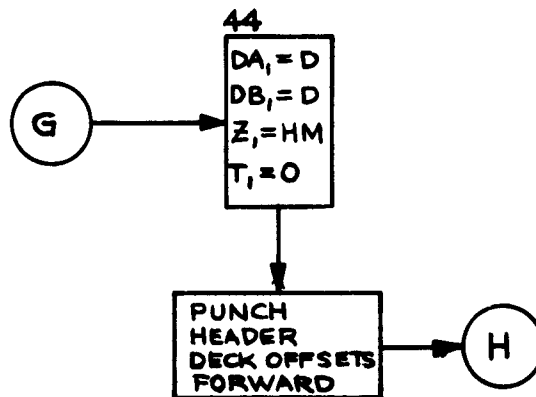


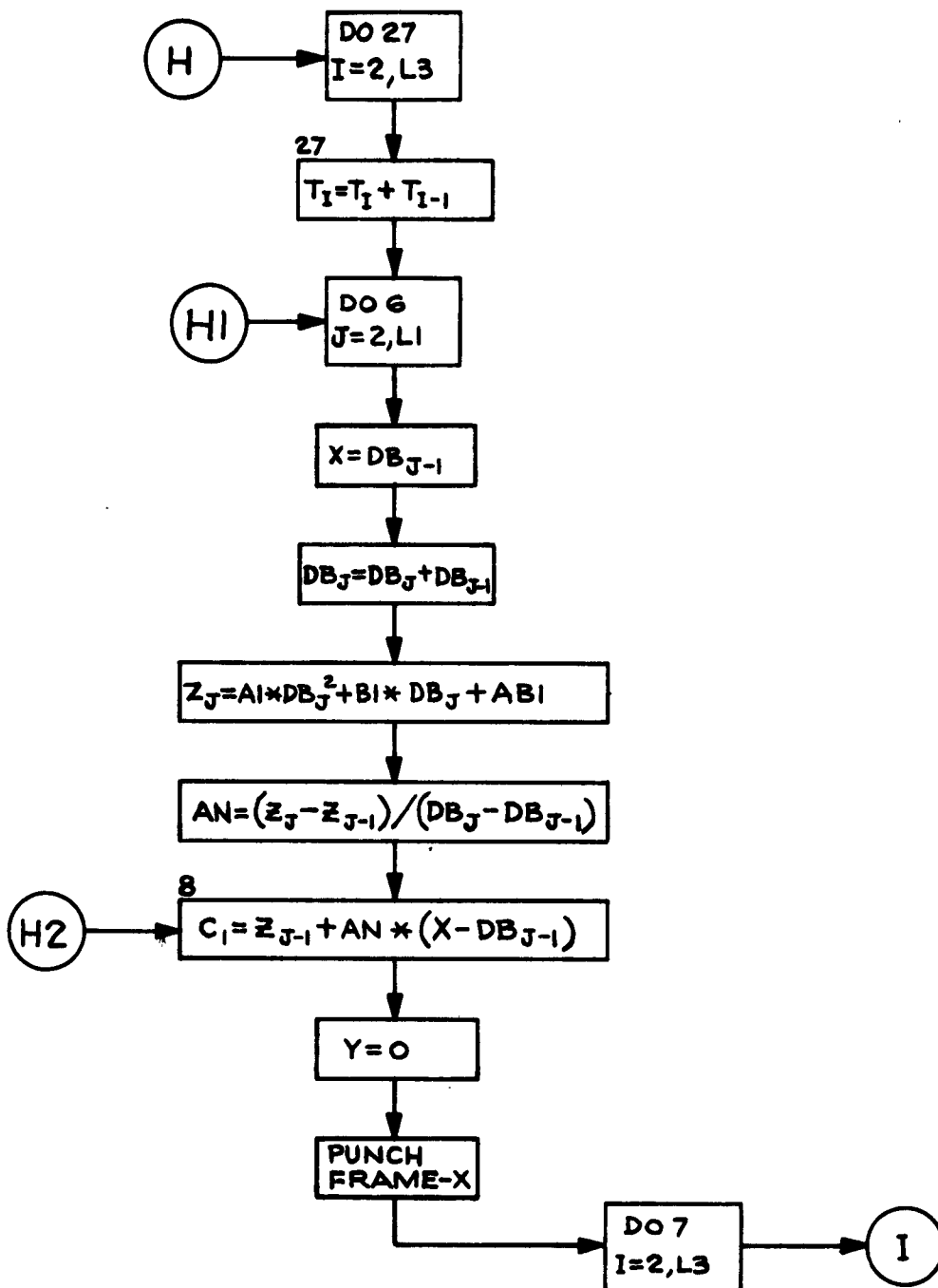


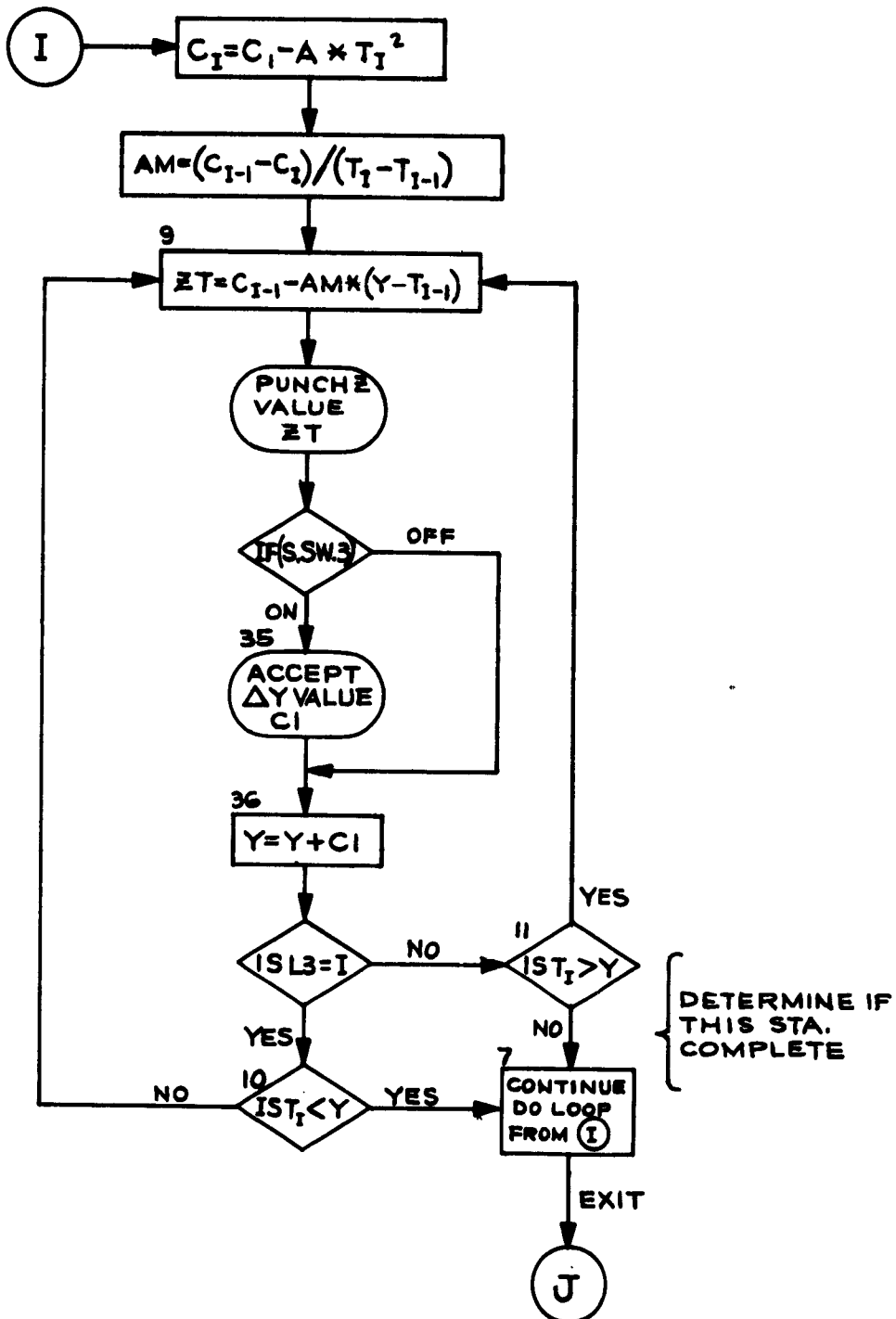


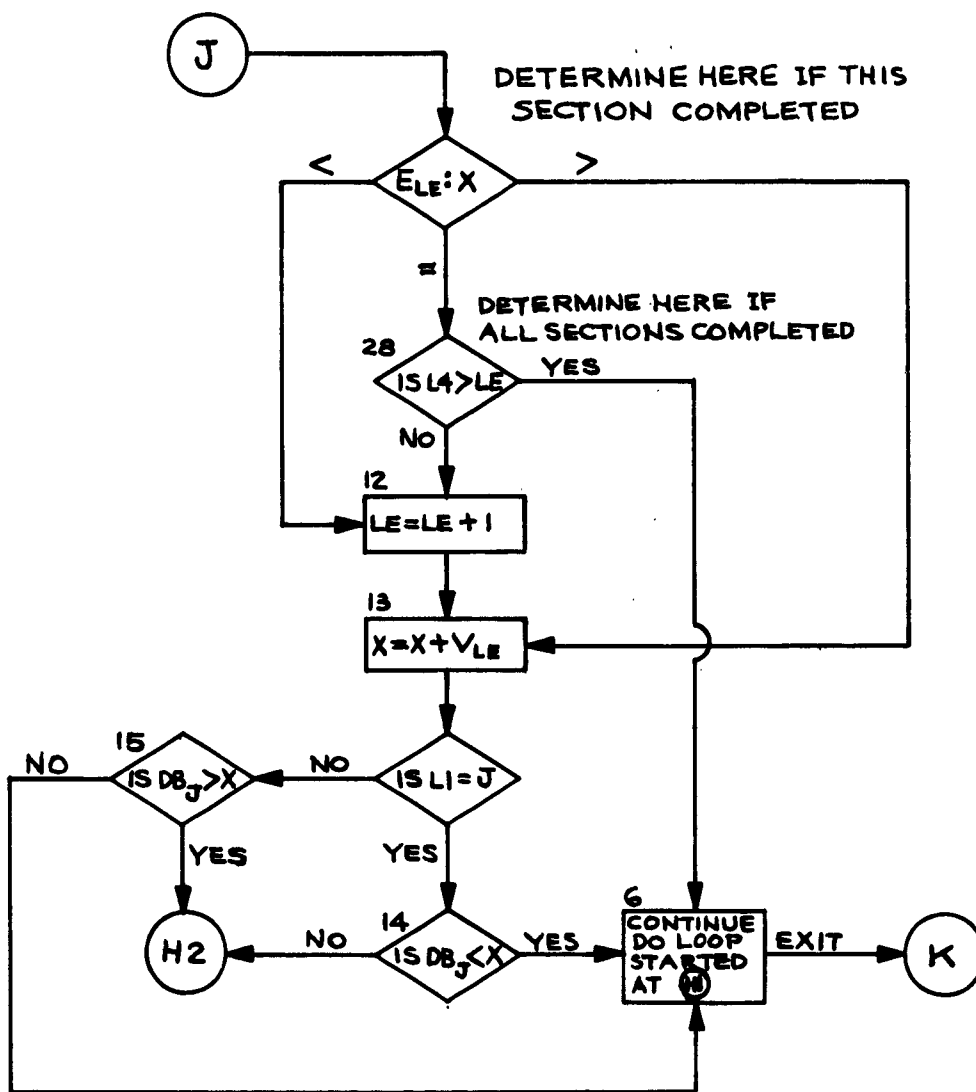


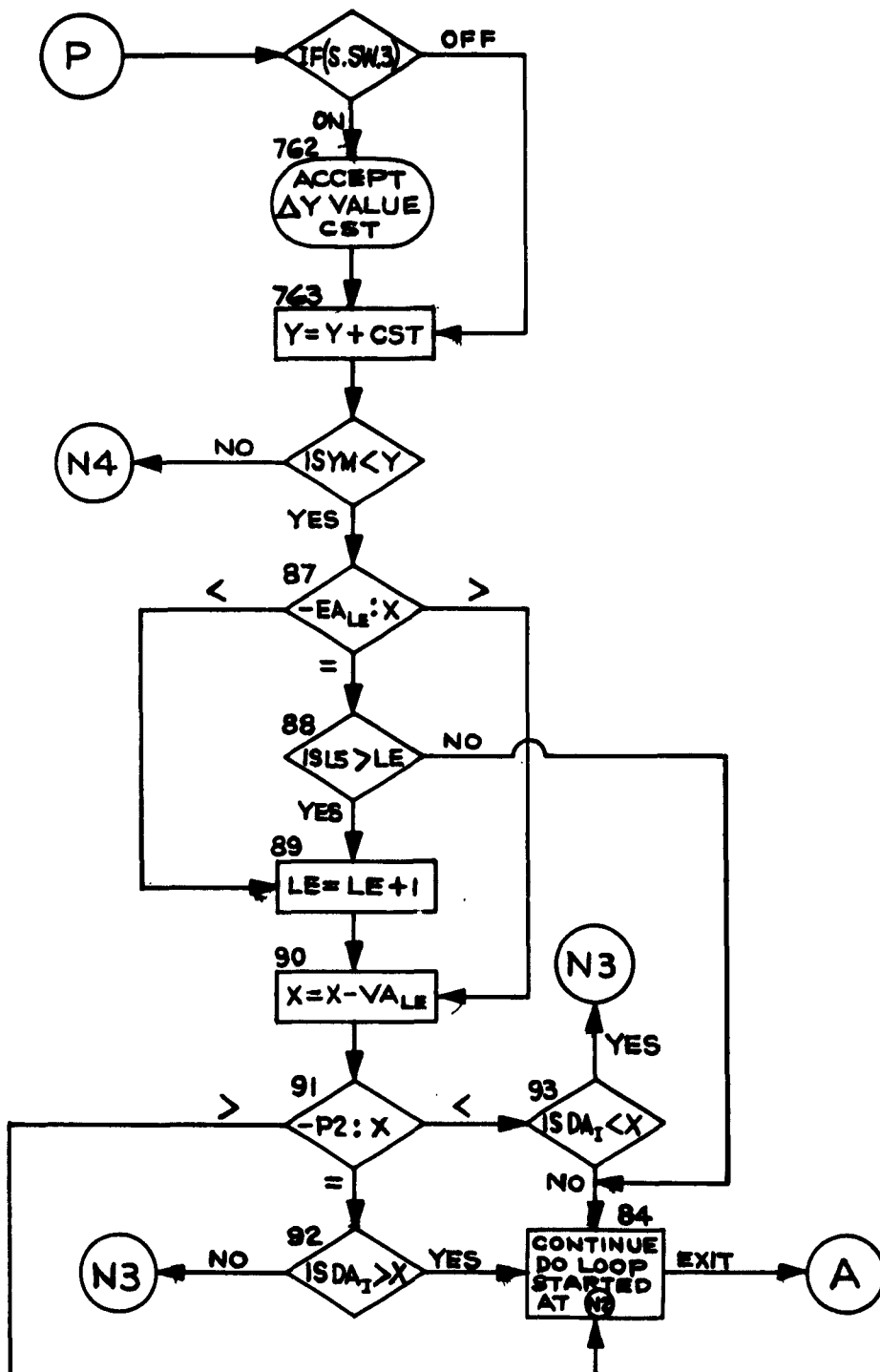
COMPUTE DECK OFFSETS FOR
STRAIGHT SHEER & CAMBER
CONDITION.

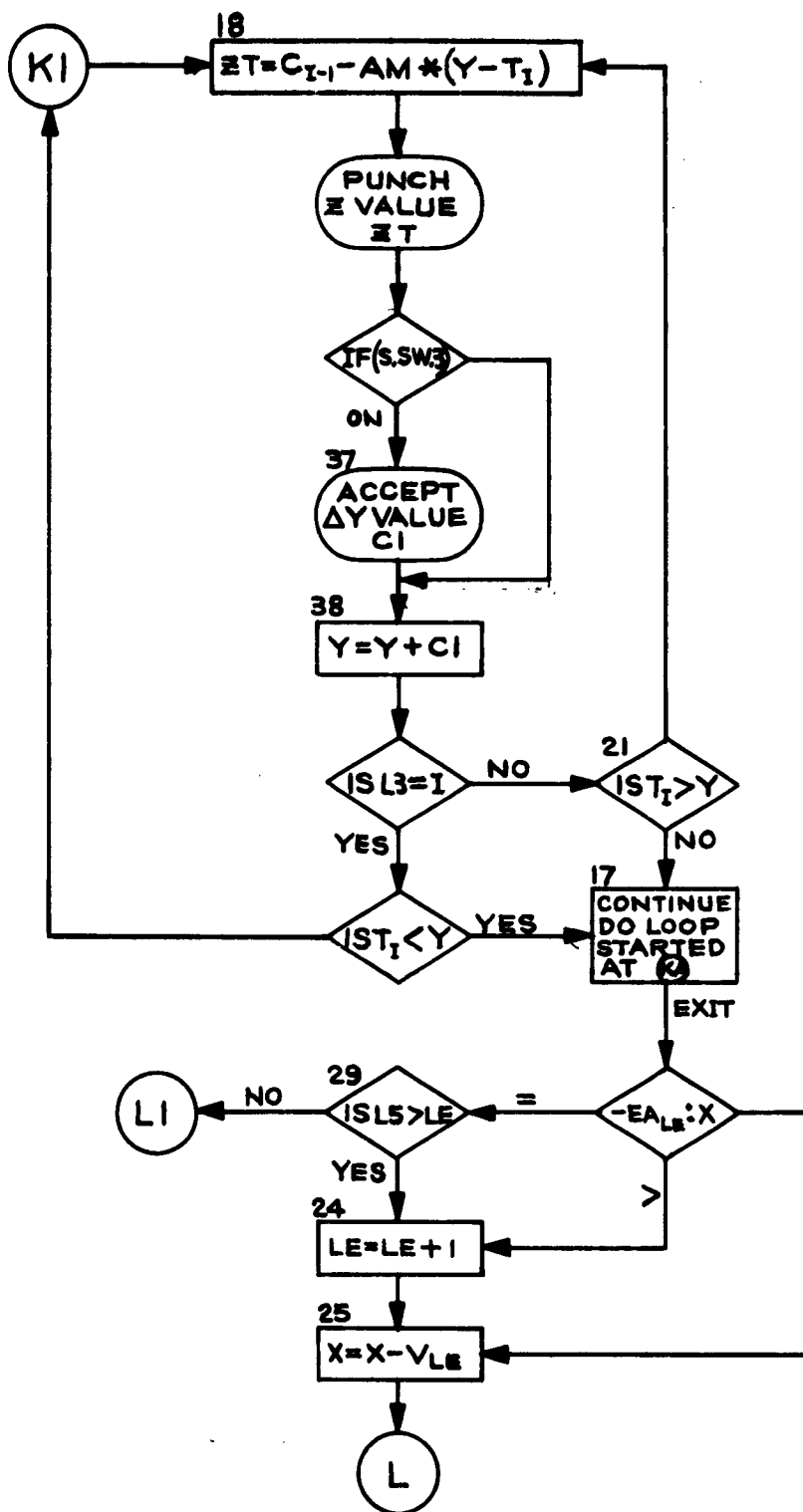


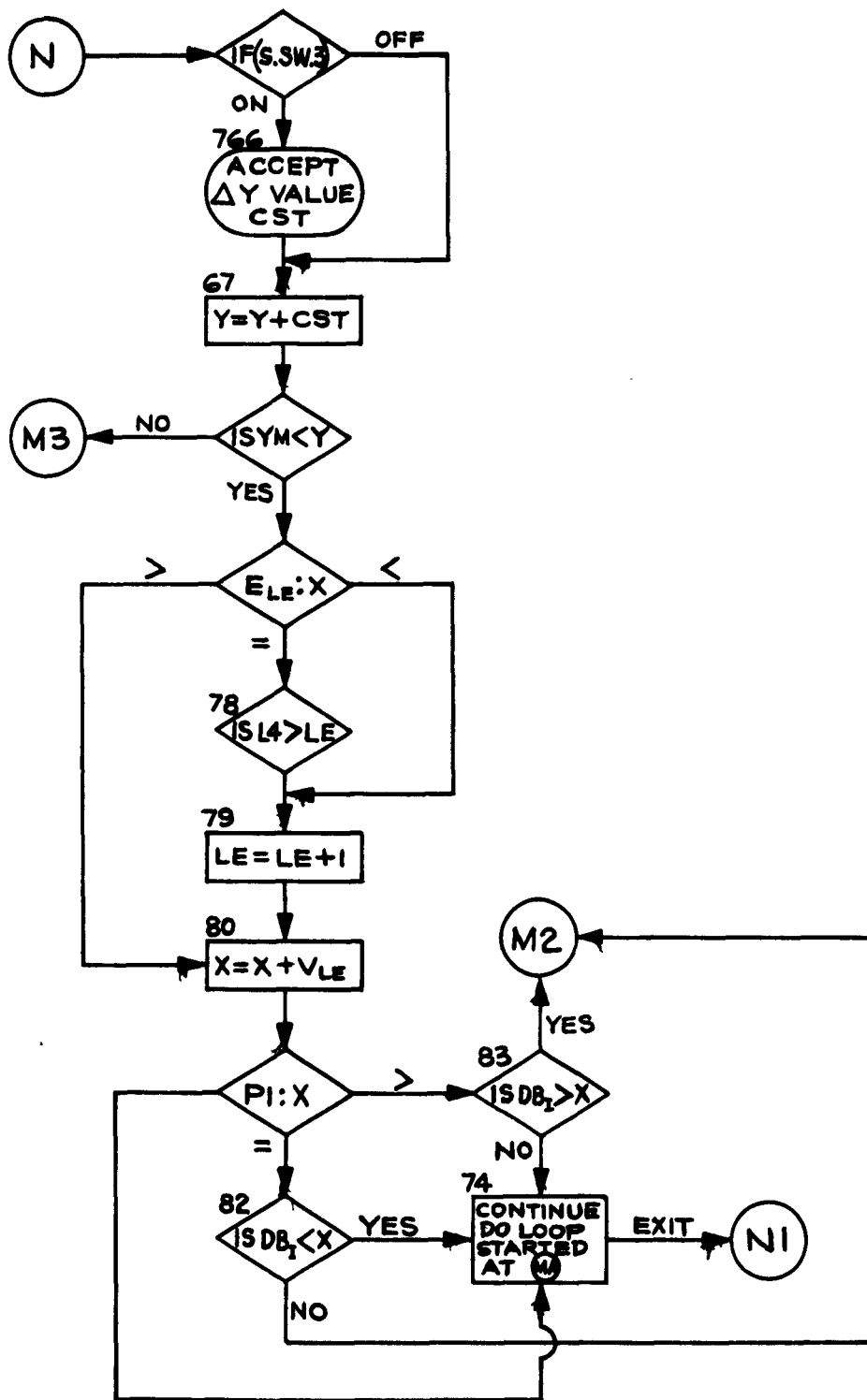


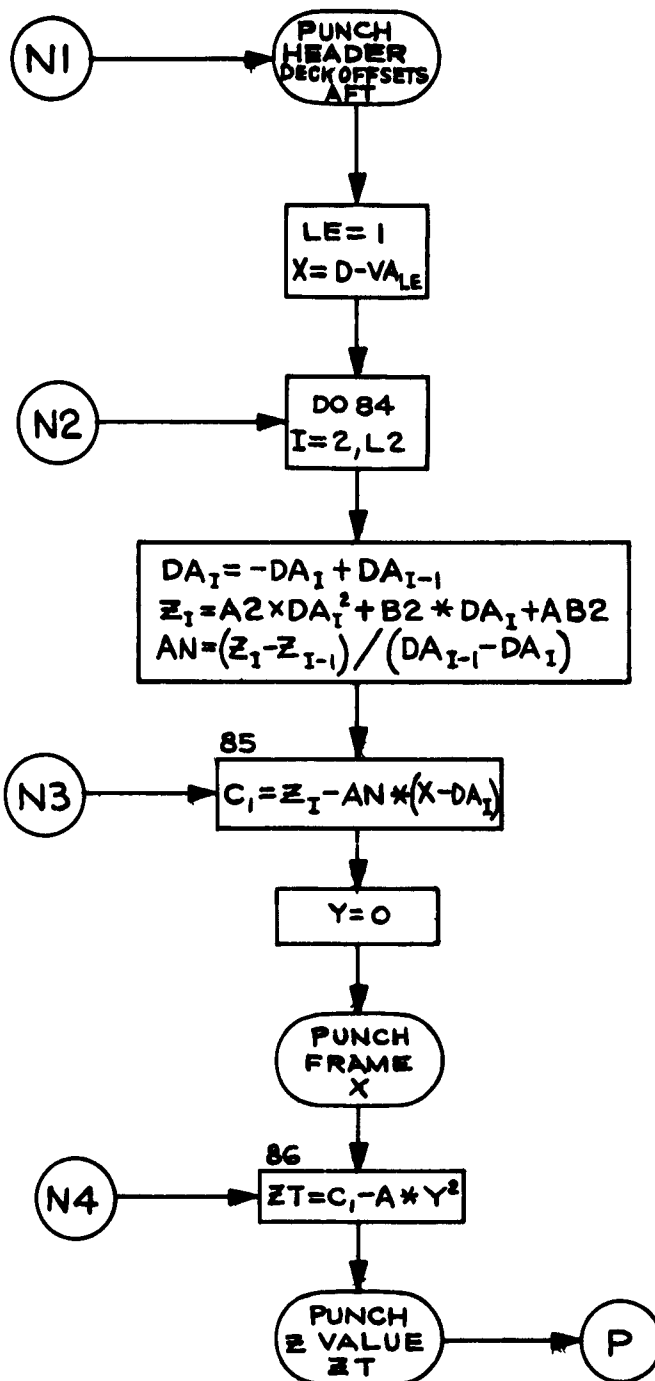


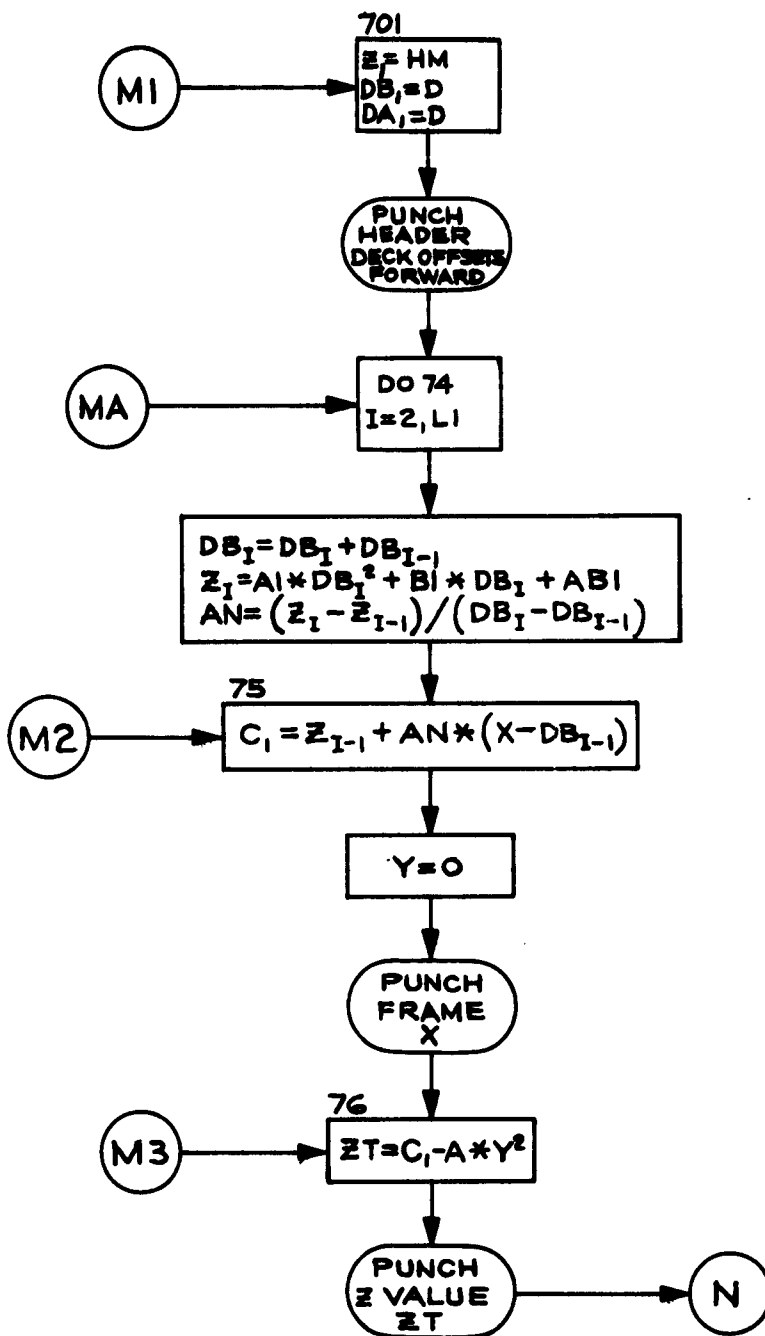


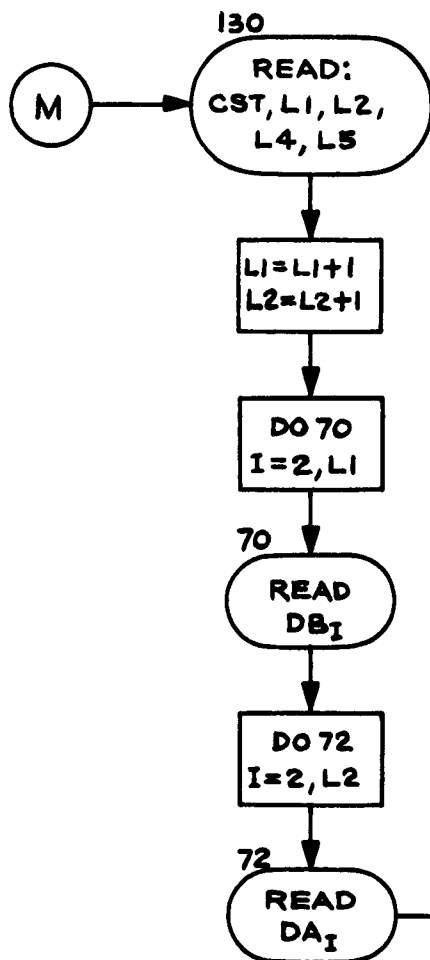
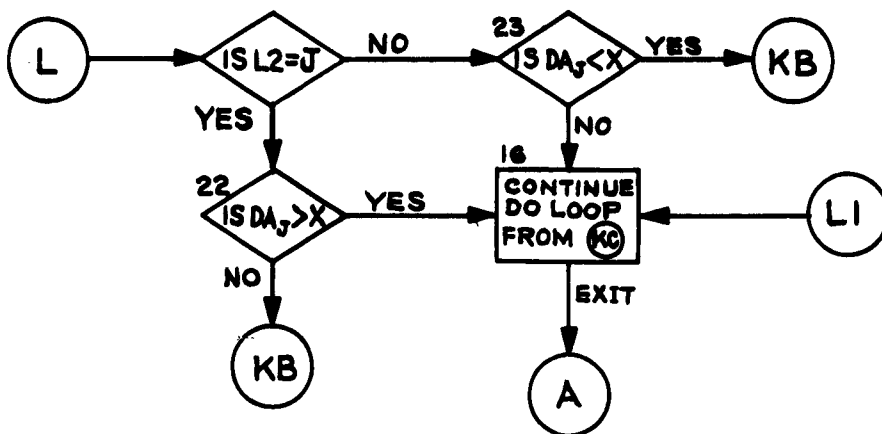




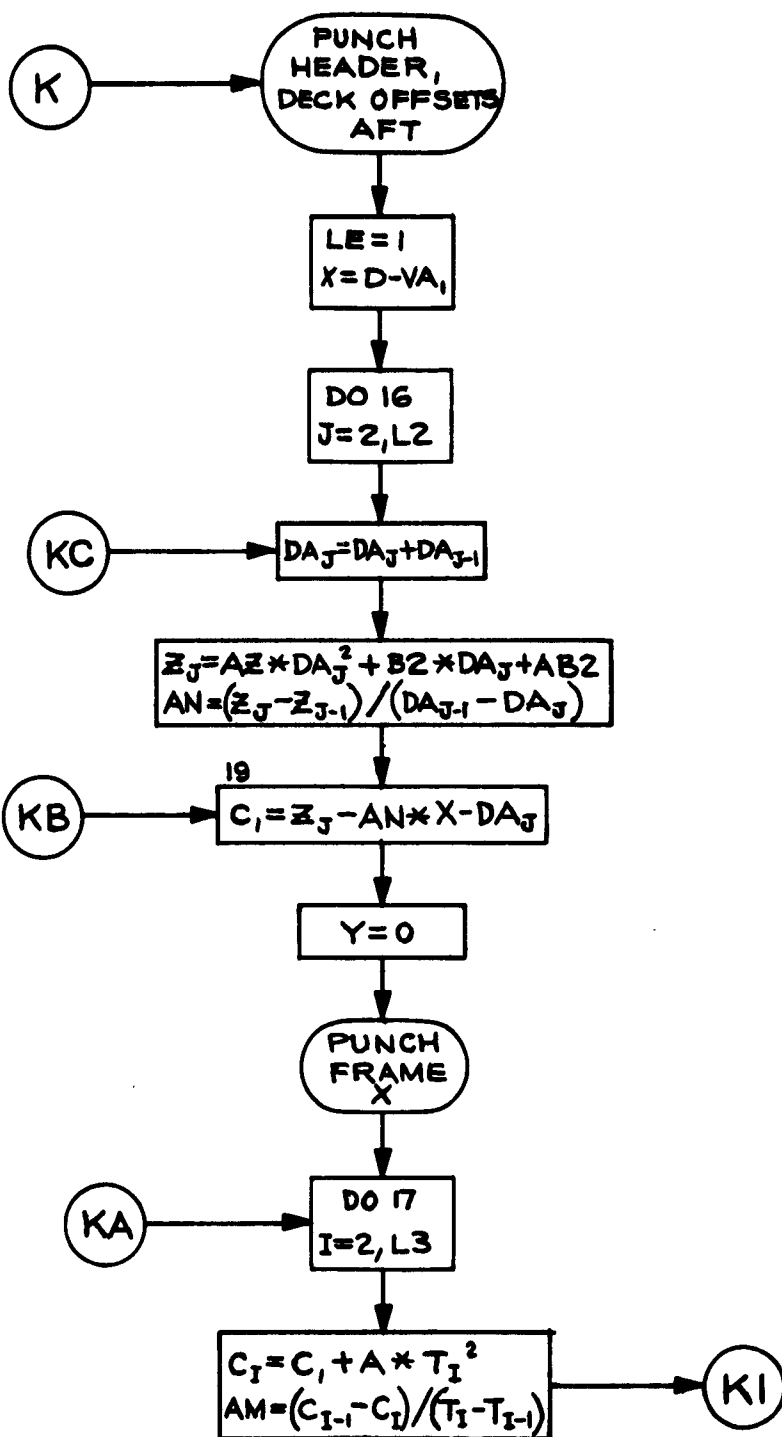




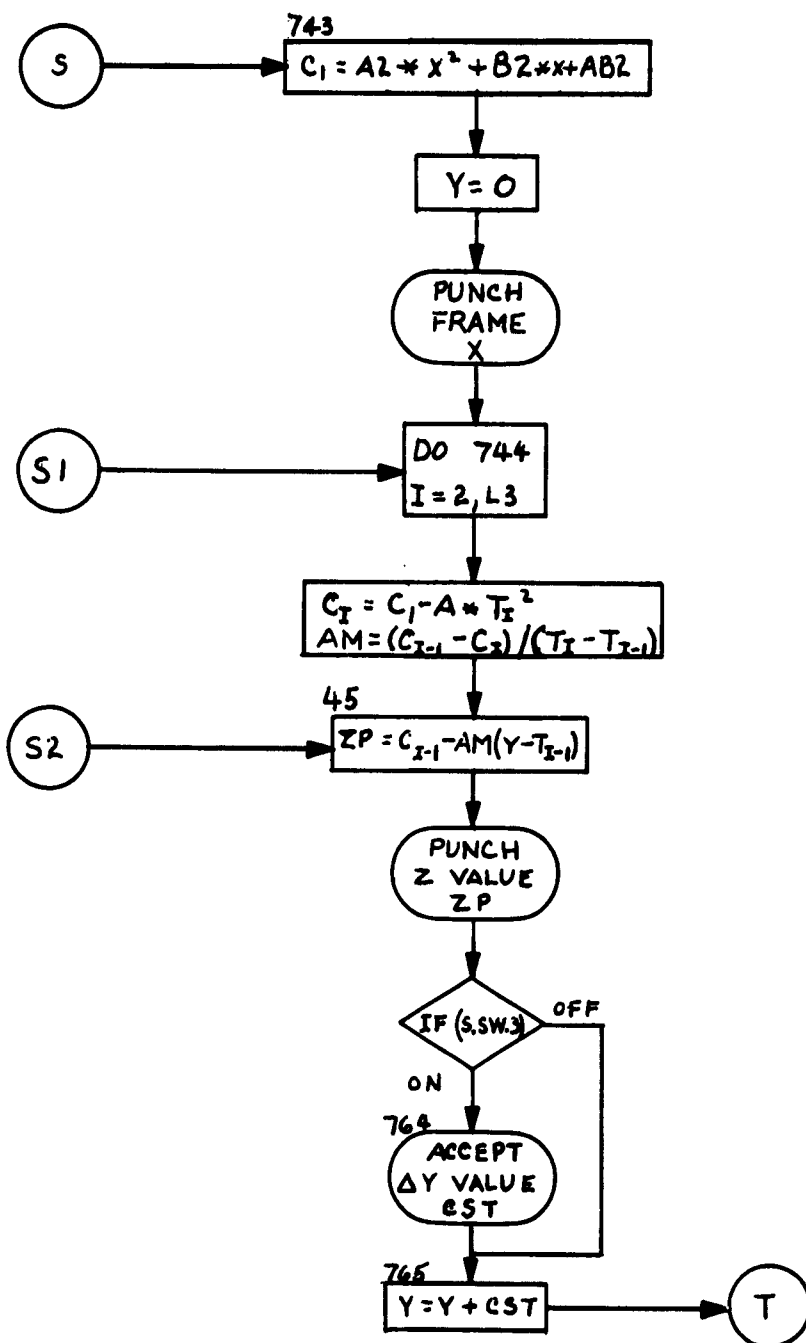


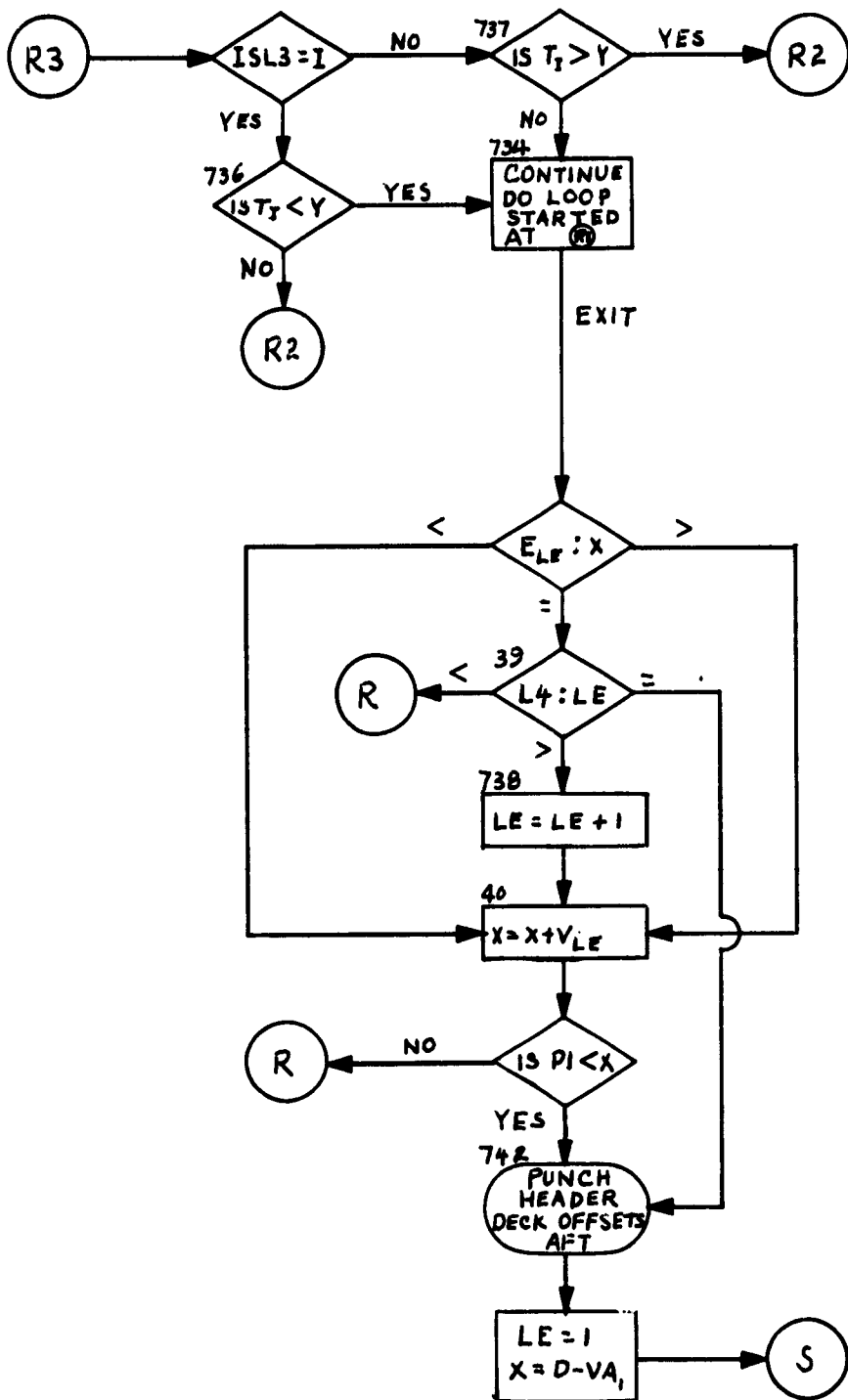


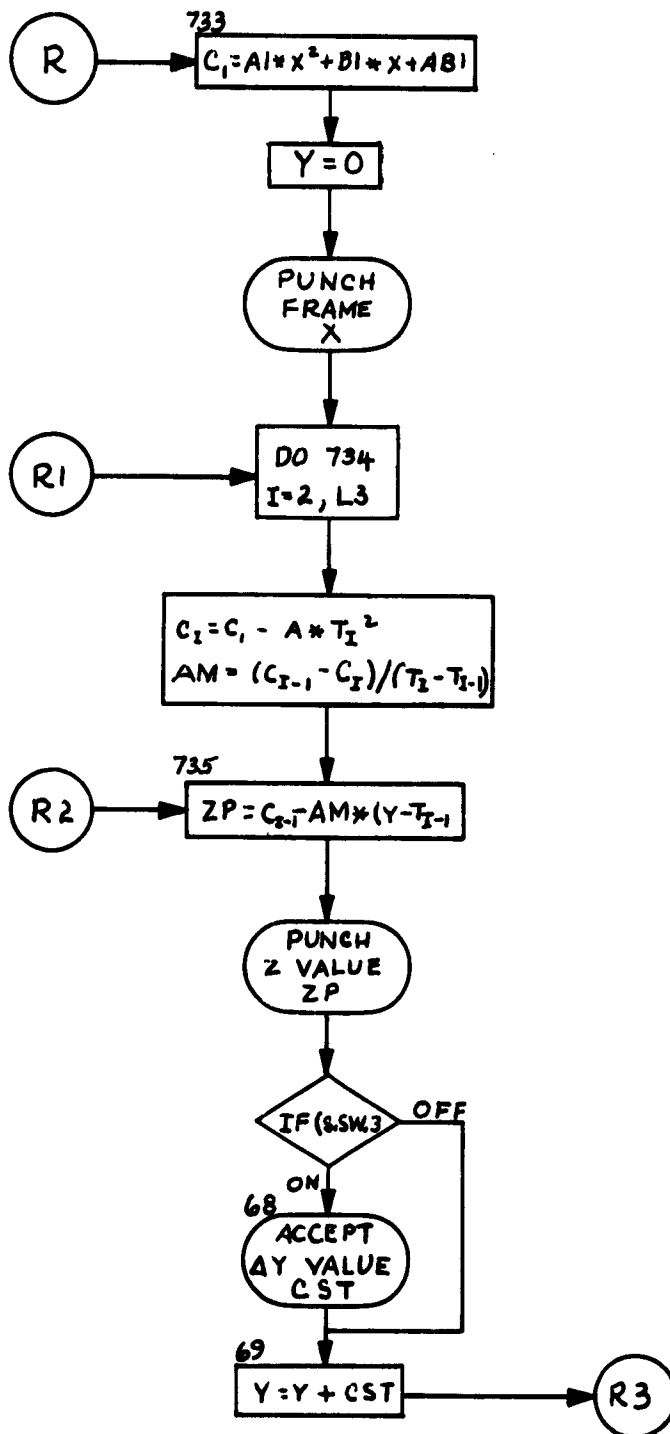
START CALCULATION OF
OFFSETS FOR STRAIGHT
SHEER & PARABOLIC CAMBER
CONDITION

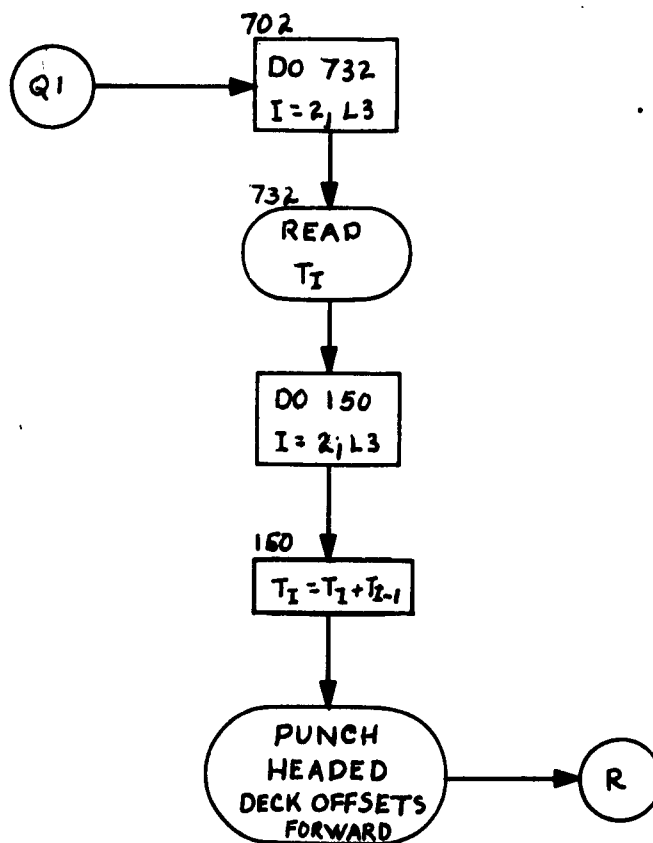
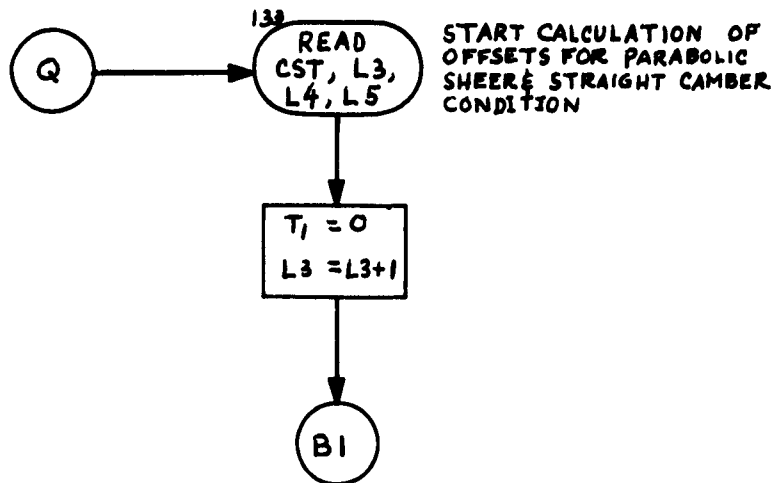


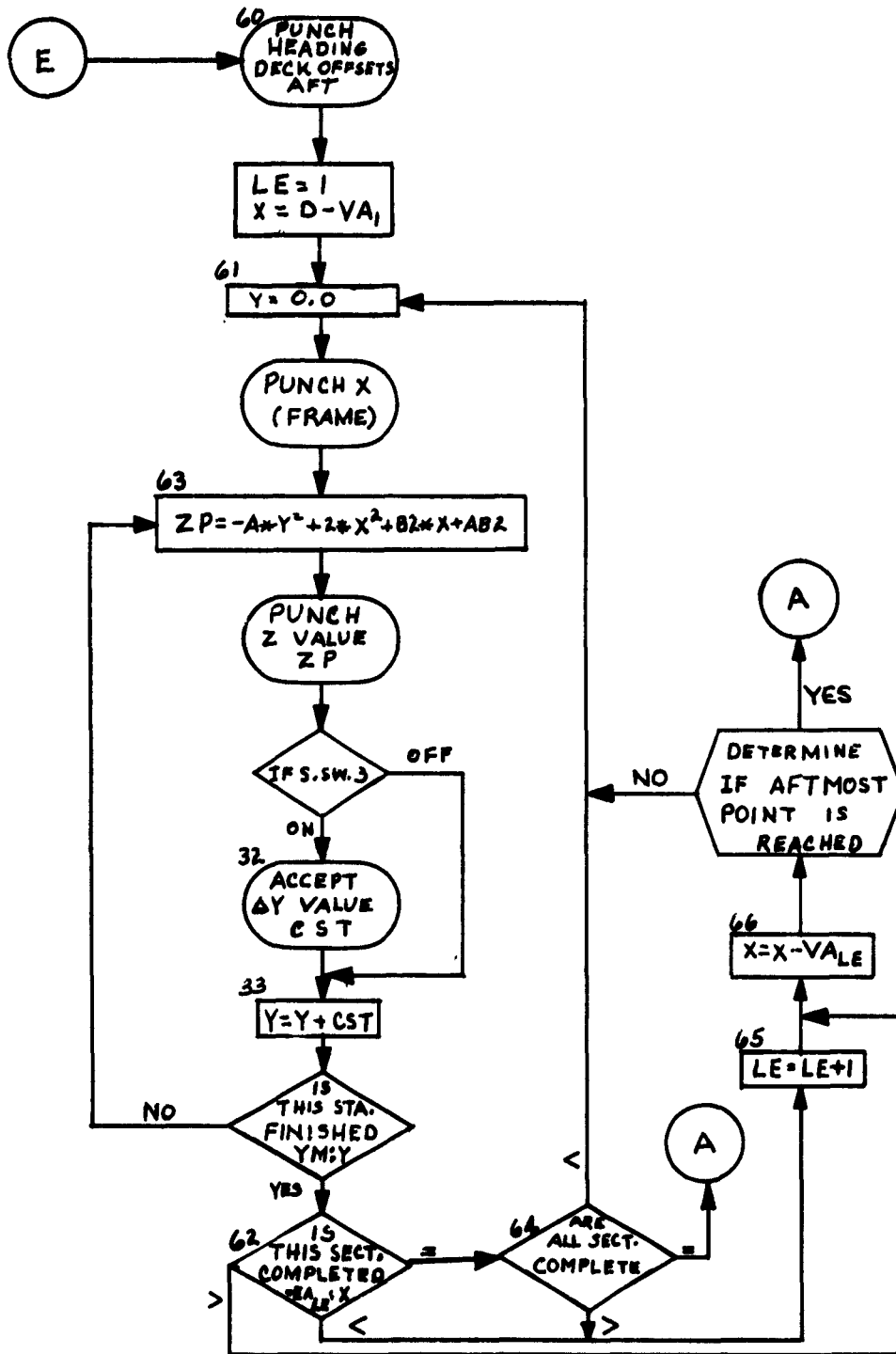












FORTRAN PROGRAM LISTING

```

C      * * * DECK OFFSETS * * *
C      IDNT=1      PARABOLIC SHEER AND CAMBER
C      IDNT=2      STRAIGHT SHEER AND CAMBER
C      IDNT=3      STRAIGHT SHEER AND PARABOLIC CAMBER
C      IDNT=4      PARABOLIC SHEER AND STRAIGHT CAMBER
C      DIMENSION DB(21),DA(21),E(20),EA(20),V(20),VA(20),T(21),C(21)
C      DIMENSION Z(21)
C      LE=1
C      GO TO 600
26    PAUSE 2
600   READ 506, IDNT
      READ 500, D, PL, P, YM, DIST
      HF=(.2*PL+20.)/12.
      HA=(.1*PL+10.)/12.
      HM=(2.*YM*.24)/12.
      PL2=PL/2.
      PL2SQ=PL2*PL2
      DSQ=D*D
      A=HM/(YM*YM)
      A1=(HF-HM)/(PL2SQ-2.*D*PL2+DSQ)
      A2=(HA-HM)/(PL2SQ+2.*D*PL2+DSQ)
      B1=-2.*D*A1
      B2=-2.*D*A2
      AB1=B1*B1/(4.*A1)+HM
      AB2=B2*B2/(4.*A2)+HM
      P1=PL2+DIST
      P2=P-P1
      GO TO (131,132,130,133), IDNT
131   READ 502, CST, L4, L5
34    DO 52 I=1, L4
52    READ 500, E(I), V(I)
      DO 53 I=1, L5
53    READ 500, EA(I), VA(I)
      E(1)=E(1)+D
      EA(1)=EA(1)-D
      DO 41 I=2, L4
41    E(I)=E(I)+E(I-1)
      DO 42 I=2, L5
42    EA(I)=EA(I)+EA(I-1)
      LE=1
      X=D
      GO TO (43,44,701,702), IDNT
43    PUNCH 503
54    Y=0.
      PUNCH 505, X
56    ZP=-A*Y*Y+A1*X*X+B1*X+AB1
      PUNCH 500, ZP
      IF (SENSE SWITCH 3) 30,31
30    ACCEPT 500, CST

```

```

31 Y=Y+CST
   IF(YM-Y)55,56,56
55 IF(E(LE)-X)58,57,59
57 IF(L4-LE)54,60,58
58 LE=LE+1
59 X=X+V(LE)
   IF(P1-X)60,54,54
60 PUNCH 504
   LE=1
   X=D-VA(1)
61 Y=0.
   PUNCH 505,X
63 ZP=-A*Y*Y+A2*X*X+B2*X+AB2
   PUNCH 500,ZP
   IF(SENSE SWITCH 3) 32,33
32 ACCEPT 500,CST
33 Y=Y+CST
   IF(YM-Y)62,63,63
62 IF(-EA(LE)-X)66,64,65
64 IF(L5-LE)61,26,65
65 LE=LE+1
66 X=X-VA(LE)
   IF(-P2-X)61,61,26
132 READ 502,C1,L1,L2,L3,L4,L5
   L3=L3+1
   L1=L1+1
   L2=L2+1
   DO 1 I=2,L1
1  READ 500,DB(I)
   DO 3 I=2,L2
3  READ 500,DA(I)
   DO 5 I=2,L3
5  READ 500,T(I)
   GO TO 34
44 DA(I)=D
   DB(I)=D
   Z(I)=HM
   T(I)=0.
   PUNCH 503
   DO 27 I=2,L3
27 T(I)=T(I)+T(I-1)
   DO 6 J=2,L1
   X=DB(J-1)
   DB(J)=DB(J)+DB(J-1)
   Z(J)=A1*DB(J)*DB(J)+B1*DB(J)+AB1
   AN=(Z(J)-Z(J-1))/(DB(J)-DB(J-1))
8  C(1)=Z(J-1)+AN*(X-DB(J-1))

```

```

Y=0.
PUNCH 505,X
DO 7 I=2,L3
C(I)=C(I)-A*T(I)*T(I)
AM=(C(I-1)-C(I))/(T(I)-T(I-1))
9 ZT=C(I-1)-AM*(Y-T(I-1))
PUNCH 500,ZT
IF(SENSE SWITCH 3) 35,36
35 ACCEPT 500,C1
36 Y=Y+C1
IF(L3-I)11,10,11
10 IF(T(I)-Y)7,9,9
11 IF(T(I)-Y)7,7,9
7 CONTINUE
IF(E(LE)-X)12,28,13
28 IF(L4-LE)6,6,12
12 LE=LE+1
13 X=X+V(LE)
IF(L1-J)15,14,15
14 IF(DB(J)-X)6,8,8
15 IF(DB(J)-X)6,6,8
6 CONTINUE
PUNCH 504
LE=1
X=D-VA(1)
DO 16 J=2,L2
DA(J)=-DA(J)+DA(J-1)
Z(J)=A2*DA(J)*DA(J)+B2*DA(J)+AB2
AN=(Z(J)-Z(J-1))/(DA(J-1)-DA(J))
19 C(I)=Z(J)-AN*(X-DA(J))
Y=0.
PUNCH 505,X
DO 17 I=2,L3
C(I)=C(I)-A*T(I)*T(I)
AM=(C(I-1)-C(I))/(T(I)-T(I-1))
18 ZT=C(I-1)-AM*(Y-T(I-1))
PUNCH 500,ZT
IF(SENSE SWITCH 3) 37,38
37 ACCEPT 500,C1
38 Y=Y+C1
IF(L3-I)21,20,21
20 IF(T(I)-Y)17,18,18
21 IF(T(I)-Y)17,17,18
17 CONTINUE
IF(-EA(LE)-X)25,29,24
29 IF(L5-LE)16,16,24
24 LE=LE+1

```

```

25  X=X-VA(LE)
    IF(L2-J)23,22,23
22  IF(DA(J)-X)19,19,16
23  IF(DA(J)-X)19,16,16
16  CONTINUE
    GO TO 26
130 READ 502,CST,L1,L2,L4,L5
    L1=L1+1
    L2=L2+1
    DO 70 I=2,L1
70  READ 500,DB(I)
    DO 72 I=2,L2
72  READ 500,DA(I)
    GO TO 34
701 Z(1)=HM
    DB(1)=D
    DA(1)=D
    PUNCH 503
    DO 74 I=2,L1
    DB(I)=DB(I)+DB(I-1)
    Z(I)=A1*DB(I)*DB(I)+B1*DB(I)+AB1
    AN=(Z(I)-Z(I-1))/(DB(I)-DB(I-1))
75  C(1)=Z(I-1)+AN*(X-DB(I-1))
    Y=0.
    PUNCH 505,X
76  ZT=C(1)-A*Y*Y
    PUNCH 500,ZT
    IF(SENSE SWITCH 3)766,67
766 ACCEPT 500,CST
67  Y=Y+CST
    IF(YM-Y)77,76,76
77  IF(E(LE)-X)79,78,80
78  IF(L4-LE)74,74,79
79  LE=LE+1
80  X=X+V(LE)
81  IF(P1-X)74,82,83
82  IF(DB(1)-X)74,75,75
83  IF(DB(1)-X)74,74,75
74  CONTINUE
    PUNCH 504
    LE=1
    X=D-VA(LE)
    DO 84 I=2,L2
    DA(I)=-DA(I)+DA(I-1)
    Z(I)=A2*DA(I)*DA(I)+B2*DA(I)+AB2
    AN=(Z(I)-Z(I-1))/(DA(I-1)-DA(I))
85  C(1)=Z(I)-AN*(X-DA(I))
    Y=0.

```

```

PUNCH 505,X
86 ZT=C(1)-A*Y*Y
PUNCH 500,ZT
IF(SENSE SWITCH 3) 762,763
762 ACCEPT 500,CST
763 Y=Y+CST
IF(YM-Y)87,86,86
87 IF(-EA(LE)-X)90,88,89
88 IF(L5-LE)84,84,89
89 LE=LE+1
90 X=X-VA(LE)
91 IF(-P2-X)93,92,84
92 IF(DA(1)-X)85,85,84
93 IF(DA(1)-X)85,84,84
84 CONTINUE
GO TO 26
133 READ 502,CST,L3,L4,L5
T(1)=0.
L3=L3+1
GO TO 34
702 DO 732 I=2,L3
732 READ 500,T(I)
DO 150 I=2,L3
150 T(I)=T(I)+T(I-1)
PUNCH 503
733 C(1)=A1*X*X+B1*X+AB1
Y=0.
PUNCH 505,X
DO 734 I=2,L3
C(I)=C(1)-A*T(I)*T(I)
AM=(C(I-1)-C(I))/(T(I)-T(I-1))
735 ZP=C(I-1)-AM*(Y-T(I-1))
PUNCH 500,ZP
IF(SENSE SWITCH 3)68,69
68 ACCEPT 500,CST
69 Y=Y+CST
IF(L3-I)737,736,737
736 IF(T(I)-Y)734,735,735
737 IF(T(I)-Y)734,734,735
734 CONTINUE
IF(E(LE)-X)738,39,40
39 IF(L4-LE)733,742,738
738 LE=LE+1
40 X=X+V(LE)
IF(P1-X)742,733,733
742 PUNCH 504
LE=1
X=D-VA(1)

```



```

743 C(1)=A2*X*X+B2*X+AB2
    Y=0.
    PUNCH 505,X
    DO 744 I=2,L3
    C(1)=C(1)-A*T(I)*T(I)
    AM=(C(I-1)-C(1))/(T(I)-T(I-1))
45  ZP=C(I-1)-AM*(Y-T(I-1))
    PUNCH 500,ZP
    IF(SENSE SWITCH 3) 764,765
764 ACCEPT 500,CST
765 Y=Y+CST
    IF(L3-I)47,46,47
46  IF(T(I)-Y)744,45,45
47  IF(T(I)-Y)744,744,45
744 CONTINUE
    IF(-EA(LE)-X)48,49,50
49  IF(L5-LE)743,741,50
50  LE=LE+1
48  X=X-VA(LE)
51  IF(-P2-X)743,743,741
741 GO TO 26
500 FORMAT(5F15.9)
502 FORMAT(F15.9,5I5)
503 FORMAT (22HDECK OFFSETS FORWARD.-)
504 FORMAT (18HDECK OFFSETS AFT.-)
505 FORMAT(6HFRAME ,F10.4)
506 FORMAT (2I5)
    END

```

Appendix J

PROGRAM FOR INNER EDGE OF WEB FRAMES

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Appendix J

PROGRAM FOR INNER EDGE OF WEB FRAMES

The purpose of this program is to find the inner contour of a web frame when given offsets describing the mold line contour of the frame. That is, given a set of points which lie on a smooth mold line of a frame, we wish to apply a transformation to these points. This transformation is to be such that the transformed points lie on a curve which is similar in contour but which now passes an ordinate distance C_1 from the upper point and C_2 from the lowest point. (See Fig. J-1a.)

To accomplish this transformation, the curve is first translated the distance C_1 . By examining Fig. J-1a it can be seen that if the curve is now rotated so that the end point was a distance C_2 from its original position, the resulting curve would be too short and in a distorted position. To overcome this condition the curve is extended by fitting a parabola to the three lowest data points and extrapolating a new end point.

A special condition which may sometimes be found on web frames is the existence of a knuckle near the upper point. This condition is illustrated in Fig. J-1b. The inner contour will be a smooth curve from the beginning at the upper edge. The true distance to which the points below the knuckle must be translated is not given by C_1 . Therefore, a new C_1 must be calculated which gives a closer approximation of the correct distance.

The new distance C_1 is approximated by passing a parabola through the uppermost three data points below the knuckle, or if given including the point at the knuckle itself, C_1 can then be found by solving for the point on the parabola corresponding to the upper frame edge.

The program is written in **FORTRAN** for the IBM-1620 computer.

Fig. J-1a PART GEOMETRY
SHOWING SOLUTION
WITHOUT KNUCKLE

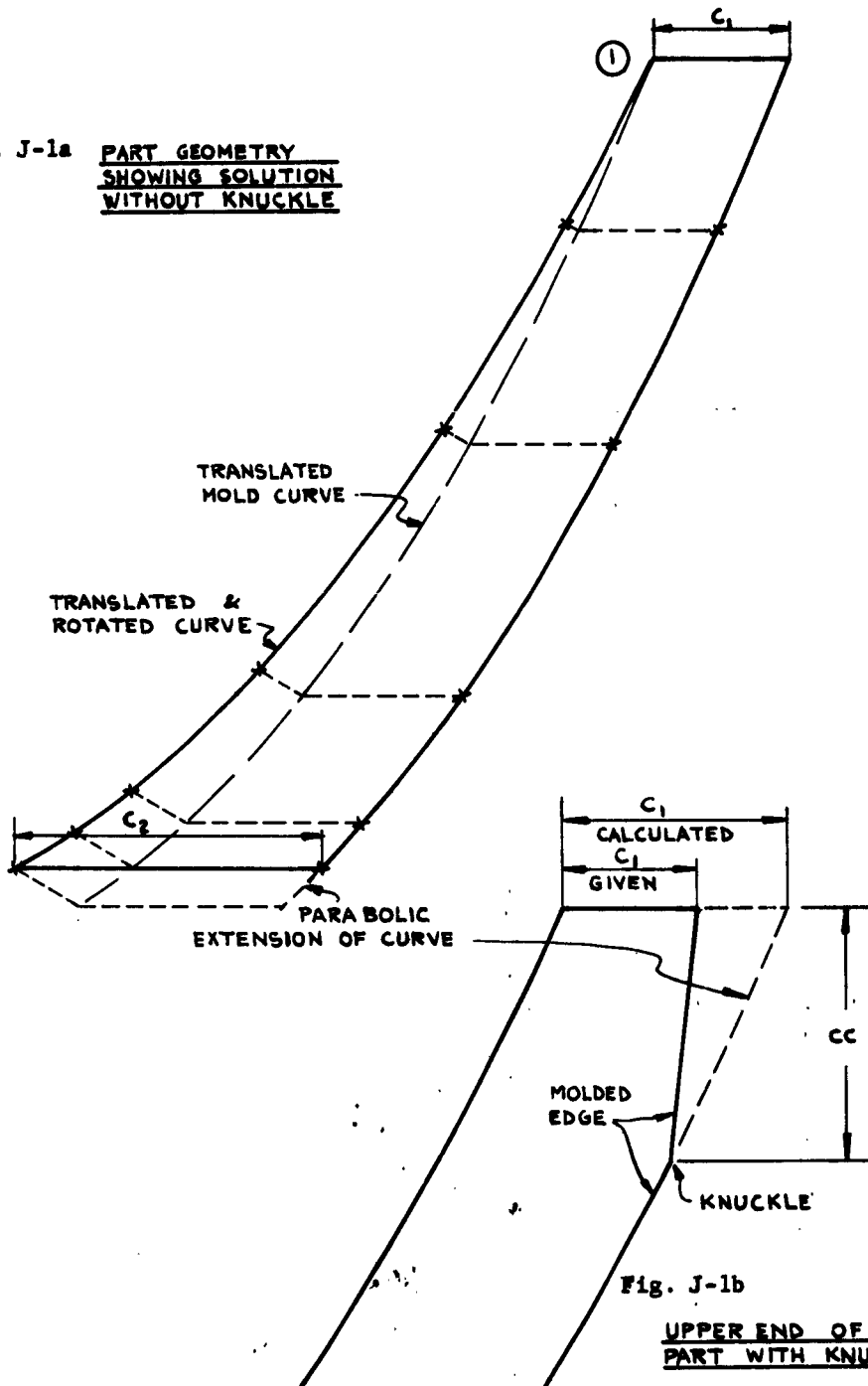


Fig. J-1b

UPPER END OF A
PART WITH KNUCKLE

a. Input Data

FORTRAN Input Symbols

N = Number of points, must be an integer with no decimal point, and must be right justified to Column 5. $N \leq 25$

C1 = Ordinate distance curve is to be moved at first point

C2 = Ordinate distance curve is to be moved at last point

CC = Abscissa distance from first point to place where C1 is given. This applies only when the curve contains a knuckle

X(I),Y(I) = Coordinates of points describing the curve

Data Cards

There are a total of (N+1) cards

First Card:

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Card Columns</u>
N	I5	1 - 5
C1	3F10.5	{ 6 - 15
C2		{ 16 - 25
CC		{ 26 - 35

If Sense Switch 1 is OFF, CC will be ignored and nothing need be punched in Columns 26 - 35.

Remaining (N) cards:

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Card Columns</u>
X(I)	2F15.6	{ 1 - 15
Y(I)		{ 16 - 30

b. Sense Switch Settings

Switch 1 ON - Frame Curve contains a knuckle

Switch 1 OFF - Frame curve does not contain a knuckle

c. Output (Via Typewriter)

Transformed points (X,Y)

SAMPLE PROBLEM

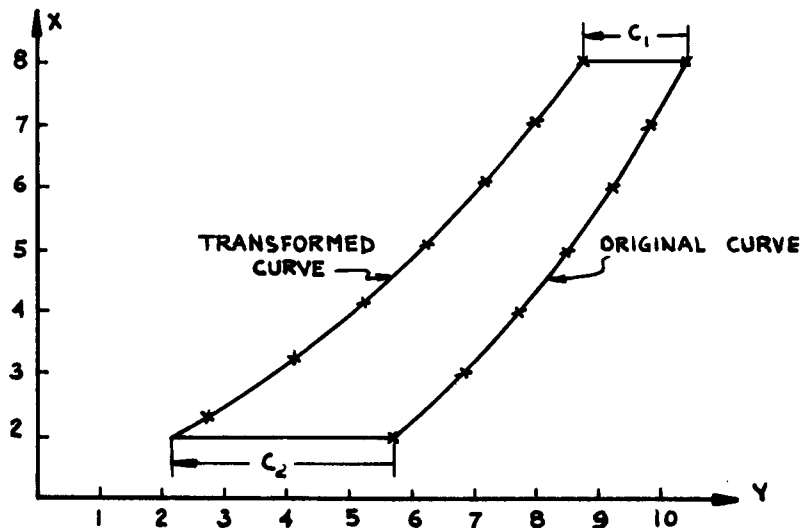
Input

7	-2.0	-3.5
8.0		10.296
7.0		9.758
6.0		9.157
5.0		8.516
4.0		7.853
3.0		7.065
2.0		5.540

260000200003RS
LOAD DATA

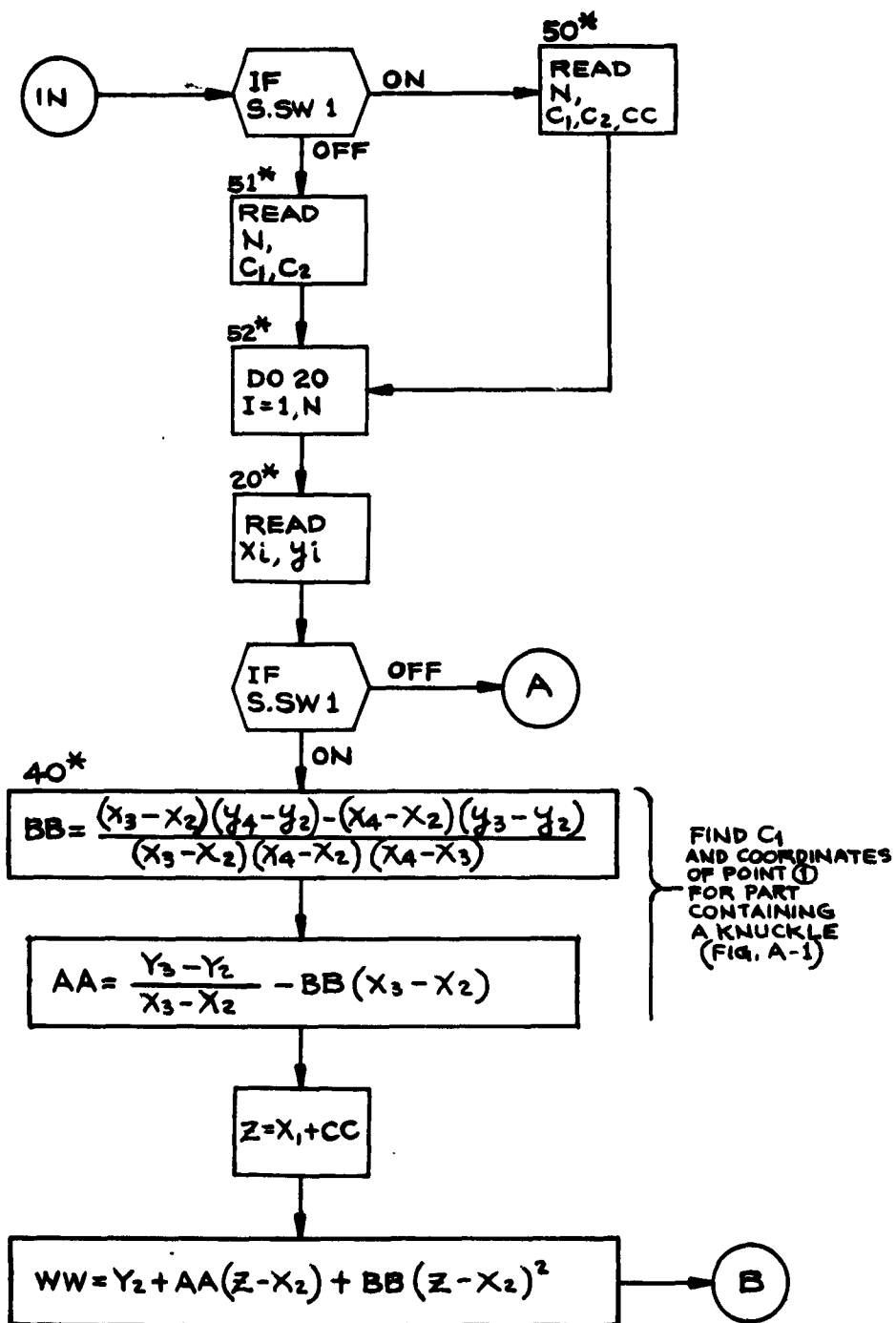
Output

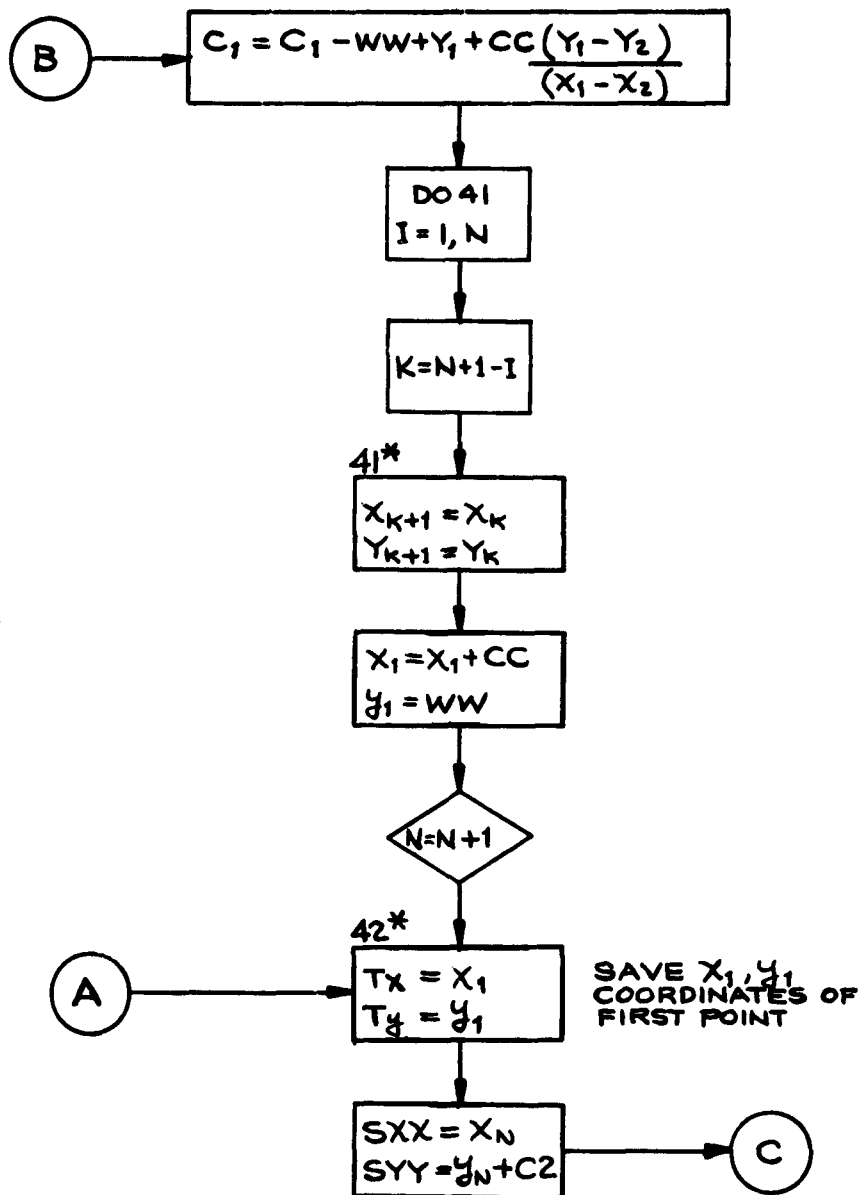
8.000000	8.296000
7.046353	7.679557
6.097758	7.000316
5.152369	6.281204
4.208745	5.540163
3.275142	4.674525
2.400629	3.074258
2.000000	2.040000

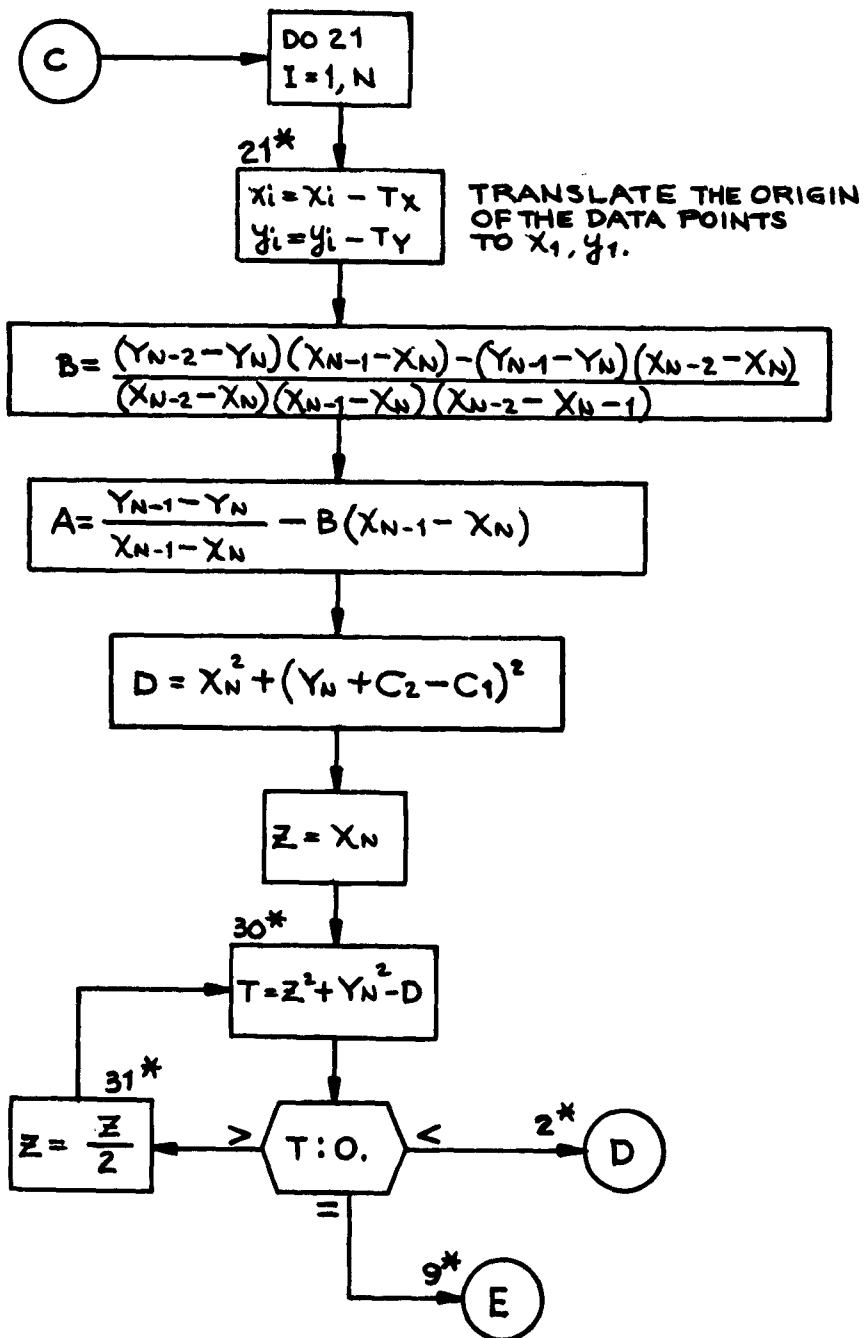


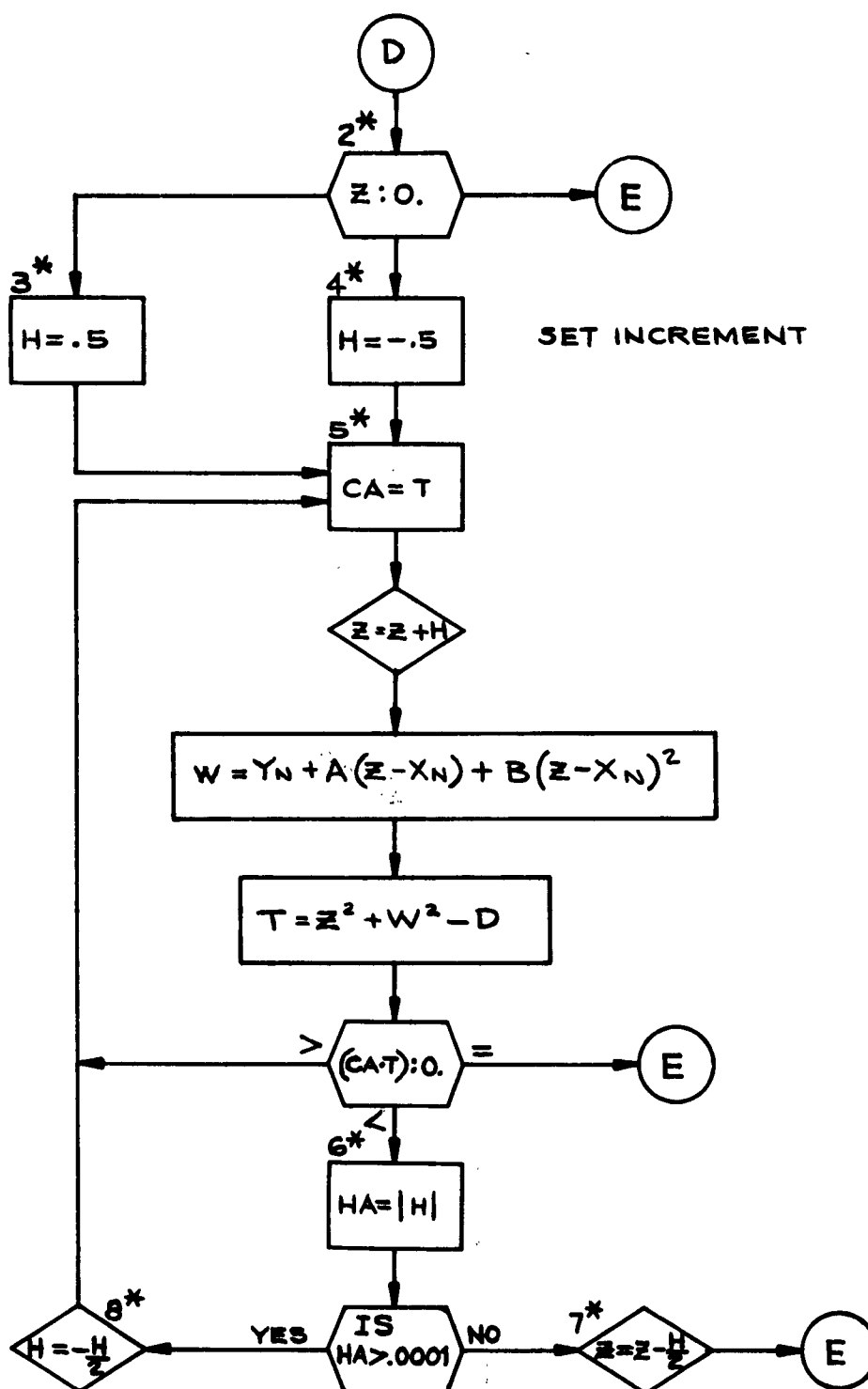
LAYOUT OF SAMPLE PROBLEM.

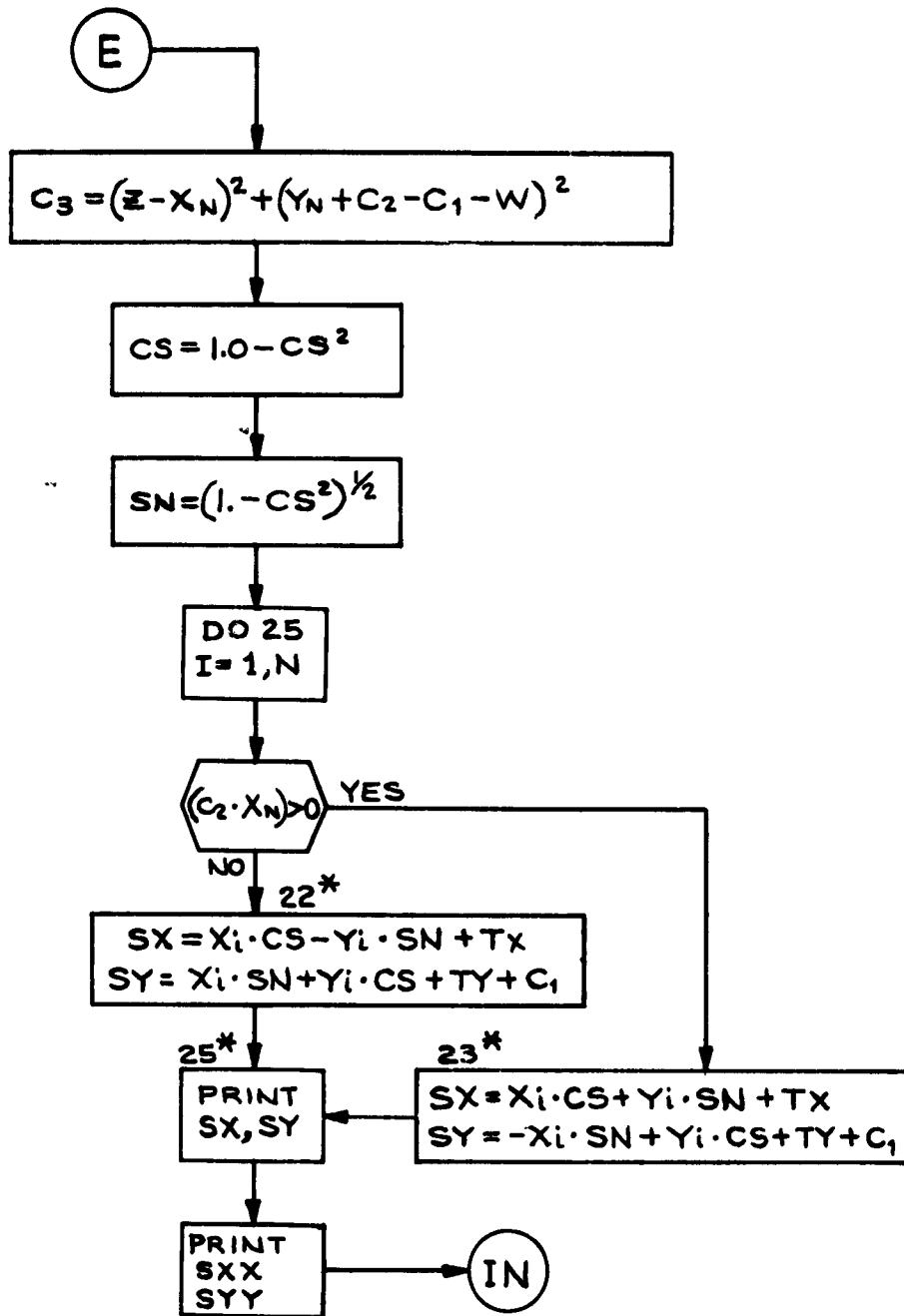
FLOW DIAGRAM











PROGRAM LISTING

```

C      * * CONTOUR TRANSFORMATION * *
      DIMENSION X(25),Y(25)
1      IF(SENSE SWITCH 1)50,51
50     READ100,N,C1,C2,CC
      GO TO 52
51     READ 100,N,C1,C2
52     DO 20 I=1,N
20     READ101,X(I),Y(I)
      IF(SENSE SWITCH 1)40,42
40     BB=(X(3)-X(2))*(Y(4)-Y(2))-(X(4)-X(2))*(Y(3)-Y(2))
      BB=BB/((X(3)-X(2))*(X(4)-X(2))*(X(4)-X(3)))
      AA=(Y(3)-Y(2))/(X(3)-X(2))-BB*(X(3)-X(2))
      Z=X(1)+CC
      WW=Y(2)+AA*(Z-X(2))+BB*(Z-X(2))**2
      C1=C1-WW+Y(1)+CC*(Y(1)-Y(2))/(X(1)-X(2))
      DO 41 I=1,N
      K=N+1-I
      X(K+1)=X(K)
41     Y(K+1)=Y(K)
      X(1)=X(1)+CC
      Y(1)=WW
      N=N+1
42     TX=X(1)
      TY=Y(1)
      SXX=X(N)
      SYY=Y(N)+C2
      DO 21 I=1,N
      X(I)=X(I)-TX
21     Y(I)=Y(I)-TY
      B=(Y(N-2)-Y(N))*(X(N-1)-X(N))-(Y(N-1)-Y(N))*(X(N-2)-X(N))
      B=B/((X(N-2)-X(N))*(X(N-1)-X(N))*(X(N-2)-X(N-1)))
      A=(Y(N-1)-Y(N))/(X(N-1)-X(N))-B*(X(N-1)-X(N))
      D=X(N)**2+(Y(N)+C2-C1)**2
      Z=X(N)
30     T=Z**2+Y(N)**2-D
      IF(T)2,9,31
31     Z=.5*Z
      GO TO 30
2     IF(Z)4,9,3
3     H=.5
      GO TO 5
4     H=-.5
5     CA=T
      Z=Z+H
      W=Y(N)+A*(Z-X(N))+B*(Z-X(N))**2
      T=Z**2+W**2-D
      IF(CA*T)6,9,5

```

```

6   HA=ABS(H)
   IF(HA-.0001)7,8,8
7   Z=Z-H/2.
   GO TO 9
8   H=-H/2.
   GO TO 5
9   C3=(Z-X(N))**2+(Y(N)+C2-C1-W)**2
   CS=1.0-.5*C3/D
   SN=SQRT(1.0-CS**2)
   DO 25 I=1,N
   IF(C2*X(N))22,22,23
22  SX=X(I)*CS+Y(I)*SN+TX
   SY=-X(I)*SN+Y(I)*CS+TY+C1
   GO TO 25
23  SX=X(I)*CS-Y(I)*SN+TX
   SY= X(I)*SN+Y(I)*CS+TY+C1
25  PRINT 101,SX,SY
   PRINT 101,SXX,SYY
   GO TO 1
100 FORMAT(15,3F10.5)
101 FORMAT(2F15.6)
   END

```

Appendix K

ROUTINE FOR IDENTITY MATRICES

CONTENTS

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Appendix K

ROUTINE FOR IDENTITY MATRICES

The function of this program is to provide an identity matrix and associated cards for providing a basic feasible solution for the matrices produced by SMOG 1 and SMOG 2.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The program is written in FORTRAN II for the IBM-1620.

Fortran Input Variable Definitions

IOLM	-	The number of the first column in the "identity" matrix.
IOWS	-	The number of rows in the non-basis matrix produced by SMOG.
COST	-	The cost on the columns of the matrix

Input Format

The input consists of one card with the following format:

Format	I5	I5	F10.4
Variable	IOLM	IOWS	COST

Output

The output is in the following order:

- (1) a card punched "BASIS"
- (2) A set of basis headings
- (3) The identity matrix including the cost row and elements.

Sense Switches

None used

PROGRAM LISTING

```
1 READ 150, IOLM, IOWS, COST
  PUNCH 151
  IOF=IOLM
  DO 2 I=1, IOWS
    PUNCH 152, IOF, I
2  IOF=IOF+1
  IOF=IOLM
  DO 3 I=1, IOWS
    PUNCH 153, IOF, COST
    PUNCH 154, IOF, I
3  IOF=IOF+1
  GO TO 1
150 FORMAT(15,15,F10.4)
151 FORMAT(5HBASIS)
152 FORMAT(7X,1HC,14,2H R,14)
153 FORMAT(6X,2H C,14,6H OFFSET,F12.5)
154 FORMAT(7X,1HC,14,2H R,14,8H 1.)
  END
```

SAMPLE INPUT DATA

```
100 30 1000.0
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

BASIS

C 100 R	1	
C 101 R	2	
C 102 R	3	
C 103 R	4	
C 104 R	5	
C 105 R	6	
C 106 R	7	
C 107 R	8	
C 108 R	9	
C 109 R	10	
C 110 R	11	
C 111 R	12	
C 112 R	13	
C 113 R	14	
C 114 R	15	
C 115 R	16	
C 116 R	17	
C 117 R	18	
C 118 R	19	
C 119 R	20	
C 120 R	21	
C 121 R	22	
C 122 R	23	
C 123 R	24	
C 124 R	25	
C 125 R	26	
C 126 R	27	
C 127 R	28	
C 128 R	29	
C 129 R	30	
C 100 OFFSET		1000.00000
C 100 R 1		1.0
C 101 OFFSET		1000.00000
C 101 R 2		1.0
C 102 OFFSET		1000.00000
C 102 R 3		1.0
C 103 OFFSET		1000.00000
C 103 R 4		1.0
C 104 OFFSET		1000.00000
C 104 R 5		1.0
C 105 OFFSET		1000.00000
C 105 R 6		1.0
C 106 OFFSET		1000.00000
C 106 R 7		1.0

C 107	OFSET	1000.00000
C 107	R 8	1.0
C 108	OFSET	1000.00000
C 108	R 9	1.0
C 109	OFSET	1000.00000
C 109	R 10	1.0
C 110	OFSET	1000.00000
C 110	R 11	1.0
C 111	OFSET	1000.00000
C 111	R 12	1.0
C 112	OFSET	1000.00000
C 112	R 13	1.0
C 113	OFSET	1000.00000
C 113	R 14	1.0
C 114	OFSET	1000.00000
C 114	R 15	1.0
C 115	OFSET	1000.00000
C 115	R 16	1.0
C 116	OFSET	1000.00000
C 116	R 17	1.0
C 117	OFSET	1000.00000
C 117	R 18	1.0
C 118	OFSET	1000.00000
C 118	R 19	1.0
C 119	OFSET	1000.00000
C 119	R 20	1.0
C 120	OFSET	1000.00000
C 120	R 21	1.0
C 121	OFSET	1000.00000
C 121	R 22	1.0
C 122	OFSET	1000.00000
C 122	R 23	1.0
C 123	OFSET	1000.00000
C 123	R 24	1.0
C 124	OFSET	1000.00000
C 124	R 25	1.0
C 125	OFSET	1000.00000
C 125	R 26	1.0
C 126	OFSET	1000.00000
C 126	R 27	1.0
C 127	OFSET	1000.00000
C 127	R 28	1.0
C 128	OFSET	1000.00000
C 128	R 29	1.0
C 129	OFSET	1000.00000
C 129	R 30	1.0